

CENSUS OF 1891.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

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CENSUS OF 1891.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT
ON
THE ELEVENTH CENSUS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES;

BY
T. A. COGHLAN,
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP STREET.

1894.

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PREFACE.

THE Census of 1891 was taken some three years after the close of the first century of Australasian Colonization, and when the report dealing with it came to be written, it seemed desirable to add to the information usually presented in a document of the kind, a review of the progress of settlement during the hundred years that had elapsed since Captain Phillip landed on these shores.

The particulars relating to all enumerations subsequent to 1821 have been printed and are available for reference, but the results of the enumerations or, as they were termed, musterings, prior to the year mentioned, were not as a rule made public, and much of the information relative to them which is given in this report appears in print for the first time.

The student desirous of more ample details, or other presentations of figures than are given in these pages, will find what he seeks in the "Results of the Census," a volume of tables, comprising 762 pages, issued separately from this report.

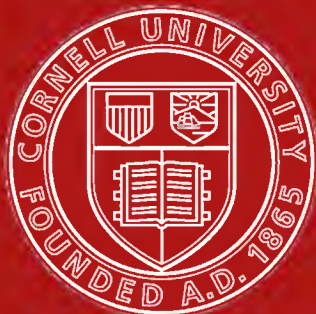
The Act authorising the enumeration of the people also gave specific directions for taking what is usually termed an industrial census, and, in obedience to the command of the Legislature, returns were obtained from persons and companies carrying on the business of banking, of life, fire, and marine insurance; from land-owners, graziers, and farmers; and from others whose business is referred to in the Act as being a proper subject into which an inquiry should be made. The information so obtained has already appeared, both in the shape of census bulletins and in the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," a volume published annually by the author, and devoted to a review of the social, industrial, and commercial affairs of the Colony.

In concluding the work of the Census, I desire to place on record my obligations to Mr. William Ridley, the officer immediately superintending the enumeration and tabulation, and to Mr. George Oughton, his principal assistant. My thanks are also due to Mr. Fred. J. Broomfield, who made several independent researches, the results of which are embodied in this report, and with whose help it was compiled; to Mr. A. H. Davis, who made the calculations upon which the tables in Chapter Twenty-one are based; and to Mr. W. J. Tarplee, a trusted officer, whose untimely death occurred a few weeks before this report was completed.

The diagrams and maps were designed and drawn by Mr. Thomas Stevens, and are from the hand of a master. The printing of the report and tables is the work of the Government Printer and his officers, to whom I am much indebted for assistance and advice.

T. A. C.

Statistician's Office, 16th August, 1894.



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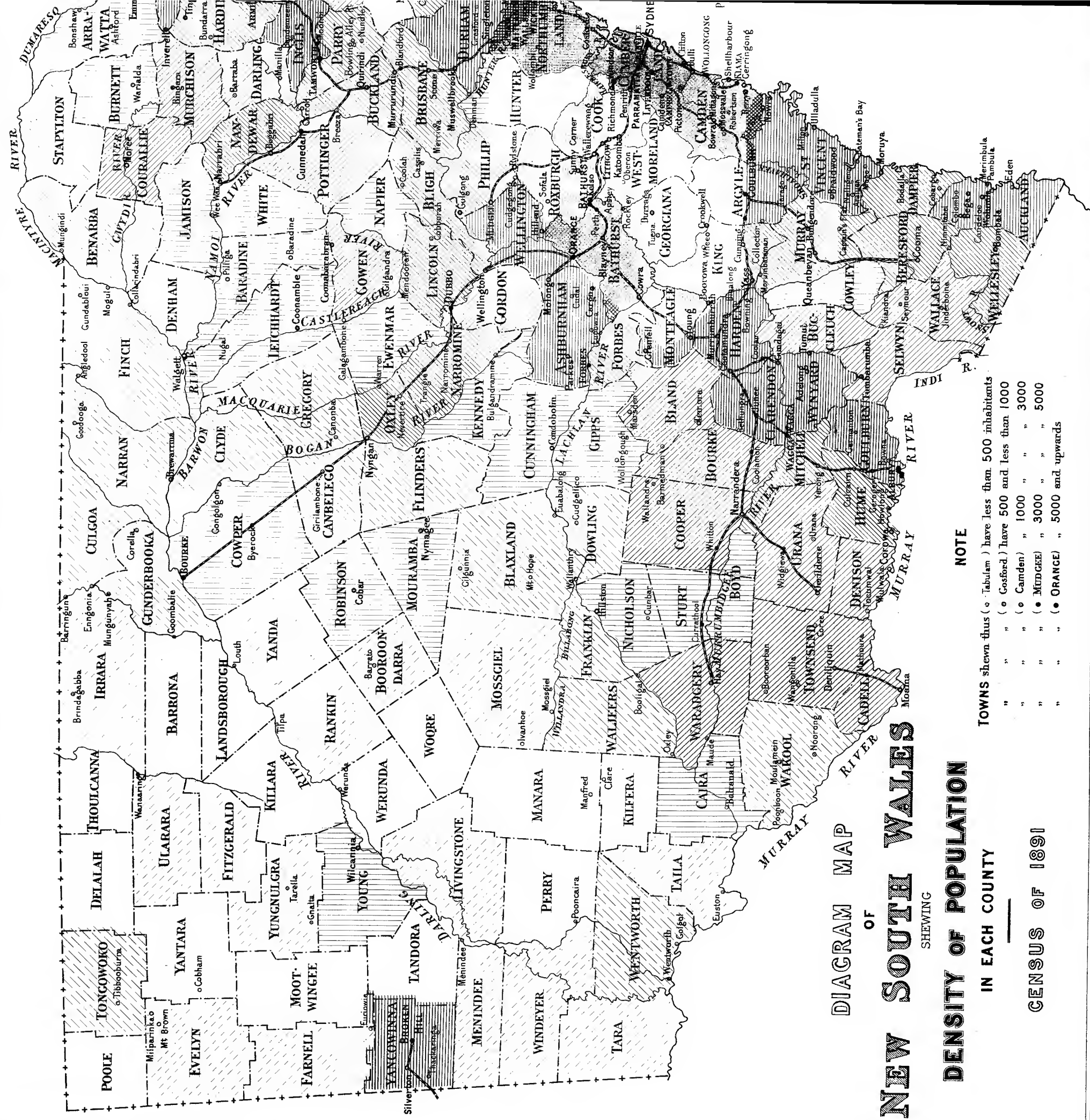
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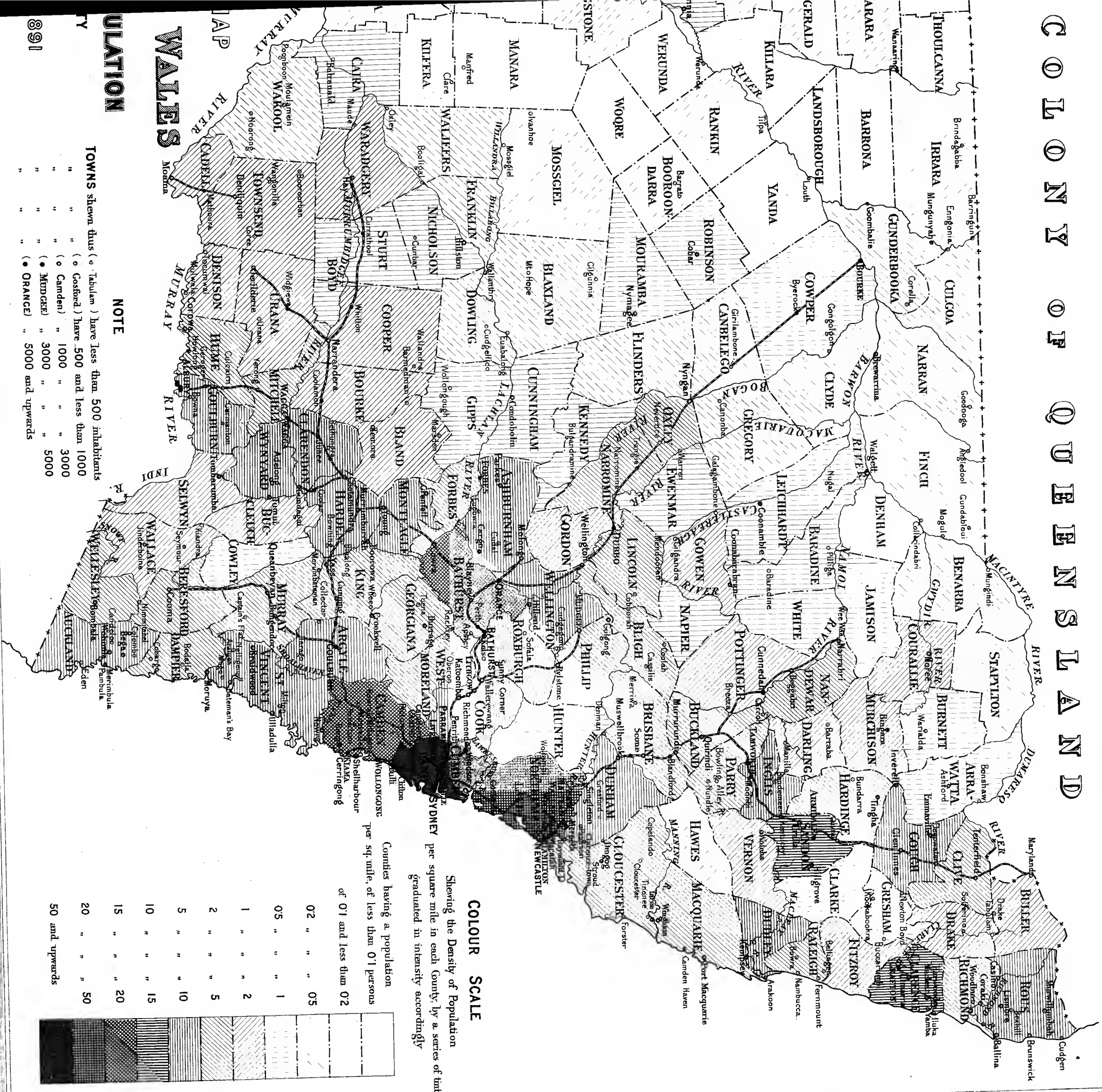
ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- Page 11.—Read “The main consideration was, however, capability of supervision by a responsible officer, *so that* the grouping, etc.,” for “*as* the grouping,” etc.
- Page 34.—The Population in 1793—Under this heading is the following sentence:—“There appears to be no record in the Colonial Office of the musters taken in New South Wales in 1793.” The results of two musters were subsequently discovered for the months of May and October of the year in question.—*Vide* p. 120.
- Page 87.—Under Birthplaces of the People for 1846 read “Ireland, 20,065 females,” instead of 20,085.
- Page 120.—In table on page 120 it was intended to show the population of New South Wales according to present boundaries. The Census taken for the 1st March, 1851, should, therefore, read, 182,424, instead of 191,099; the population of Moreton Bay being in the latter case erroneously included. The actual population of New South Wales, according to the boundaries of the Colony in 1851, was, however, 190,999, the figures given on page 120 showing a hundred too many. The proportion of persons resident in Sydney in 1851 of the total population of the Colony according to its present boundaries should read 29·6 per cent., instead of 28·2 per cent. as given in the table.
- Page 125.—In the list of new country municipalities for 1891, given on page 125, Temora should be included. The number will then appear as 30 instead of 29.
- Page 127.—Numerical increase of urban population, 1881–91, read 303,081 for 303,490.
- Page 123.—For “a large body of desirable agricultural population in Europe anxious to *immigrate*,” read “anxious to *emigrate*.”
- Page 259.—*Vide* “Vessels in other Ports of New South Wales”: For the first line of this section—viz., “In the other parts of the Colony,” read “In the other ports,” etc.

COLONY OF QUEENSLAND



C O L O N Y O F Q U E E N S L A N D



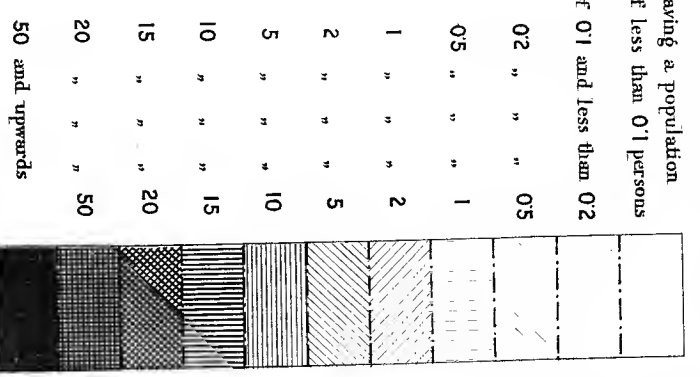
POPULATION

NOTE

TOWNS shown thus (• Tabular) have less than 500 inhabitants
" (• Costard) have 500 and less than 1000
" (• Camden) " 1000 " " 3000
" (• Mudgee) " 3000 " " 5000
" (• Orange) " 5000 and upwards

COLOUR SCALE

Showing the Density of Population
per square mile in each County, by a series of tints
graduated in intensity accordingly



CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE CENSUS.

IT is only within the last hundred years that the great states of Europe have adopted the custom of making regular enumerations of their people. Before that time only casual estimates, based for the most part on insufficient data, were made. Sweden, however, showed a marked exception to the general apathy. The ecclesiastical law of that country, which was established in 1686, amongst other provisions, directed the clergy to keep special registers, not only of births, marriages, and deaths, but also of changes of domicile from parish to parish. The practice of keeping such records had been in force for a long time previously in some districts, but in the year named it was made obligatory on the whole body of the clergy. In 1749 was instituted a body called the Table Commission, of which the celebrated Linnæus was one of the founders. Under its auspices a census was taken in 1751, then every third year—with three omissions—up to 1775, when the interval was changed to every fifth year up to 1860, since which the census in Sweden has been decennial. The early Swedish censuses were based on the parish registers, summaries of which were sent by the clergy to the central authorities and tabulated by the Table Commission. The results of these population statistics were communicated to the scientific world by Wargentin, and utilised by Dr. Price, Milne, and Malthus; the last-named, noticing the relation between years of scarcity and the falling off in the number of marriages, based some important arguments thereon in his celebrated essay.

The great value of the Swedish records to statisticians lies in the number of years over which they extend, and

(a)

their unbroken continuity, which afford many remarkable evidences of those unvarying relations between conditions and results, constituting what is often termed the *physique sociale*.

It is worthy of note that Sweden was enjoying the advantages of regularly compiled population statistics at a time (1753) when the English "Population Bill" was being denounced in the House of Commons as subversive of liberty, morality, and religion.

In Spain a tolerably complete census of the dominions of Castile was, according to Professor Edgeworth, taken as early as 1594. There was a general census of the inhabitants of Spain in 1787 and again in 1797, but no further enumeration was made until 1857.

The credit of first attempting the compilation of population statistics belongs, however, to the New and not to the Old World, the earliest recorded census of modern times being that of *La Nouvelle France*—the Canadian province of Quebec—in 1665, from which date up to the year 1754, no less than fifteen regular censuses were taken, nine of them in the seventeenth century, and some or all of them nominal—that is, recording by name every individual enumerated. Canada is certainly the most remarkable of all countries in the world for the number of its censuses. In Upper Canada—now the province of Ontario—the census was taken annually for the nineteen years covering the period from 1824 to 1842.

The custom of numbering the people at stated and regularly recurring periods was undoubtedly known to both the ancient Persians and Egyptians, for Herodotus (book 2, chap. clxxvii.) remarks :—"Every Egyptian was bound once in the year to explain to the chief magistrate the means by which he obtained his subsistence. Refusal to comply, or the not being able to prove that such subsistence was honestly procured, was a capital offence;" and in another place he relates that censuses were ordered in Persia for purposes of imposing tribute (book 3, chap. lxxxix-xc.)

The first indication in biblical history of a numbering of the people having taken place is that in Exodus xii., 37th verse, where the children of Israel, who journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, are recorded as 600,000 on foot that were men, beside children. This is doubtless a reference to the census given in detail in the first chapter of the Book of Numbers, when the fighting men of Israel were 603,550, and is therefore the first census of which there is an authentic account. Four hundred and seventy-three years later came the census unwillingly supervised by Joab, at the command of the Hebrew king, David. An account of David's census is given in the second book of Samuel, the 24th chapter, and also in the first book of Chronicles, the 21st chapter. The 12th chapter of the first book of Chronicles contains an enumeration of the warriors who came to assist David in his struggle against Saul, and the 23rd chapter of the same book gives a census of the Levites.

Both the census of Moses and that of David appear to have been undertaken in order to ascertain the capabilities of the nation for warfare, and the latter took nine months and twenty days to accomplish. It is interesting to note that although nearly 500 years had elapsed since the enumeration of the rank and file of Israel by Moses, the number of fighting men in the land which acknowledged the sovereignty of King David had only a little more than doubled, which shows a rate of increase much less than that of any country of modern times. The 2nd chapter of Ezra and the 7th of Nehemiah, record the number of people who returned to Jerusalem out of captivity.

The Greeks had enumerations for political purposes, but the Romans, those masters of state-craft, were the real creators of the census as an institution of government. It was initiated in the reigns of the kings, and formed an important part of the machinery of administration down to the times of the emperors. It takes its name from their

sumptuary magistrate, one of the chief duties of the censors being the recording of the number of Roman citizens at quinquennial periods for purposes of assessment. In the Gospel according to St. Luke mention is made of a census of "the whole world" at the command of Augustus Cæsar (of whom it is said that he wrote out with his own hand a *Breviarium totius imperii*); Tacitus alludes to a census of Gaul; and Livy refers to the census of the Roman dominions enumerated at various intervals from B.C. 457 to B.C. 188. In writing of the Emperor Claudius, who died in the year 54 of the Christian era, Tacitus mentions that the number of Roman citizens recorded at the census taken during his reign was 5,984,072, an estimate exclusive, of course, of women and children. In view of the foregoing there can be no doubt that the census was a regular and recognised Roman institution, and one cannot but regret, having regard to the value of the information of a social, historical, and political character that these reports must have contained, that not one should have come down to our own time.

During the thirteenth century Marco Polo visited China, being the first European traveller of whom we have any authentic account who was fortunate enough to penetrate so far across the Asian continent; and it is a matter of coincidence that (on the authority of Mr. H. H. Risley, of H.M. Bengal Civil Service) a census of Thibet was being taken by the celebrated Kubla Khan at about the same time that the accomplished Italian was unlocking the wonders of the Orient to the curiosity of the West.

Hundreds of years, however, elapsed before the census was adopted by Christian Europe, the Scriptural account of the Divine wrath awakened by the sin of David, in the enumeration of his fighting men, effectually discouraging any similar proceeding. Hence we have no record of any census being taken during the Middle Ages (saving the isolated instances of the *Breviary* of Charlemagne and the *Doomsday-book* of William the Conqueror), nor indeed until the seventeenth century, when it was revived in Canada in connection with the French settlement, comprising the modern province of Quebec, to which reference has already been made.

In the United States of America a decennial census is provided for by the Constitution—the first was taken in 1790, the eleventh in 1890. It had its origin in the necessity of establishing some basis for the distribution of representatives and direct taxation among the different states. When the American colonies associated themselves together to resist the mother country it was

necessary to arrange some means by which the expenses of the war might be distributed, and the census of 1790, which was the outcome of this necessity, was a simple enumeration of the people under the heads of free white males of 16 years and upwards, free white males under 16 years, free white females, all other free persons, and slaves. Its absolute simplicity recalls very strikingly the early musters taken in New South Wales. The United States Census of 1800 was slightly more elaborate in its method of classification, and embraced age periods—as, under 10 years, from 10 to 16, from 16 to 26, from 26 to 45, and over 45, with sex distinctions. The same schedule was employed in 1810, but additional inquiries were appended touching manufactures; the returns relating to the latter were, however, so imperfect as to be of little, if of any, value. This is true also of the census of 1820, and in the succeeding decade these industrial inquiries were omitted. The age classification was further elaborated in the census of 1820; “foreigners not naturalised” were distinguished, and the inhabitants of the Republic were classed, according to their occupations, under the heads Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The United States Census of 1830 adopted the following classification with regard to the ages of the people:—Under 5 years, from 5 to 10, from 10 to 15, from 15 to 20, and then by decennial periods. The blind, the deaf, and the dumb were also classified by colour and certain ages. In the succeeding decennial census were added statistics of schools and the number of white illiterates, insane and idiotic. The manufacturers’ schedule was revived, but the revival was attended with little success. The census of 1850 marks an epoch in the history of United States statistics. It comprehended a classification of persons according to sex, age, colour, freedom or slavery, occupation, value of real estate, number married within the year, school attendance, illiteracy, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers, criminals, mortality statistics for the year, number of families and dwelling-houses, products of agriculture and industry, wages, capital, taxes, colleges, schools and churches, and newspapers and periodicals. The year 1850 is, in the United States, the first of the series of comparison periods for succeeding censuses, although the Act passed in 1879 provided for a still more elaborate tabulation, which resulted in the exhaustive “Tenth Census” of 1880.

In Europe the practice of collecting statistics received its first great impulse from the political economists of the French Revolutionary period. In France a census was ordered in 1791, but it was not accomplished until ten years afterwards, the time intervening between these dates

comprising the most sanguinary epoch in the history of any civilised nation—an epoch of war and destruction in which the peaceful labours of the statistician could find no place. An official estimate of the French population had been made in the year 1700, and again in 1784, the latter being founded on the mean annual number of births, but correctness can hardly be claimed for such a process of estimating. The Householder’s Schedule was first adopted by the French in 1836.

In 1805 a bureau was established in Prussia, and, at different times and with more or less effect, the statistical impulse was felt by other European states into which the practice of collecting population statistics was introduced, in some countries quinquennially, in others triennially.

England is a late comer in the field of statistical investigation. No estimate of the population of the United Kingdom, that pretended to accuracy, was attempted until the beginning of the present century, and then the attempt was not very successful. The first English census was therefore ten years subsequent to the death of Adam Smith, and twenty-five years to the publication of his “Wealth of Nations.” In 1753 a Bill had been introduced by Thomas Potter, in the House of Commons, “for taking and registering an *annual* account of the total number of the people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths; and also of the total number of the poor receiving alms from every parish and extra-parochial place in Great Britain”; but this Bill, though supported by the Ministry of the day, was violently opposed and ultimately thrown out. The arguments used against the Bill sound very extraordinary in modern ears. One member, Mr. Thornton, characterised the supporters of such a measure as presumptuous and abandoned, and the project itself as totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. The Bill would, he affirmed, direct the imposition of new taxes; and, indeed, the addition of a very few words would make it the most effectual engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever set in motion against an injured people. Moreover, an annual register of the English nation would acquaint her enemies abroad with her weakness. Another opponent of the Bill stated that he knew by letters that the people looked upon the proposal as ominous, and feared lest some public misfortune or an epidemical distemper should follow the numbering. The Bill, however, notwithstanding the violence of the opposition, passed through all its stages in the Commons, but was thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords, who on this, as on other occasions, took what was believed at the time to be the side of popular rights and liberties.

Malthus's celebrated essay was published anonymously in 1798, and one of its leading lessons to statesmen was that the population question had other aspects than the military one. Consequent upon the teachings of this new view, the fear of revealing the paucity of the numbers of the inhabitants of the British Isles gave place to a dread of over-population and of an exhaustion of the food supply. Hence when, nearly fifty years after the first abortive attempt to initiate a census, Mr. C. Abbot introduced a new Bill into the House of Commons, it was received in a spirit entirely different from that which sealed the fate of its predecessor. Assisted on the one hand by a gradual rise in the price of provisions, and on the other by

the recent publication of Malthus's essay on the growth of population, the Bill passed through all its stages without opposition, its introducer probably voicing the sentiments of the entire House when he said :—"In times like these, when the subsistence of the people is in question, it is surely important to know the extent of the demand for which we are to supply." On the 10th day of March, in the year 1801, the first enumeration of the inhabitants of England was made, and has since then been repeated in the first year of each succeeding decennium. The first census of Ireland, taken in 1812, was a failure; but the Irish census of 1821 was highly successful, and was, moreover, the first *nominal* census taken in the United Kingdom.



CHAPTER II.

CENSUS CONFERENCE.

THE perfection of the Census of the British Empire is a thing of slow growth, nevertheless, from time to time improvements have been introduced, and each decade shows some advance, however slight, upon its predecessor. The great desideratum, uniformity, both in the drafting of the schedules and in the methods of abstracting and tabulating the contents thereof, has not yet been attained, although constant efforts have been made in this direction. The desire for uniformity however may be carried too far. The conditions of Australian progress are not, for instance, identical with those of the United Kingdom, and an absolutely uniform census of an empire embracing such diverse populations as those of South Africa, India, Canada, and Australia, could only be possible at the expense of completeness in the enumeration of the more advanced portions. Still there is great room for improvement, and the need for uniformity and exactitude in scheduling and tabulating the statistics relating to population was by none more keenly felt than by the statisticians of Australasia, and when the Premier of Tasmania despatched a circular telegram to the Governments of the various colonies of the group inviting their co-operation at a Conference of Australasian Statisticians to decide upon uniformity of system in the matter of taking the Census, the suggestion was immediately acted upon. The telegram was dated the 23rd of January, 1890, and the proposition was made that the Conference be held in Hobart on the 1st of March in the same year. The Governments of New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, responded affirmatively, the Government of Fiji regretted its inability to send a delegate, but promised its acquiescence in whatever arrangements might be recommended by the Conference, while the Government of Queensland replied that it saw no necessity for the suggested consultation so far as it was itself concerned, as the Act recently passed in that colony was considered by the Premier to be sufficiently elastic for all census statistics, and the Acting Colonial Secretary of Western Australia intimated that his Government would be unable to send a delegate, but would be glad of information as to the conclusions arrived at.

The Conference of Statisticians was held at the Parliamentary Buildings, Hobart, and the first sitting was on the 3rd March. The members met twelve times, and the last sitting was on the 18th March. The representatives of the various colonies taking part in the Conference were:—H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., Government Statist of Victoria; R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., Government Statistician of Tasmania; H. J. Andrews, Under-Secretary and Government Statist for South Australia; E. J. von Dadelszen, Deputy Registrar-General of New Zealand; E. C. Nowell, Consulting Member, formerly Government Statistician of Tasmania, and the author, T. A. Coghlan, representing the Colony of New South Wales. Thos. C. Just was appointed by the Government of Tasmania, Secretary to the Conference, and H. H. Hayter was by the members elected President.

The scope and limits of the subjects of inquiry was the first point to be determined, and the Conference deemed it unwise to extend them beyond those of previous censuses. The subjects of inquiry on the Householder's Schedule were therefore:—Name, sex, birthplace; age, religion, occupation, conjugal condition, education, sickness and infirmity, materials of houses, and number of rooms. The supplying of particulars regarding religion was made optional. Elaborate crop, live stock, school, industrial and other statistics are collected in most of the provinces of Australasia every year, so that it was not deemed desirable that inquiry concerning such matters should be made in the Householder's Schedule.

In consequence of several defects and imperfections arising from vague and unscientific classification, and through lack of agreement regarding the methods of dissection and tabulation in the previous censuses, the members of the Conference were desirous of devising means by which such difficulties and defects might be avoided in the approaching Census, by the adoption of a definite method of procedure to be followed in those cases in which diversity of opinion among the compilers would otherwise be likely to arise, while at the same time they

were impressed with the importance of adhering, wherever possible, to modes of classification previously in use, in order to facilitate comparison with the statistics of other periods and of other countries. In this connection, a series of recommendations was adopted by the Conference.

An important part of the work of the consulting statisticians was the preparation of a model schedule, which should secure absolute uniformity in all the subjects of inquiry, for adoption by the conferring colonies, and the schedule agreed upon is considered to have achieved this object, although it was conceded also that any colony should be free to extend inquiry beyond the limits therein set forth, should it be thought desirable or advisable to do so. The necessity for arranging that the terms used should convey similar information in each colony was considered, and it was anticipated that the definitions adopted by the Conference, and the rules laid down to guide tabulators, would secure absolute uniformity in the presentation of statistics gathered at the Census. The Householder's Schedule, as amended by the Conference, differs little from that used in taking the last Census of the population of New South Wales, save in regard to the heading referring to occupations, beneath which were entered sub-headings referring to grade, so that employers, persons engaged on their own account, wage-earners, and unemployed, could be separately stated. Likewise, under the head of education, an alteration was made in order to ascertain whether children were being educated at school or at their own homes, and if the former, whether at public or private schools.

The chief work of the Conference was, however, the re-classification of the occupations. At the Census of 1881, the scheme adopted by all the colonies, excepting New South Wales, was that originally devised by the late Dr. Farr, C.B., F.R.S., and used in the English Census of 1871. The inventor of this classification attempted to tabulate groups and combinations as nearly as possible according to the materials on which people worked. In regard to minor groups and combinations this method worked fairly well, but when the principal classes of workers were concerned it proved itself ineffective and unscientific, according with the industrial conditions of no country, and eminently unsuited to the peculiarities of the Australian Colonies, as it completely failed to distinguish between producers and distributors. Indeed, the system of classification of the occupations adopted by New South Wales in 1881, though crude and imperfect, was arranged on a far more intelligible plan than that employed by the other colonies. The scheme adopted by the Conference was one suggested by the author, and elaborated in conjunction with Mr. R. M. Johnston, the accomplished Statistician of Tasmania. Details of the classification will be found in the part of this volume dealing with the information obtained at the Census regarding the occupations of the people.

Other questions of great importance to the statistician touching matters of detail calculated to secure accuracy and uniformity, were also dealt with by the Conference; and it was specially recommended that only the heads of inquiry, and not the schedule, should be embodied in the Census Act.



CHAPTER III.

DATE OF THE CENSUS.

THE date upon which it was decided to take the Census (the 5th of April, 1891), was determined by the British Government for the United Kingdom, India, and the Crown settlements, and was assented to by the various independent colonies, so that the enumeration of the inhabitants throughout the British Empire was made upon the same day for the second time in the history of the Census. The first simultaneous Census of the British Empire was that of 1881, to which unusual attention was attracted on that account.

In two at least of the colonies, special legislation was necessary to alter the date appointed for the taking of the Census, so as to accommodate it to the simultaneous Census of the whole of the British Empire, as in these two Colonies, Queensland and New Zealand, the operation of the Act making provision for the Census is perpetual.

The first Census of the United Kingdom was taken on the 10th of March, 1801; the Censuses of 1811, 1821, and 1831 were taken in the month of May; that of 1841 was taken on the 7th of June; that of 1851 on the 31st of March; and those of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 were taken in the month of April—according to the English mode of reckoning (which calculates the date from 12 o'clock on the Sunday night of actual enumeration)—on the 8th, the 3rd, the 4th, and the 6th respectively, the day fixed by the usage of thirty years being the first Sunday in the month of April after the first day of the month. This period of the year appears fairly suitable to the conditions of nearly all parts of the British Empire. It is, of course, a matter of absolute impossibility to select any special date which would not at some time, or in some place, be unsuitable or inconvenient for some unforeseen reasons. Mr. Walter A. Gale, the Superintendent of the Census of Western Australia for 1891, considers that, although the period of the year fixed by the Government of the United Kingdom is suited to the inhabitants of the British Isles, it is altogether unsuited to the people of his colony. In Great Britain and Ireland it is not only a season at which residents are most likely to be at their own homes, and when labour in connection with the enumeration is

easily obtainable, but it is also a season at which the climatic conditions are most favourable for the travelling necessary in connection with the enumeration of the people, whereas at the antipodes the position is naturally reversed, and he is of opinion that, though the advantages of a simultaneous Census of the Empire must be considered paramount, the disadvantages of the time fixed for Census day are, from an Australian point of view, very great indeed. One of the disadvantages referred to by Mr. Gale, was, probably, serious enough in the colony of Western Australia, in which the Census had to be taken after a protracted drought, when the excessive dryness of the season, and the consequent scarcity of fodder and water, made the taking of the Census in the interior a source of danger, not only to the horses, but also, in one or two instances, to the men engaged.

A strong case might doubtless be made out against a day early in April being fixed for the Census, but were the date altered to September or October, the accident of drought at one extreme of the Australian continent would be exceeded in its effects by the accident of flood at the other. In the western districts of New South Wales during the taking of the Census, travelling was impeded as greatly by the country watered by the lower courses of the Castlereagh and Macquarie being flooded as it was by the severe drought which prevailed in the south-west. In the early days of the Colony, when the settlers were required to report themselves at the various mustering stations, the floods in the valley of the Hawkesbury River occasionally prevented the completion of returns; and the unexpected overflowing of its banks by the river Darling, and the consequent inundation of the town of Bourke and the adjacent country, which occurred only a year or so ago, tend to show that no special date could be chosen that some time or other would not be objectionable. As regards the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, however, the heavy winter rains and almost impassable condition of the country and mountain roads would render the taking of a census in several months of the year a matter of total impossibility.

Apart from climatic conditions, or the operations of Nature affecting facility of travel, the month of April is slightly inconvenient at some decades, in consequence of the Census date conflicting with the Easter holidays, although this would necessarily be only an occasional inconvenience. In New South Wales, for instance, there was some displacement consequent upon the Easter holidays falling immediately before the 5th day of April, as the Volunteer Encampment, which was held during Easter week, drew a number of persons away from their residential districts. Easter fell on the 29th of March, and the Encampment did not break up until the 4th of April, so that the military who had their homes in distant localities

could not reach them before the night of the 5th April, appointed for the taking of the Census. So far as it was possible to do so, persons travelling in trains and volunteers in camp were assigned to the districts to which they properly belonged. Such a coincidence of events, however, as that of an Easter vacation with a decennial enumeration of the people is not likely often to occur; and when we consider the enormous extent of the British Empire, and its diversity of latitude and climate, it must appear well-nigh impossible to select a date for the purpose of a simultaneous numbering of British subjects which would be without climatic, festive, or local objection.



CHAPTER IV.

THE CENSUS ACT.

THE Census of New South Wales was taken under the provisions of a special enactment (54 Vict. No. 31), assented to 20th December, 1890, which appointed the day upon which the enumeration was to be made, and gave the Government Statistician of the Colony the authority necessary to carry out the various objects of the Census. The Act provided also for the collection of Industrial and Commercial Statistics, and particulars relating to the live stock, crops, and occupation of lands, defined in skeleton the process to be adopted, and gave authority for the appointment of the necessary officers. The full text of the enactment will be found in the appendix.

The Industrial and Commercial Statistics referred to were collected by a staff entirely separate from that of the General Census, and reports on the information collected under these special sections of the Act have already been published, so that there will be no necessity for further reference to them in this volume.

The time appointed by the Act was the night of the fifth day of April, 1891, in accordance with the arrangement already made with the other provinces of Australasia, and with the British Government.

The Householder's Schedule formed no part of the Act, but was provided for by regulation, and that adopted corresponded very closely with the schedule drafted by the Hobart Conference, in which the items of inquiry were as regard the name and surname of each person, relation to head of family, conjugal condition—(viz., married, never married, widowed, or divorced)—sex, age, occupation; whether an employer of labour in his business, working on his own account, working for wages, or unemployed; birth-place, religion, education, sickness or infirmity, and particulars relating to habitations. The Act made an exception in regard to religious belief, declaring it optional on the part of any person to state the nature of the faith, if any, professed by him; answers to all other inquiries were made compulsory.

Clause 5 of the Act dealt with the appointment of enumerators for the taking of the Census, the Governor receiving the necessary authority for the making of such appointments, and for the definition of the districts in which such enumerators should act. The duties of enumerators were

defined to be:—(1) The submitting to the Statistician of a scheme of apportionment of his district into such sub-districts as would be most convenient for the purposes of enumeration; (2) the designation to the Statistician of suitable persons, and, with his consent, the employment of those persons as collectors; (3) the transmission to collectors of the printed forms and schedules issued by the Statistician; (4) the communication to collectors of the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties, and to the methods of conducting the Census; (5) making provision for the early and safe transmission to the central office of the returns of collectors; and (6) the examination and scrutiny of returns of collectors for the purpose of ascertaining whether their work had been performed in all respects in compliance with the provisions of the Act, and whether any integral part of the district had been omitted from the enumeration. Should any discrepancies or deficiencies appear in the returns from his district (upon examination of such returns in the office of the Statistician), the enumerator was required to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied. Little attention was, as a rule, paid by the enumerators to the requirements of this clause of the Act. In most instances the collectors' returns were forwarded without examination to the central office. Nor could it have been otherwise reasonably expected, as the enumerators were, as a rule, men busily engaged about their own affairs, and were, in most instances, paid an amount insufficient to recompense them for the labour of examining the Householders' Schedules individually.

The sixth clause detailed the method by which the schedules were to be distributed and collected. The enumerators were therein directed to leave, or cause to be left, during the course of the week ending April the 4th, 1891, at every dwelling, within their respective districts, one or more copies of the Householder's Schedule, for the occupier or occupiers of the dwelling, or any part of it. On Monday, the 6th of April, or as soon as possible after that date, the enumerator or collector was directed to gather in all the schedules he had distributed during the preceding week. This clause provided also for the filling up of the schedules, to the best of his or her knowledge

and belief, by every occupier of a dwelling, or of a distinct storey or apartment in a dwelling; the occupier being expected to supply information relating to all persons abiding in the dwelling, storey, or apartment tenanted by him or her, to sign the schedule, and to deliver it to the enumerator or collector when required to do so.

In cases in which the schedule had been incorrectly or insufficiently filled up, clause 7 of the Act directed the collector, after he had satisfied himself of the omissions by a careful examination of the schedules, to supply the particulars himself from information derived from the occupier, in which case he was instructed to there and then countersign such schedules with his own name. It was subsequently found that this very necessary provision had been much neglected by the collectors, who were, for the most part, content to accept the schedules as they had been received from the householder.

Within three days after all the schedules within a sub-district had been completed and received by a collector, he was directed, in clause 8 of the Act, to deliver them to his enumerator, together with a solemn declaration to the effect that the whole contents of all the said schedules so completed were to the best of his knowledge and belief correct.

Within five days after receipt of the schedules from his collectors, the enumerator of each census district was directed, by clause 9 of the Act, to make out therefrom a collective return containing such particulars as might be required of him by the Statistician, which return the enumerator was to transmit to the latter, together with all the schedules, documents, and declarations received from his several collectors, accompanied by a declaration attesting the fulness, truth, and correctness of the collective return. This declaration proved to be a mere matter of form, since in very few instances were the collective returns exact.

Clause 10 of the Act required the Statistician, on receipt of schedules, returns, and other papers, to make full and complete examination thereof, to cause any defect or inaccuracy to be supplied or corrected as far as might be possible, and, with all convenient speed, to prepare and transmit to the Colonial Secretary abstracts of such returns, etc.; such abstracts to be, moreover, printed, and laid before both Houses of Parliament.

In order the better to carry out the provisions of the Act, a clause was inserted to the effect that any occupier or person in charge of a dwelling from whom information was required for census purposes who should refuse or wilfully neglect to furnish it, or who should in any way obstruct those officers to whom the collection of census

statistics had been entrusted, would render himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. A similar penalty was imposed upon enumerators and collectors for any serious dereliction of duty or any wilful violation of the provisions of the Act, but it was not enforced in a single instance.

To the Statistician, with the consent of the Colonial Secretary, was given authority to remove at any time an enumerator or agent, and to fill any vacancy so caused, or otherwise occurring; and to the enumerator, with the consent of the Statistician, was given authority to remove any collector in his district, and to fill the vacancy so caused or otherwise occurring. The power of removal was not exercised in any case, although events took place which showed that this was a wise and proper provision.

In the event of the Census of any place not being taken, or in the event of the returns of any district not reaching the Statistician, or in the event of any returns sent in proving valueless for statistical purposes, the Governor was empowered to direct the re-taking of the Census in such a district on a day to be arranged; and the re-numbering of any district in a case of this kind was ordered to be carried out in every respect similar to the taking of the Census as provided for in the Act. These were very necessary provisions, as the event proved. The schedules of one small street in the heart of Sydney did not reach the Statistician, and the Census was re-taken several months after the regular date; and the township of St. Albans, situated in the Hawkesbury District, was altogether overlooked by the enumerator, and had to be taken a week or so subsequent to the 5th of April.

The information collected under the Act was regarded as strictly confidential, and officers, enumerators, collectors, agents, or clerks divulging the contents of any Householder's Schedule, or of any returns collected under the Act, were rendered liable for each individual offence of this nature, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Many inquiries, some of them very laudable, concerning lost relatives and missing friends, were made of the central office, but necessarily remained in every case unanswered.

The Act finally provided for the free transmission and delivery within New South Wales of all letters and packets, and of all telegraphic messages relating to matters connected with the Census, to or from the Statistician, or any enumerator or collector, if such letters, packets, or telegraphic messages were distinguished by the word "Statistics." This was a concession on the part of Parliament greatly appreciated by the enumerators, collectors, and others engaged in the collection and transmission of returns.

CHAPTER V.

INITIAL PREPARATIONS.

IMMEDIATELY after the passing of the Census and Industrial Returns Act, the Department of the Government Statistician began to make preparations for the forthcoming enumeration of the people, and to take the preliminary steps necessary to ensure completeness both of organisation and of method. The magnitude of the labour will be appreciated when it is stated that no records existed, or any maps or forms used at previous censuses, and the whole work had to be freshly planned and arranged for. This was a great misfortune, for it occasioned not only a lot of trouble, but it added considerably to the expense of the undertaking.

One of the most serious obstacles to the systematic collection of census statistics was the want of recognised local divisions which could readily be utilised; and this necessitated the entire remapping of the Colony on a population basis. The existing divisions, such as counties, electorates, municipalities; police, land board, and sheep districts, were not in many cases suitable. They had their origin in specific needs, and were far from being elastic enough to meet the requirements of exhaustive domiciliary visitation. Hence the divisions adopted by the Statistical Department were such as could easily be controlled by an enumerator, care being taken to adhere as closely as possible to existing boundaries in every case in which they were likely to be of service. The main consideration was, however, capability of supervision by a responsible officer, as the grouping of the population into administrative and local divisions could readily be accomplished during the process of tabulating the results.

For the purposes of taking the Census the Colony was therefore divided into one hundred districts, which might for convenience of reference be arranged in four groups, following roughly the territorial divisions adopted by the Government for the purposes of land legislation, namely, the Eastern (exclusive of the Metropolitan Districts), the Central, the Western, and the Metropolitan. In accordance with such a classification the first section would contain fifty-five districts, the second would contain fifteen, the third would contain ten, and the fourth would contain

nineteen, making in all ninety-nine districts. About three hundred and fifty miles in an almost direct line east of Port Macquarie, and four hundred miles sail from Sydney, is Lord Howe Island, the one hundredth census district of New South Wales, and the only existing dependency of the Colony. The areas of some of the census districts were of considerable size, particularly those situated in the Western Division, such as Bourke, Wilcannia, Broken Hill, Wentworth, Cobar, Hillston, and Balranald. The largest census district in the Colony was Bourke, with an area of about 22,680 square miles. The most populous was the second Sydney Census District, comprising Cook, Phillip, and Denison Wards, with a population of over sixty thousand. The census district of Newcastle embraced both the city and the suburbs, and comprised twelve municipalities besides other unincorporated portions. Outside the Metropolitan area the order of precedence of the three most populous census districts was Newcastle, Parramatta, and Broken Hill, but the last-named included not only Silverton, but several small outlying settlements.

The first censuses in England were taken through the agency of the Poor Law Officers, and in Scotland by means of the schoolmasters. Since the year 1841 the Registrars of Births and Deaths have been employed in Great Britain in the collection of population statistics, and the Police in Ireland. In New South Wales the early musters were taken by the Governor himself, assisted by the Deputy Commissary-General; subsequently the work of mustering the people was delegated to the Lieutenant-Governor; and still later to the Magistrates of the different mustering districts. In recent times, however, with the continued growth of population, the work became greatly subdivided, and the duties to be performed highly specialised. In the case of the Census for 1891, a special staff was employed under the immediate direction of the Statistician. The whole Colony, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, having been divided into districts, each district was placed under the charge of an officer, called an enumerator. As it was desirable that the officers appointed should have a close and intimate knowledge of the topography and

general characteristics of the district over which they were to preside, a communication was sent to the different benches of magistrates in the Colony requesting them to make the nominations, and as a result appointments of a fairly satisfactory nature were arranged.

Upon the receipt of one or more nominations from the magistrates of the different districts, a selection was made and the person selected written to. In the event of his acceptance of the office of enumerator he signified the fact according to the form prescribed in the "Census and Industrial Returns Act of 1891," making a solemn declaration faithfully to perform to the best of his ability the duties assigned to him. The appointment of each enumerator was notified in the *Government Gazette*, a copy of the directions was sent to him, and maps of his district were forwarded for the purpose of division into sub-sections of such size as to allow of each being traversed, and all schedules collected, by one man within a reasonable period after the taking of the Census. The enumerator was recommended clearly to define the boundaries of each sub-district, in order that no doubt should exist among collectors as to which sub-district any tenement belonged, and to this end he was advised to adopt well-defined natural or artificial boundaries, such as hills, creeks, gullies, streets, roads, fences, and lines of railway or electric telegraph, as being more satisfactory than imaginary lines drawn from point to point on the map.

In apportioning the collectors' work, the enumerator was required to consider the density of the population, and the distances between habitations, for the purpose of making his sub-districts comprise a greater number of dwellings where they were closely situated; fewer where they were scattered; so that in a town or city in which population was dense, from three to five hundred houses should be included in a sub-district, but in a village or a gold-field from one to two hundred would be sufficient, while in regard to sparsely-peopled districts, in which much travelling would be required, the enumerator was authorised to use his own discretion, having the special circumstances of the country in view.

The map supplied by the Statistician's Department to each enumerator was accompanied by a minute description of the boundaries of his particular district, and it was held advisable that he should, on his part, supply to each collector a full description of his special sub-district and, if possible, a sketch showing its boundaries. The enumerator was, moreover, impressed with the necessity of the subdivisions of his district comprising the whole thereof, so that no portion should be omitted under an assumption

that it was uninhabited. It was desired also that the limits of each sub-district should, as far as practicable, coincide with settled boundaries, such as municipal, county, town, etc., as the adoption of such fixed definitions was preferable to any other, not only that the population of any county, electoral district, or municipality should be ascertained, but also because such boundaries, being already known, would tend to the prevention of mistakes which might otherwise have been made by the collectors.

As soon as the enumerator had divided his district into sub-districts, he forwarded to the Statistician for approval a full description and delineation of such division on the form and map furnished for the purpose, and transmitted also, at the earliest opportunity, a list of the names of a sufficient staff of competent and reliable collectors. If the recommendations of the enumerator were favourably considered, the Statistician appointed the requisite number of collectors, the maps were revised by the head office and returned, and the organisation for the taking of the Census in that particular district was complete.

Upon a collector being appointed, the enumerator was required to obtain from him a declaration to the effect that he bound himself faithfully to perform the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and also to warn him that he should not be at liberty, under a penalty of £20, to refuse or neglect the performance of his duties without a lawful excuse, and that payment would be made only on the faithful completion of the work.

The enumerator was authorised to remove any collector, should he deem it advisable; and in the event of his doing so, or should any collector be incapacitated from acting, another person was immediately to be nominated, and the nomination forwarded to the Statistician for approval.

An important preliminary duty of an enumerator was a careful explanation to each collector of the instructions given in the Householder's Schedule, together with the significance of the various signs and abbreviations employed, as it was absolutely necessary that the collector should thoroughly understand them, and should make himself conversant also with all those sections of the Act which dealt with his duties and obligations. Placards displayed in public places, railway stations, police stations, Schools of Art, post offices, etc., prepared the community for the impending enumeration.

In regard to the Chinese, concerning whom much trouble was taken to obtain a correct account, special notifications in their own language were posted to the Chinese store-keepers throughout the Colony and circulated in the quarters inhabited by that race; placards were also affixed to walls

in prominent places, explaining to these aliens the reason why they were expected to give an account of themselves.

In many instances serious delays occurred in supplying the schedules to the collectors. This was occasioned by insufficient estimates having been made by the enumerator of the number of forms likely to be required in his particular district, which, of course, necessitated a second supply being forwarded. Much time was consequently lost, and great difficulty experienced with regard to the conveyance of schedules to centres lying far back in country untraversed by railway routes, hundreds of miles having to be covered by river steam-boat, coach, cart, pack-horse, and even bullock waggon.

After all the schedules had been arranged and apportioned to the different collectors of a district, prior to their distribution among the inhabitants, the enumerator was expected to confer with the collectors, and enter into such arrangements with them that omissions and duplications in the schedules might, with almost absolute certainty, be avoided, though the sequel showed that the observance of this regulation was rather partial than general. Indeed, many of the rules, which were in themselves admirable, were not carried out by the collectors, nor under the circumstances could it have been expected, seeing that they were employed only for a short time, and that their chief qualification was a knowledge of their district, their fitness otherwise being only casually ascertained.

The time in which the work in each sub-district was to be done was allotted by the enumerator, according to the period he considered sufficient, and the collector was informed by him that payment would be made only for such estimated period of time, provided no unforeseen circumstance should occur which could justify an additional allowance. A journey of from 30 to 35 miles was considered a fair day's work for a collector on horseback, and for those on foot about 12 miles. The former were appointed in country districts when a considerable distance had to be travelled in going from house to house, and it was the enumerator's duty to see that horses were actually used when the higher rate of remuneration was charged on that account. The rate of payment sanctioned was 10s. a day for collectors on foot, and 20s. a day for those on horseback. In some cases collectors on foot received 12s., and in consequence of the severe season, and the scarcity of fodder in the drought-afflicted districts of the far west, special rates up to 40s. a day were paid to horsemen. The Census in some localities had to be taken by men in boats, and in the few instances in which they were thus employed, 15s. a day were paid. The collector was duly warned of

the penalty attending an evasion of his duties, and he was counselled to bear in mind that the Householders' Schedules were to be regarded as being of a strictly confidential character, and that the facts would be published in general abstracts only; wherefore, it would be highly improper for any census officer to give publicity to any portion of their contents, or to allow them to be examined by any unauthorised person for any purpose whatsoever. The collector was, moreover, desired to maintain a courteous demeanour towards all those with whom the performance of his duties brought him into official contact, and as no complaint was subsequently made, it is to be assumed that the regulation was fairly observed. In a few extreme cases it proved necessary for the collector to draw attention to the penalty imposed by the Act for the non-fulfilment of its several provisions, but in this connection no prosecution was fortunately necessary.

In the case of the enumerator being prevented, by illness or other unavoidable cause, from discharging the duties pertaining to the collection of the Census, he was required to communicate the fact without delay to the Statistician, and in the event of there not being sufficient time to appoint a successor, he was expected to depute some capable person to act for him, pending subsequent approval. The enumerator was, however, warned that he should avoid incurring any liability on behalf of the Government without first asking and obtaining permission, save in cases of extreme emergency, which had at once to be reported to the central office. Excepting, however, in one instance only, the enumerators originally appointed continued to discharge their duties throughout the taking of the Census, although in view of certain circumstances it was undoubtedly a necessary provision.

The collector's final duty upon the completion of the enumeration of his sub-district, was the delivery to the enumerator, within three days, of all schedules, forms, and information connected with the Census, compactly arranged, and in a separate packet all blank schedules and forms, maps, and so forth. He had also, in the presence of the enumerator, to sign a declaration as to the faithful performance of his duties. The time taken by some collectors was nevertheless longer than that specified in the foregoing regulation.

When ready for transmission, schedules were to be securely enveloped and forwarded to the office of the Statistician in parcels of such size as should be deemed expedient by the district postmaster, but letters were not allowed to be enclosed in the parcels of schedules, lest delay might arise in dealing with their contents.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

AS soon as was practicable after his appointment, each collector conferred with the enumerator of his district, and in some cases with his fellow-collectors, in order to determine the exact limits and boundaries of each sub-district as defined in the plan prepared for guidance in that respect, so that he might neither omit to distribute schedules in any portion of his own sub-district nor collect in any other. Then, having received the schedules, he numbered them consecutively, in each instance beginning with the primary cardinal; he also entered on the schedule, in their proper places, the names and numbers of sub-districts, county, electoral and municipal districts, according to the tenor of his instructions.

Provided sufficient schedules had been received and duly prepared, the collector, during the week preceding Sunday, the 5th of April, left at every inhabited dwelling within the boundaries of his sub-district one of the Householders' Schedules. In instances in which the number of persons who were expected to sleep in any particular domicile on the night set apart for the taking of the Census exceeded the number provided for on the form, or in instances in which two or more distinct families resided in one dwelling (when each family received a separate schedule), a sufficient number of forms were supplied by the collector for the purpose of enumerating such household. In every case the collector was under the necessity of plainly expressing that the schedules were required to be filled up, and the information therein demanded truthfully supplied by the occupier of the dwelling; or, in cases in which a house was let in different apartments and occupied by different families, then by the head of each distinct family; and the time appointed for such filling up of the schedules was Sunday night, April the 5th. The person in charge of each house, or each separate apartment, was given clearly to understand the nature of the information required, and the necessity of recording it, of every individual abiding in his or her dwelling or apartment on the night in question, and the collector, when delivering a schedule, impressed upon each householder the obligation he or she was under of gaining a thorough acquaintance with the directions supplied on the form,

drawing special attention to the explanatory headings of the columns, and the instructions and model schedules at the back.

The work of distribution was fairly well performed; very few complaints were made, and they were mostly unfounded. It is noteworthy also that no letters from indignant householders were written to the press complaining of omissions relating to the distribution of forms. Advertisements were inserted by the Statistician in the newspapers of the Colony, requesting people with whom schedules had not been left to at once communicate with the office—an invitation which was availed of by some one hundred persons. These advertisements were kept in the papers until the returns had been collected, the public in this particular co-operating heartily with the Department to secure completeness of results.

In the case of pastoral runs, where the working hands resided in huts, tents, or other detached dwellings, each tenement was regarded as separate and distinct, and a schedule was supplied to the occupier of each accordingly. An account of houseless persons, vagrants, and travellers, was obtained, as far as practicable; the collector, early on the morning of the 6th of April, attending such places of resort as are usually frequented by drovers or other persons camping out, in order that an accurate account might be secured before they resumed their day's journey. In regard to the aborigines, the collectors endeavoured to obtain (in cases where information concerning them was not entered on the schedules in the ordinary way) an approximate estimate of their number and sex. The collector who visited the districts inhabited by Chinese was accompanied by an interpreter, without whose assistance his task would have been impossible of execution.

The distribution and collection of schedules in each sub-district was made as systematically as was possible, the route taken during the day being noted in the evening in a book supplied for the purpose to each collector, who was especially directed to leave no locality until he was fully satisfied by inquiry or otherwise that every dwelling, temporary or permanent, had been fully attended to.

On Monday, the 6th of April, the work of collection began, the collector taking with him pen and ink, and a supply of blank schedule forms to replace such as had been mislaid or lost, and to supply such information as might have been omitted, or negligently or erroneously given. In the event of a form being substituted for a lost or an injured one, the collector was required to write "Substituted Form" at the head of the schedule, in order that a complete account should be kept of all the forms issued.

Upon the receipt of each schedule, which had in every instance to be filled up in ink, the collector was supposed, in the presence of the householder or other occupant, to make a careful examination of it and satisfy himself that the information therein contained was in every respect complete. He also made inquiries concerning absentees who might have been engaged in the bush, or out boating, fishing, hunting, or otherwise employed, and consequently unrecorded. In the event of any such absence being reported, the collector made an entry on the schedule of such particulars as would have been furnished respecting the absentee had he been at home, or at least so far as they could be ascertained, with a note stating the cause of his absence.

The heading of the English schedule provided for the enumeration of those persons whose absence from home until Monday was occasioned by the exigencies of their occupations, or by travelling on the Sunday night upon which the Census was taken, while the schedule adopted by the Statisticians' Conference at Hobart made provision only for those persons who slept or abode in a dwelling on the night in question. The omission in the colonial schedules led to considerable confusion and trouble, as it did not always appear necessary to the householder to mention the absence of those who dwelt in the house, because such persons did not happen to sleep in it on the Census night; although the collector was particularly instructed not to omit the entry of persons on the Householders' Schedules simply because he could not obtain all the information respecting them which the Act demanded. If he could learn no more than that a person who had since gone away, and whose name was unknown, had slept in any particular house, or had camped in any place, on the night set down for the taking of the Census, he was required to record such a person as "not known" in the column where otherwise the name would have been entered, although he was always expected to state the sex, and add such particulars of age as could be ascertained or estimated.

As a further precaution in this particular the enumerator was specially instructed, in the event of his having any reason to suppose that travellers or others had camped out in any sub-district on the Census night respecting whom he had received no returns, to institute immediate inquiry into the matter; he was also required to carefully examine the schedules of travellers, etc., sent in by the collectors, and to report whether he thought such enumeration was correct; or, had he reason to suspect that all had not been taken, to forward his estimate of the omissions, with the data upon which he founded his estimate. However, it was subsequently found that the very precautions taken to secure accuracy, in many cases obstructed the object sought. For instance, bakers, compositors, and others whose occupations took them abroad at night, occasionally escaped enumeration owing to the want, already insisted upon, of the words of the heading of the English schedule which made provision for such contingencies. In the large newspaper offices it was found necessary to display circulars in different parts of the building, directing those whose duties took them abroad on the night in question to record themselves on the schedules left at their homes.

In order that no building should escape enumeration, a schedule was devoted to each dwelling or edifice, and the description concerning each house which was untenanted, or in course of erection at the date of taking the Census, was entered in the last two columns, and the words "uninhabited" or "being built" were written across the form. In the case of churches, stores, and similar edifices the name of the building was also written across the form. The collector was, however, required to visit untenanted houses a second time, for many buildings unoccupied at the time of the delivery of the schedules might contain residents on the 5th of April, as Saturday is a favourite day for removing. When collecting the schedules already distributed the collector was thus under the necessity of checking the number of vacant houses.

In the case of public offices, banks, stores, and similar buildings, shops, bars, pantries, and outhouses were not classified as rooms; and the persons or families residing in such public offices, banks, stores, and similar buildings, for the purpose of taking care of the premises, were returned as occupying only the number of rooms used by them, and not of the whole number in the building.

In the case of hospitals, gaols, and other public institutions, the Householders' Schedules were distinctly marked as such on the top of the form, and the schedules of licensed public houses were similarly distinguished by the word "hotel."

In consequence of the inaccuracies so apt to occur at the taking of every census in regard to the age column, and the tendency of persons to estimate their ages at the last decennial or quinquennial period, collectors were especially instructed to notify that the age upon last *birthday* should be *strictly* stated. Should the age of any person have been left blank, the collector was required to make inquiry; and even if the exact age could not be ascertained, the probable age might be estimated, and this should be inserted.

After the Census had been taken, the enumerator was expected to see to the return from the collectors in his district of all schedules and census papers within the three days appointed after the completion of the collection; all Householders' Schedules had to be duly accounted for by the collectors, and such as were not required returned to the enumerator, whose duty it was to supervise the work carefully, and to insist upon the rectification by the collectors of any errors he might have discovered. He had also to see that the county and electoral district, municipality or other description of locality, were fully and correctly given, and that the collectors' books were accurately made up. The enumerator's next duty was to make a summary, or collective return, of the collectors' abstracts, and to supply all other information required to be entered in that document, which was supposed to be returned to the Statistician within five days after the collectors' papers had been received.

The enumeration of the Shipping of Port Jackson was entrusted to a special collector, for whom and his four assistants a steam launch was provided. Special schedules were printed for recording the shipping. At the other ports the Census was taken on the in-coming and out-going vessels by the pilots and harbour-masters. Special collectors protected by the police were deputed to visit the haunts of the dead-beats, tramps, vagrants, and other houseless persons. Officers of the Department boarded the three night-trains, viz., from Sydney to Brisbane, from Bourke to Sydney, and from Albury to Sydney, in order to collect the required information from railway passengers.

Notwithstanding every precaution, and as perfect an organisation as the temporary nature of the work permitted, there were, of course, certain wayfarers and stragglers who perhaps were not accounted for, and could not possibly be accounted for by any method of enumeration the brain of man might devise. In the far western districts, where habitations are few and at great distances apart, of necessity some swagmen and "sundowners" and other varieties of campers-out must have escaped the vigilance of the collector. Nevertheless, in spite of such inevitable and insignificant omissions, the Census is, for all practical purposes, accurate, and affords a complete picture of the condition and composition of the population of the Colony on the 5th April, 1891.



CHAPTER VII.

TABULATION OF RESULTS.

WHEN all the papers relating to the taking of the Census had been collected and forwarded to the office of the Statistician, the laborious work of compiling the returns began. The actual scheduling of the people was only the collecting of materials for the tabulators to work upon. The operation of dissecting the schedules and classifying their information for statistical use occupied months, whereas the enumeration occupied only days. In the first place, the whole mass of returns had to be reduced to a series of common denominations, comprising the heads of inquiry set forth in the Householder's Schedule. Under each of these heads of inquiry there were again numerous sub-divisions; for instance the schedules were first classified according to electoral districts, counties and municipalities, then they were arranged and enumerated under specialised sub-headings.

Inhabitants and habitations were thus dissected: the population was examined inclusive and exclusive of Aborigines and Chinese; the sexes were compared; the dwellers in the Colony and the density of the population was dealt with; the growth of population at different periods was detailed; numerical and centesimal increases and decreases were calculated; the number of persons to a house, summaries of counties, municipalities, etc., were investigated; and the materials of which houses were built, the number of rooms in dwellings, the density of habitations, the number of huts, tents, ships, etc., and many other details, were treated of in special tables.

Under the chief head, "Ages of the People," statistics were compiled showing the increase of the population at various age-periods, proportions per centum at various age-periods at successive censuses, proportions of the sexes in a similar manner, proportions per centum at each decennial age-period, proportions of the sexes at each decennial age-period, the population at various age-periods (inclusive and exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), males of political age (21 years and upwards), and summaries of the inhabitants at various ages for electoral districts, counties, municipalities, etc.

Under "Religions" were detailed the increases of the principal sects and denominations, numbers and proportions per centum at successive censuses, and similar returns for the different counties and municipal divisions.

The "Birthplaces of the People" dealt with the numbers and relative proportions of British and foreign subjects in the Colony, increase or decrease of the various nationalities, numbers and proportions per centum and proportions of the sexes of the same, and summaries for municipalities, counties, etc., together with a return of the naturalized British subjects in the Colony.

The "Conjugal Condition of the People" was shown by tables, giving the married and single at successive census periods, the number and proportions per centum of the married, the unmarried, and the widowed; the correlative ages of husbands and wives; the religious beliefs of husbands as compared with those of their wives, and similar information respecting the birthplaces of husbands as compared with those of their wives; conjugal condition of the population, inclusive and exclusive of the Chinese; conjugal condition of the people by territorial divisions, etc.

Under the head of "Education of the People" were given tables showing the proportions per centum of education at successive census periods, degrees of education and proportions per centum to population at successive census periods, numbers and proportions per centum at quinquennial periods of age, attendance at school, and summaries of territorial divisions.

Under "Occupations of the People" was detailed a mass of information showing the classes, with proportions per centum of occupations of workers under and over twenty years of age; the orders, with proportions per centum for the same age periods; the sub-orders in a similar manner, details of occupations of workers under and over twenty years of age, employment of labour in the industrial class, occupations of the Chinese, occupations arranged alphabetically, and other tables.

Under the head of "Sickness and Infirmary" was presented a series of tables exhibiting the ages of the sick and disabled at decennial periods and by centesimal proportions, former occupations of the sick, and the numbers of sick or of those suffering from accident, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, idiots, epileptics, the paralyzed, the crippled and the deformed, etc.

From the foregoing paragraphs may readily be seen the magnitude of the work of classification, and the absolute need of accuracy; and yet after the ten years' interval since a preceding census there will probably be few remaining in any statistical department whose previously acquired knowledge is sufficient for the demands made upon it. A new staff has consequently to be organised and drilled, and an infinitude of labour undertaken to produce results which shall be of value to statisticians, sociologists, statesmen, political economists, and historians. In order to prepare the final results for publication, to give an accurate series of tables exhibiting percentages and averages, and detailing comparisons with the census returns of former periods and with those of other colonies and other countries, thousands of figures have to be marshalled and operated with, entries have to be made and checked, re-checked and compared and classified hundreds of times, and a multitude of calculations have to be examined that never see light in print nor meet the public eye.

The first step in the work of tabulation was the arrangement of the schedules in electoral districts, counties, and municipalities. When this had been completed they were numbered with a paging machine, and the totals of males and females enumerated in each schedule were marked in the corner. Then the first tabulation was begun of the inhabitants and habitations, the information given relating only to the numbers of the people according to sex. The entries made were next checked with the schedules, the totals of each sheet were summarised on to other sheets according to distinct geographical divisions, the totals of these divisions were summarised in still larger divisions, and so on, until the total population of the whole Colony was arrived at.

The next act of tabulation was the extraction from the Householders' Schedules of all the remainder of the information, viz., the ages, birthplaces, religions, conditions, education, attendance at schools, occupations, and sickness or infirmities. For this purpose cards were used, the whole of the returns being transferred from the schedules, which were then no longer necessary to the process of tabulation. This was a great advantage, as it obviated the inconvenience of continually handling the large schedule forms, and greatly facilitated classification. Where cards are not used it is necessary to collate the returns contained under various headings dozens of times, and to write out on separate sheets each branch of information, whereas by using the cards one transference of the particulars is all that is necessary.

The cards employed in the tabulation of the Census were four in number, namely, one for each male and one for each female in the Colony, one for married couples devoted to the purposes of registration of the different facts affecting the conjugal relationship, and one to each habitation in the Colony. The cards for males were printed in black on stiff white paper, the cards for females were printed in red. These two cards were of the same size, somewhat larger than ordinary playing cards. The habitation card and the conjugal condition card were considerably smaller; they were both printed in black, but the latter was distinguished by its light-straw colour.

DIVISION.....	SCHEDULE.....
Age.....	
Condition.....	
Occupation.....	
Grade.....	
Health.....	
Birthplace.....[.....]	
Religion.....	
Education—Read and Write. Read only. Cannot Read.	
If at School—University, Government, Denominational, Private, Home.	
University.....	Degree.....

SPECIMEN OF THE CARD USED FOR TABULATING PARTICULARS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE COLONY.

As one card was devoted to each individual enumerated, the total number of cards used for males and females was 1,132,234, of which number 612,562 were employed to enumerate the males, and 519,672 to enumerate the females.

On top of each card was written the number of the territorial division, and of the schedule from which the particulars were extracted, and of which the card was an individualised summary. This was a very necessary provision, as, in spite of checking, reference had to be made to the original schedules, sometimes on account of errors, sometimes in order to weigh the probabilities in cases in which

the cards had been filled in correctly, if considered from a technical point of view, but, nevertheless, contrary to the true intent of the schedule. The card, having been correctly numbered, was then filled in with particulars dealing with the age, condition (whether married, never married, divorced, widow or widower), occupation, with sub-particular, grade (whether employer, employé, unemployed, or employing oneself), health, birthplace, religion, and education. Under the last-named head provision was made for registering the degree of education, as "Read and Write," "Read only," "Cannot Read," and in the case of students, the place where the education was being obtained, as "University," "Government," "Denominational," "Private," and "Home." The cases of foreigners who, though unable to read and write English, were yet able to read and write in their own language, were specified on the cards and tabulated as

<i>District</i>		<i>Schedule</i>	
HUSBAND.		WIFE.	
<i>Age</i>			
<i>Born</i>			
.....			
<i>Religion</i>			

THE CONJUGAL CONDITION CARD.

being able to read and write a foreign language only. If the person of whom the particulars were summarised on any card was the holder of a university degree, the name of the university was given, and the nature of the degree.

<i>DIVISION</i>	
<i>SCHEDULE</i>	
BRICK. STONE. WOOD.	
<i>No. of Rooms</i>	
<i>" Inmates</i>	
VACANT, OR BEING BUILT.	

THE HABITATION CARD.

The conjugal condition card was ruled down the centre, so that the particulars entered concerning each appeared on the same line. The heads of inquiry for this card were age, birthplace, and religion.

The habitation card provided for information as to the material used in building (whether brick, stone, wood, or other material), the number of rooms in a house, the number of inmates, and as to whether a house was vacant or in process of being built.

When all the information that the cards were designed to extract had been recorded upon them, they were ready for the work of tabulation, which was performed by simply sorting the cards under any given head and counting them. When another branch of the Census statistics formed the subject of inquiry, the cards were re-sorted under *that* particular head, and so on until the whole of the recorded items had been abstracted.

A serious obstacle in the way of rapid tabulation was the incompleteness and vagueness of many of the entries on the schedules. For instance, a householder might be returned as a "farmer," and each of his sons as a "labourer," meaning thereby a labourer employed on his father's farm. As it was necessary to arrive at the number of persons engaged in agriculture, amongst other particulars, each schedule required especial examination in accordance with *all* the information contained therein. Again, the age column of any particular schedule might contain an omission with respect to the last child enumerated, the child preceding it being returned as two years of age or thereabout. In such a case the last child entered would, in all probability, be under one year. So also in regard to omissions respecting the religion of children. At all events, all the probabilities of the deduction had to be considered, and a note made on the schedule for the guidance of the extractor of the particulars it contained. The whole of the schedules were, therefore, examined by a staff specially appointed for the purpose, and the notes made by the examiners of the forms were afterwards written on the cards for the information of the tabulators, who sorted them under the various heads of the Census inquiry.

When the whole of the information contained in the schedules had been transferred to the cards, the latter were carefully checked with the former, and any errors discovered were corrected; yet notwithstanding this double system of checking, during the process of tabulation constant recourse had to be made to the original returns, for the purpose of estimating the true value of omissions and the probable meaning of vague entries.

CHAPTER VIII.

POPULATION ESTIMATES.

IN most countries the accession of population from abroad is so slight, compared with the gain by reason of the excess of births over deaths, that the estimating of the population at any time between census and census is not a difficult task. In Australia the case is otherwise, as it is also in the United States and in the Argentine Republic, and in other newly-settled countries which afford a wide field for immigration. For many years the increment of population in New South Wales, due to an influx from abroad, has been more than what is termed the "natural increase," or excess of births over deaths, but it has at the same time been more variable, hence an estimate of the population, based upon an assumed average increase, would necessarily be misleading. Thus the rate of annual increase from the Census of 1881 to that of 1891 was 4·18 per cent., but there is sufficient reason for supposing that the actual rate varied between 5·68 and 2·92 per cent., as the following table shows:—

Year.	Rate of Increase per cent.	Year.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1881, 3 qrs.	5·43	1887	3·13
1882	4·21	1888	3·01
1883	5·68	1889	2·92
1884	5·07	1890	3·70
1885	4·93	1891, 1st qr.	3·70
1886	4·19		

If a regular rate of increment had been assumed, equal say to that of the previous decade, viz., 4·08 per cent., the population of the Colony would have been under-estimated in every year, and at the date of the Census the shortage would have appeared as 11,747. More important, however, than the actual under-estimating of population, is the failure of such a system to illustrate the working of the various social and industrial influences on the movement of immigrants to these shores. During the year 1883 there was, for instance, an increase of population due to excess of immigration of 27,278, whereas a calculation made on the 4·08 per cent. regular rate of increment of the former decade would, after allowing for excess of births over deaths, show an increase of only 14,220. Hence, under a system assuming an equal rate of annual growth,

the attraction of the Colony for immigration during this particular year would escape attention. The figures for 1889 show an opposite result, the actual increase due to immigration being only 8,241, while the increment given by a uniform rate of 4·08 per cent. would be 20,385.

It has never been the practice of statisticians in Australasia to base their estimates of population merely on the average increase which a former decade would indicate as probable, such estimates being, as a rule, founded upon the actual statistics of births and deaths, and population movements. Therefore, in order to make an estimate, the recorded population at the last enumeration of the people is taken, and to this are added the two elements of increase—births and arrivals; and from the sum thus obtained are deducted the two elements of decrease—deaths and departures.

Owing to the perfection of the system for recording the "natural" increase and decrease, and the considerable penalty to which persons neglecting to comply with the provisions of the law render themselves liable, the number of births and deaths accounted for from year to year may be taken as fairly accurate. It is, of course, possible that some births escape registration, and also a few deaths; but such omissions, even if they proved not to balance one another, would not be sufficiently important to disturb the estimate seriously.

The arrivals and departures by the great railway routes can now be very nearly calculated, as intercolonial overland traffic has been closely gauged since the year 1888. But although persons crossing over the borders from one colony to another in trains are counted, it must not be forgotten that there is a small percentage crossing otherwise than by rail who are missed, as it is, of course, impossible to keep a registration of such cases. However, save in times of unprecedented prosperity or great commercial depression in some particular colony, such casual travellers cannot be very numerous, and doubtless comprise in the main shearers and other station-hands who go and come at every shearing season. In the case of a "rush" to a place in this Colony lying close to the border of a neighbouring colony—or

within its boundaries if near enough to attract people from New South Wales—the influx or efflux of population might be considerable, and would necessarily be unrecorded. In making estimates of population, the figures obtained from the traffic returns of the different Railway Departments in regard to overland passenger traffic are in one essential defective, as they make no distinction between males and females, and in the case of children single tickets sometimes represent two persons. However, the disturbing element is probably as considerable one way as it is another, and not in either instance very serious.

The estimate of sea-borne traffic is undoubtedly the weakest point to be considered in making a calculation respecting the population of any of the Australian colonies. The arrivals by sea can for the purposes of an estimate be obtained accurately enough; although the method adopted of recording them is not absolutely perfect. Far otherwise, however, is it the case with regard to departures by sea, of which a record is attempted by two methods, but neither of them is satisfactory or adequate. The returns which have hitherto been supplied by the Customs Department are obtained from the clearance papers; but the figures deduced from these documents are lacking in statistical value, as it often happens that passengers go on board at the last moment, and after the vessel has received her clearance. The other passenger returns are collected by the Water Police, in accordance with a special enactment framed during the old régime, to prevent the shipment of convicts under sentence, or at large on tickets-of-leave, departing from the Colony. One of the provisions of this Act imposed a fine of £25 upon a captain receiving on board his ship any person whose name had not previously been entered on the list supplied to the Water Police. This regulation is still on the statute book, but to-day it is practically impossible to enforce such a provision; hence, although never repealed, it is to all intents and purposes obsolete. Another of the provisions of the Water Police Act furnishes ample opportunity for the erroneous recording of departures by sea, inasmuch as no captain is liable to the infliction of the penalty for the omission of a person's name from the Water Police list provided the name appears in the Custom House clearance, and notice has been given to the principal executive Water

Police officer. It is easy enough to imagine a case in which the Water Police list may return fifty departures by a particular vessel and the Custom House clearance exhibit another fifty, whereas the real number of departures is, perhaps, 100.

The police figures are more reliable than the Customs returns, and are usually much higher, especially in the departures; nevertheless, it is sufficiently evident that a great number of people must leave the Colony of whom no record whatever is kept. For instance, had the Customs returns been continued, and the estimate of population brought down to the date of the Census, the figures would have stood at 1,245,483—(that is if no allowance had been made for unrecorded departures)—or 113,249 in excess of the number actually ascertained. An estimate of population based on the police figures would have been 1,150,988, as against an actual total of 1,132,234. The shipping returns have therefore now been adopted as the basis of estimating the number of persons arriving and departing by sea, due allowance being made for unrecorded departures.

Looking back ten years it will be found that the number of births was 349,450, and of deaths 138,149, giving an excess of 211,301 for the former. The number of persons arriving overland in excess of those departing can be given for only three and a quarter years, during which time the total excess was 8,466; but for the whole ten years the number did not probably exceed 15,000. The total addition to the population of New South Wales from 1881 to 1891 was 380,766, from which deducting 211,301 for excess of births over deaths, 15,000 for excess of overland arrivals over departures, 2,422 for the difference in shipping, and 6,637 for the difference in the number of aborigines enumerated at the two Censuses, 145,406 is left for the excess of arrivals by sea over departures by sea. Now, the shipping returns shew 624,214 arrivals and 451,098 departures, or an excess of 173,116. There must therefore be some 27,700 persons who left the Colony during the decade whose departure was not recorded in the shipping returns, which gives an average excess of 6·12 per cent. on the departures. The sex of children who are passengers by sea is not specified, but the results of the Census show that the majority of these must be females.

CHAPTER IX.

THE METHOD OF MUSTERING.

IN the days of the early settlement it was found necessary to number the people of New South Wales at short intervals, on account of their dependence on the public stores, and the frequent occasions that arose for the curtailment of provisions from dread of famine. These enumerations were termed "musters," and the history of the Census in this Colony begins with the first convict muster taken on Australian soil. As the Roman Census had for its objects the systematic regulation of taxation, the ordering of the various classes of the people, the imposition of the sumptuary laws, and the gathering of information for war and electoral administration, so the early musters in New South Wales were intended, not for the purpose of elucidating problems which engage the attention of the sociologist or the political economist, but for the information of the Commissary-General and the Provost-Marshal of a penal settlement, to enable them to discharge the functions of their respective departments, and to enlighten the Governor, and the authorities in England, as to the possibility of their being able to indulge in a definite expectation that the community would be in a position to maintain itself without assistance from the public stores.

Since the battle of Worcester, in 1651, until the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the North American plantations had been used as a receptacle both for political prisoners and for offenders against the laws of England. Judge Jeffries drove a brisk traffic in slaves convicted for a consideration, and the Virginian cotton-fields were worked by real and alleged felons, sold at so much a head by speculative shippers to the colonial planters. Even after the revolt of the thirteen States convicts were transported to America, and transportation warrants still exist, among the records of the Home Office, dated 1783 and 1784, and addressed to the superintendent of the hulks in the river Thames, requiring him to deliver certain convicts under his charge to the contractor, for the purpose of conveyance to North America. When, however, the independence of the Union was, by the provisions of the

Peace of Versailles, recognised by England, the over-crowded condition of the gaols compelled the authorities to deport elsewhere the criminals who were fast becoming a danger and an embarrassment. The coasts of Africa were first tried, and many convicts were sent thither. The unhealthiness of the climate was, however, so great, and the mortality so appalling, that transportation to that country was completely given up in the year 1785, and a new depôt was looked for. Sir Joseph Banks, and others holding influential positions, being deeply interested in the British occupation and settlement of the newly-discovered lands in the South Seas, were at this time continually bringing before the public and the authorities the desirability of establishing a colony at Botany Bay, the fertile and beautiful territory discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook. The revolt of the American Colonies, and the impossibility of sending thither any more convicts from Great Britain and Ireland, the failure of the African coasts as a receiving depôt for transported felons, together with the over-crowded condition of the English gaols, forced the attention of the Government in the direction of the eastern shores of New Holland, upon which it was advocated by Young, Matra, and Banks, that a British settlement should be founded. Hence the first proposals of a definite character for the colonisation of Australia arose from the necessity of utilising the continent in a manner similar to that in which the North American plantations had been utilised previous to the recognition by the English Government of their independence.

In the beginning of the year 1787 an expedition, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., left England for the purpose of establishing on the eastern coast of Australia a penal settlement for the relief of the over-crowded gaols of the mother country, and the earliest official "muster" of the people of New South Wales is in connection with the arrival of this expedition in Sydney Cove, in the month of January, 1788.

There must have been frequent musters in the first days of colonisation, although the results of few of them

have apparently been preserved. The custom of numbering the convicts at regular intervals was probably in the early history of the settlement a weekly one. Sunday was the day ordinarily chosen, and the occasion selected, the church parade, which was compulsory with the whole convict population. Commissioner Bigge records the fact that at Sydney the convicts living out of barracks were mustered by the chief engineer and principal superintendent on Sunday mornings, at the doors of the church; and among the instructions issued by the Governor of New South Wales for the regulation of the penal settlement is one commanding the whole of the convicts to be mustered on Sunday morning, arranged in their several gangs, and attended by their respective overseers and constables, for the purpose of inspection by the Commandant. The wives and families of the convicts were also required to attend the Sunday morning musters. A reference to these "Instructions"—which appear as an appendix to the English Parliamentary Report on Transportation, published in 1812—tends to show that the convicts must have lived in a condition of almost perpetual "muster." In the first place, it was notified that the Commandant would at uncertain days and hours cause the working gangs to be mustered in his presence, at the spot where they were employed as entered in the returns of labour. Next, that the following periodical returns (among others) would be required to be transmitted to the Home Department for the Colonies as opportunities might offer:—

- A half-yearly alphabetical list of all the convicts on the settlement, including their names, ships, sentences, and trades, and this return was to be made out immediately after the issue of slop clothing.
- A half-yearly return of baptisms, marriages, and deaths.
- A monthly return of all the convicts on the settlement, showing the numbers and trades employed in the various departments, with the increase or decrease.
- A monthly return of the daily register of the number of military and convicts, women and children, on the settlement; distinguishing the sick of each class in and out of the hospital; with the state of the weather, general health of the settlement, and other remarks.
- A monthly return of summary trials and corporal punishments.

These regulations bear the date of 1st July, 1829, but there is no doubt that from the very foundation of the Colony the musters were as frequent as they were inaccurate, the only really stringent inquiry being the muster held on the deck of the transport after its arrival from England, before any convicts were allowed to be put ashore. General Joseph Holt, in his well-known "Memoirs," alludes to the thoroughness with which it was conducted, and Commissioner Bigge gives a detailed account of the method in which it was carried out. This muster on board ship was not only a type of nearly all subsequent musters, but its correctness and particularity were, in the words of Mr. Bigge, of great importance, for, when signed by the Secretary, it formed a check upon any error that might have crept into indents and assignments of the convicts that were transmitted from the Secretary of State's Office to the Governor of New South Wales. This muster connected also the date of trial and the description of the convict's offence with a complete identification of his or her person; which subsequently proved especially useful for purposes of police, as well as for the regulations respecting tickets of leave and certificates of exemptions from penal servitude.

The muster was conducted by the Governor's Secretary and the Superintendent of Convicts on the quarter-deck of the vessel, in the presence of the surgeon superintendent, the captain, and the ship's company, before whom each convict was asked his name, the time and place of his trial, his sentence, native place, age, trade, and occupation; and the answers were compared and (if necessary) corrected by the description in the indents and in the lists transmitted from the hulks. After ascertaining the height of each convict by actual admeasurement, and registering it in several columns, as well as the colour of the hair and the eyes, the complexion, or any particular mark that might tend to establish his identity, an inquiry was made respecting the treatment that he had received during the passage; whether he had received his full ration of provisions; whether he had any complaint to make against the captain, his officers, and crew; and, lastly, whether he had any bodily ailment or infirmity. A further inquiry was then made of the surgeon respecting the conduct of each convict during the passage, and whether he had any bodily infirmity that might prevent him from being actively employed.

The muster of 150 convicts, conducted in the foregoing exhaustive manner, occupied the Secretary for from five to seven hours, and if the complaints were numerous, it was protracted to the following day.

When the muster on board the convict ships had been completed, the Governor was accustomed to appoint a day for the debarkation of the prisoners. At an early hour on that day they were dressed in their new clothing and marched into the gaol-yard at Sydney, where they were arranged for the inspection of His Excellency. The prisoners were permitted to take with them the bedding they had used on board the transport ship, and such articles of clothing and effects as they might have brought with them. When the Governor had finished his inspection, he "addressed the convicts in an audible tone," beginning his address with an inquiry, as to whether they had any complaints to make, whether the treatment they had received during the passage had been kind and humane, and whether they received the proper allowance of provisions. If any complaint were signified, the name of the individual who made it was taken down, and the inquiry was referred to the Police Magistrate; but if the convicts were silent, or if they declared generally that they were satisfied, the Governor proceeded with his address. He expressed his hope that the change which had been effected in their situation would lead to a change in their conduct, and that they would become new men. He further explicitly informed them that, as no reference would be had to the past, their future conduct in their respective situations would alone entitle them to reward or indulgence.

In the debarkation and distribution of female convicts, a part only of these regulations was observed. The Governor's Secretary and the Superintendent of Convicts took the muster of the females on board the ship, and the same inquiries were made as in the case of the male prisoners, but the former were seldom subsequently inspected by the Governor; moreover, they were allowed to land in their own dresses if they preferred them to those provided by the Navy Board.

The muster and inspection of the convicts landed in Van Diemen's Land were conducted on nearly similar principles; but from the year 1817, a detailed description of the persons of the convicts was made by the Magistrate of Police of Hobart Town, and kept in his office as a future guide to the identity of their persons, either on application for passes, or tickets of leave or pardon. The Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary proceeded on board the convict ships attended by the Lieutenant-Governor's Clerk, and made a list or muster-roll of the convicts, describing the number, name, time and place of trial, the sentence, age, native-place, trade, description of person, and recorded character. This muster-roll was derived from an actual muster of the convicts, checked and compared with their state and appearance after the voyage; but the inquiries respecting

complaints were not so particular as those made at Sydney, nor was any note of them entered at the end of the muster-roll. The Chief Engineer repaired on board to make a particular inquiry after the trades of the convicts, and their probable usefulness to the Government; and at an early hour the inspection took place in the gaol-yard. The Lieutenant-Governor's address to the prisoners was limited to an inquiry after their treatment on the passage, approbation of their clean and orderly appearance, and a recommendation to them of good conduct in the new country to which they had come.

The plan of musters on board the transport ships, as described in the preceding paragraphs, was in force at the time of Commissioner Bigge's visit in 1819-20, and probably they were much more elaborate than those initiated by Governor Phillip. The subsequent musters, even in the Macquarie period, were doubtless of not nearly so exhaustive a character, although perhaps they resembled somewhat this first enumeration on ship-board. It must be remembered that the relations of the Governor with those under his charge were immediate and very personal. He was not only the commandant of a penal settlement, he was the patriarch and bread-provider of a struggling colony. In the earliest days no intermediaries stood between him and the humblest complainant. Even in the twenties he was more accessible than a modern police magistrate. Commissioner Bigge narrates in his "Report," an incident of which he was an eye-witness, illustrative of the intimate personal relations subsisting between Governor and governed. The Commissioner was present at the Government House on the day appointed for receiving applications for the remission of sentences, and the crowd, which was a large one, was noisy and clamorous in the extreme. Their impatience for a hearing bordered on truculence, and the Governor addressed them repeatedly, but in vain; and it was only with the utmost difficulty that His Excellency managed to humour his unruly subjects into a semblance of order, and thereby preserve a degree of decorum sufficient for the conduct of the business of the day, which was personally attended to by the Governor. The early Governor, therefore, was more than the head gaoler of the settlement. He was dictator, chief justice, court of appeal, parliament, storekeeper, and census-taker. He journeyed from district to district of his little realm on certain appointed days, numbered his people, questioned and exhorted them, and carried back with him to headquarters the list of their grievances. Judge-Advocate Collins records that Governor Hunter, when mustering the settlers, informed them "that he had heard of much discontent prevailing among them in consequence of certain

heavy grievances which they said they laboured under. For these—as he was unacquainted with the nature of them—he was unable to suggest any remedy; he therefore desired that they might be represented to him in writing; and, to spare them as much trouble as possible, he would direct two gentlemen, on whom he had much dependence, to visit the different districts, and collect from the respective settlers such of their distresses and grievances as they were desirous of making known. Before they were dismissed he gave them much good advice, and assured them that he had already, from his own ideas, offered a plan to the Secretary of State for their benefit, which he hoped would, in due time, be attended to.”

The mustering of convicts on board ship was of the greatest importance in checking the indents and assignments of the convicts transmitted from England, and were all the returns of ship musters since the arrival of the “First Fleet” available, the estimated number of convicts transported to New South Wales—which estimation is necessarily based in the main on English indents—would be greatly diminished. After sentence of transportation had been pronounced on a prisoner, he was sent to the hulks, and there were many reprieves and numerous deaths before the hulks were full enough to require a discharge into a transport chartered for New South Wales. The mortality among prisoners during the passage out was, in the early days, very heavy. From the year 1795 to the year 1801, of 3,833 convicts embarked, at least 385 are known to have died on board the transports, a number which bears a proportion of about 1 in 10 of the total number transported. For the period between the years 1801 and 1811, of 2,398 embarked, only 52 are recorded as having died on the voyage—bearing a proportion of 1 in 46 of the whole number transported. This decline in the death-rate of convicts on the outward passage was due mainly to the adoption, during the latter period, of a regulation which provided that the surgeon of a transport ship should be paid a gratuity of 10s. 6d. for every convict landed in New South Wales. This, of course, ensured increased attention being given to the health and comfort of the prisoners in transit, with the results noted above.

The power of the Governor in enforcing attendance at musters was practically unlimited. In “The Present Picture of New South Wales,” by D. D. Mann, 1810–11, is given an “Abstract of General Orders,” in which, under the head-line “Musters,” appear the following words:—

Persons neglecting to attend musters, if free, to be treated as vagrants; and, if prisoners, jail-gang twelve months. Persons returning false accounts, to be dealt with according to the decision of a bench of magistrates.

(d)

This penalty was generally the last clause in nearly all the “General Orders” issued by the Governor commanding a muster, and it was enforced, without the slightest compunction, whenever occasion arose. The commission and instructions under which the Governor of the early days acted, conferred power which practically constituted him a despot. He was made Governor and Captain-General, with the most enlarged rights and privileges, uncontrolled by any council, with authority to pardon all offences (treason and murder excepted), to impose duties, to grant lands, and to issue colonial regulations; and it is in evidence from Governor Bligh, before the Select Committee on Transportation, presided over by the Hon. George Eden, that to the breach of some of these regulations, issued at the sole will of the Governor, a punishment of 500 lashes was annexed, and to others a fine of £100. Bennett indignantly records in his “History” that free persons neglecting to attend musters were treated as vagrants and sent to hard labour; and yet, notwithstanding the Governor’s absolute direction and control of the entire machinery of punishment, hardly a “General Order” was issued commanding a muster which did not lament the inaccuracy of the latest returns.

Faulty, however, as are these returns, they are not without value as affording some estimate of the development of the Colony, and even the “General Orders” appointing musters are interesting, inasmuch as in the enumeration of the mustering stations, from year to year, one is enabled to trace the gradual growth of settlement. The earliest returns note only Port Jackson and Norfolk Island; Rose Hill (subsequently called Parramatta), was afterwards added, and then Toongabbee, and later on the Hawkesbury. In 1803, the settlement of Risdon, in Van Diemen’s Land, appeared for the first time on the muster-sheets; but it was succeeded almost immediately by Sullivan Cove, which designation in turn quickly disappeared under the general title of the Derwent River, and later still of Hobart Town. The same year saw the inclusion of Castle Hill in the general statements of the mother-colony. While in search of a number of convicts, who had absconded from the settlement in a boat named the Cumberland, Lieutenant Shortland, in 1797, discovered the stream which he called the Coal River; here a convict dépôt was established, and the stream was subsequently named the Hunter. The settlement itself was, however, known variously as Coal River and King’s Town for some time before its title settled down in the muster-rolls as Newcastle. At the close of the year 1804, an expedition was despatched to Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen’s Land, in order to establish a military station, with a view to forestalling the French. The first landing

was made at Outer Cove, now called Georgetown, but the station was shortly afterwards removed to the opposite side of the Tamar River, to the indentation known as Western Arm, where it received the name of York Town. The site did not, however, prove suitable, and this settlement was shortly afterwards abandoned for the North Esk, where, after some time, it changed its general designation of Port Dalrymple for the specific one of Launceston. In the name Newtown the general statement of 1806 reveals the fact that an outpost had been established between Hobart and the old Risdon settlement; and New Norfolk, still further up the river Derwent, chronicles in its name the transference of settlers from Norfolk Island to Van Diemen's Land in 1808. At the time of despatching the expedition to Port Dalrymple, under Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Governor King issued a "general order," in which he proclaimed the division of the Island into two independent governments, designated respectively the counties of Buckingham and Cornwall, the dividing line being the 42nd parallel of south latitude. Each of these governments was subordinate to King only, in his capacity of Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of New South Wales and its dependencies; hence the early returns from Van Diemen's Land are frequently incomplete, as Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, the administrator of the Port Dalrymple establishment, in the county of Cornwall, sent in his reports to head-quarters only intermittently, a dereliction of duty which was subsequently sharply reprimanded by Governor Bligh. The two counties still figure upon the map of Tasmania, but greatly shorn of their original magnitude, as they have been subdivided into eighteen counties. At the beginning of the Macquarie régime, George's River and Windsor make their appearance, and shortly after them are shown, for the first time, such names as Minto, Airds, and Appin, in the south of county Cumberland. In 1813, Liverpool is included among the mustering stations; and in 1815 vital statistics are given for the towns of Castlereagh and Richmond, thus showing the spread of settlement along the valley of the Nepean River. In the year 1813, Blaxland, Lawson, and Wentworth found a route over the Blue Mountains; in 1814, Deputy Surveyor-General Evans travelled over the same ground and extended their discoveries; in 1815, a road was begun and completed to the Macquarie Plains, whereon shortly afterwards grew up the little settlement of Bathurst, which presently began to make its appearance on the muster-sheets, while settlement had reached along the coast northward as far as the penal settlement of Port Macquarie, at the mouth of the Hastings River. In 1822 appear such names as Evan District in county Cumberland,

Wilberforce on the further bank of the Hawkesbury, Illawarra, in county Camden, and Argyleshire. The statement of 1823 gives the new mustering-stations of Bringelly, Campbelltown, and Cawdor; that of 1824, gives as new mustering-stations, Melville, in conjunction with the district of Bathurst, situated in county Cumberland, and not to be confounded with the little settlement of Bathurst on the other side of the Blue Mountains; Moreton Bay, consequent upon Oxley's discovery of the Brisbane River during the preceding year, and Melville Island, indicating retention of a military post on the northern coast of Australia. In 1825, Emu Plains is given as a distinct mustering-station, as also is the Wellington Valley, settlement having extended along the course of the Macquarie River from the settlement of Bathurst to the junction of the Cudgegong. The coastal country between Sydney and Newcastle began slowly to be peopled, and also the country extending inland from Newcastle, a return of the aborigines in 1826 giving as new districts Portland Head, Brisbane Water, Hunter's River, Paterson's and Wallis's Plains (now Maitland), Patrick's Plains (now Singleton), and Luskintyre; in the south, Camden is likewise a new name. The growth of the metropolitan district is shown by a return, also dated 1826, which gives the Field of Mars as a distinct area. The same document enumerates such additional districts or parishes as Sackville Reach, Pitt Town, Kelso, and Christ's Church. An aboriginal return for 1827 gives Bong Bong, Five Islands, Shoalhaven, and Mudgee. In the Census returns of 1828, extension of settlement is indicated by the mention of St. Vincent, Northumberland, and Durham; under the total for the two last-named counties the population of Port Stephens is given. The population of the river Manning is also recorded; Penrith takes the place of Emu Plains, and Cooke District appears in conjunction with Bringelly, under the county heading of Cumberland. An ecclesiastical return, dated 1830, mentions Narrellan, Cabramatta, and Dundas, all as being in the county of Cumberland, in which area settlement appears to have advanced rather out of proportion with the facilities afforded as compared with the country on the other side of the mountain range. A return of marriages, births, and deaths, dated 1831, gives Maitland in place of Paterson's and Wallis's Plains. The Census statement of 1833 records the population in counties, the new names being Brisbane, Cook, Gloucester, Macquarie, and Murray; Argyleshire has become county Argyle, Bathurst County is given instead of the Bathurst settlement, the same applies to Camden, and Durham's population is enumerated distinct from that of Northumberland. The Census of 1836 includes, besides the foregoing, counties Bligh, Georgiana,

Hunter, King, Phillip, Roxburgh, Wellington, Westmoreland, and the new settlement of Port Phillip. The Census of 1841 shows, besides the twenty counties, nine commissioners' districts beyond the boundaries of location, namely, those of Wellington, Bligh, Lachlan, Monaro, Murrumbidgee, Peel's River, New England, Clarence River, and Macleay River. The progress of settlement in the Port Phillip District is evidenced by its division into the three counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the two commissioners' districts of Western Port and Portland Bay. Amongst the new towns in New South Wales proper are Goulburn, Bungonia, Scone, Wollongong, Berrima, Hartley, Paterson, Muswellbrook, Raymond Terrace, Queanbeyan, Yass, East Maitland, West Maitland, Singleton, and Gosford; and in the Port Phillip District, Melbourne and Geelong. In the Census of 1846 Auckland is added to the list of counties on account of its being the background to the whaling stations at Twofold Bay, and in the commissioners' districts the Liverpool Plains appear to have taken the place of Peel's River. Among the new

towns are Albury, Braidwood, Carcoar, Eden, Gundagai, Morpeth, Mudgee, and Stockton. In 1851 the commissioners' districts appear as squatting districts, in which Monaro includes the county of Auckland, and the new names given are the Western Lower Darling, the Eastern Lower Darling, and Gwydir. The wool-growing industry had spread also to the Moreton Bay province, in which division of the Colony was "the reputed county of Stanley," and the squatting districts of Darling Downs, Burnett, Maranoa, Wide Bay, and Moreton. Among the new towns of the 1851 Census were Armidale, Grafton, Kempsey, Kiama, Tamworth, and Wagga. In 1856, Albert was added to the commissioners' districts, and Deniliquin, Orange, and Tenterfield appear as new towns. It is not, however, necessary to trace the development of settlement down to the present time. Enough has been said to show that in the reports of the early musters, and in the census returns of a later period, the growth of the Colony is to be found traced in skeleton as clearly as though it were written in the pages of history.



CHAPTER X.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY TO THE YEAR 1800.

"THE FIRST FLEET."

THE number of people who embarked in the ships of the "First Fleet" is variously stated, but, according to a collation of the earliest returns of Phillip and Collins, it must have been 1,083, of whom 10 were civil officers; 212 formed the military establishment, including officers; 45 (28 women and 17 children) were wives and families of the military; while the convicts, with their children, numbered about 816. It is worthy of note that Phillip, in his "Voyage," records 778 convicts, of whom 586 were men and 192 were women. In a summary in the preface to this same book, he gives, however, different figures; the number being—males, 600, females, 250; total, 850. The "Voyage," moreover, contains, in an appendix, "a list of convicts sent to New South Wales in 1787," giving their names, where convicted, date of conviction, and term of sentence. The total number thus stated amounts to 775, a number which agrees with the total given by Captain Watkin Tench, who records 565 men, 192 women, and 18 children; but neither Phillip nor Tench makes any reference to the 81 free persons mentioned by other historians. In the "History of New Holland," published by Stockdale in 1787, before the departure of the "Fleet," the number of male convicts is stated as 600, of female convicts as 178, making a total of 778. A return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 15th of February, 1810, records 607 convicts who were embarked for New South Wales in the spring of 1787, and 286 who were embarked, some in February and some in April, of the same year, the total number, therefore, was 893. In the above return, the 286 convicts referred to comprised 184 males and 102 females. In another parliamentary report on transportation, dated 1819, the male convicts are recorded as 184, and the female convicts as 100. It will be observed that Phillip agrees with the "History" published by Stockdale in one of his totals, namely, 778, although the constituent numbers are different. In "A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," by P. Colquhoun, LL.D.,

the author, quoting from the "Twenty-eighth Report of the Select Committee on Finance," printed by order of the House of Commons, 26th June, 1798, also gives the number of male and female convicts transported by the "First Fleet" as 778; but he mentions in addition 17 children, which brings the total up to 795. Lieutenant King's manuscript journal of the voyage to Botany Bay presents a specific account of each ship in the "Fleet," including the number of convicts on board the transports. The number of male convicts is stated by him as 563, the female as 189; total, 752. Collins, in the introduction to his account of the colony, gives a similar return, showing the number of male convicts on board as 564; of females, 192; total, 756.

According to some authorities, the number of persons, bond and free, who embarked in the "First Fleet" for Botany Bay was 1,041. Captain Hunter, when giving evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons appointed to report on transportation, stated that 19 deaths had occurred during the voyage, and yet we are variously informed that the number debarked was 1,030, 1,033, and 1,036. It is, indeed, exceedingly difficult to establish with anything like certainty the actual number embarked and landed; there are so many authorities whose opportunities of knowing the truth were equal, and yet every statement made conflicts with every other. One of the earliest returns (a list of ships and accommodation in response to a query made by Under-Secretary Nepean) gives the total of convicts intended to be forwarded as 600 males and 180 females, and the marines as 174 men and 48 women, 30 of the last-mentioned being wives of marines. This document is dated the 30th December, 1786. The ships enumerated therein are the *Alexander*, the *Scarborough*, the *Friendship*, the *Charlotte*, the *Lady Penrhyn*, and a "ship to be taken up": this was the *Prince of Wales*, which, however, conveyed only 2 male and 47 female convicts. The *Lady Penrhyn*, originally fitted up for 102 female

prisoners, was overcrowded, and this fact is mentioned by Captain Phillip, prior to the sailing of the "First Fleet," in a postscript to a letter addressed to Under-Secretary Nepean, and dated April the 11th, 1787. Phillip writes:—

"By some mistake, 109 women and children are put on board the Lady Penrhyn, though that ship was only intended to carry 102, and with propriety should not have more than two-thirds of that number."

The "First Fleet" weighed anchor on the 13th of May, 1787. A month previously a return, dated the 15th of April, records the number embarked on board the transports as: Marines (inclusive of officers), 211; wives of marines, 30; children of marines, male, 7—female, 5; male convicts, 565; female convicts, 153; children of convicts, male, 6—female, 5; total number of marines, convicts, and children, 982. The detailed enumeration of the convicts in this return shows 720, instead of 729 as above, and reduces the total, therefore, to 973. Captain Phillip, in an enclosure to Under-Secretary Nepean, dated from Santa Cruz, states the garrison and convicts on board the transports, on the 10th of June, 1787, as: Marines, including officers, 197; marines' wives, 28; marines' children, 17; chaplain and wife, surveyor-general, surgeon and assistants, and servants, 10; men convicts, 558; women convicts, 192; children, 13. Total number victualled, 1,015. The dead and missing on the same date are given as: "Convicts dead since they were embarked, 21; convict children do., 3; recd. H.M.'s pardon before the ship left England, 2." From Rio Janeiro, Phillip sent, with a despatch to Lord Sydney, dated 2nd of September, 1787, two enclosures, entitled "General Return of the four Companies of Marines detached to serve in the settlement in New South Wales," and "Return of the male and female convicts and their children." In these documents the military force is given as 211, including officers, and the convicts as male, 552; female, 190; male children, 7; female children, 7: total number of marines and convicts, 967. The mortality record, since leaving England on the 13th of May, 1787, up to the end of September, was: Convicts, 15; and a "child of a marine."

THE SETTLEMENT AT SYDNEY COVE.

Governor Phillip proclaimed the Colony of New South Wales at Dawes' Point on the 7th of February, 1788; and a week afterwards, Lieutenant P. G. King was despatched to Norfolk Island, where he arrived on the 5th of March.

In the month of June following Phillip's landing, a statement was made out of the number of persons who had

died since their embarkation in England, and was found to reach a total of 89, of whom 8 were free persons and 81 convicts. The Governor, writing to Lord Sydney on July the 9th, 1788, states the dead and missing as 87, and from the figures submitted it would appear that the number debarked on January the 26th was probably 1,035. Phillip remarks:—

Of the convicts, 36 men and 4 women died on the passage, 20 men and 8 women since landing, 11 men and one woman absconded, 4 have been executed, and 3 killed by the natives. The number of convicts now employed in erecting the necessary buildings and cultivating the lands only amounts to 320—and the whole number of people victualled amounts to 966—consequently we have only the labour of a part to provide for the whole.

Now, assuming that the 22 persons who left the settlement for Norfolk Island in the preceding February not to be included in the 966 referred to above, the total number embarked in England must have been 1,075. Of these 40 had died on the passage; number landed, 1035; of these again 47 were "dead and missing," and 22 had left for Norfolk Island; total number in the settlement on July the 9th, 1788, 966. If, however, Phillip has included the detachment sent to Norfolk Island in his total count, the number landed in New South Wales would necessarily be only 1,013. Unfortunately, it appears from a return dated 28th September, 1788, and signed by David Collins, the Governor's Secretary, that the number of deaths on the passage was 48 instead of 40, the previous mortality bill taking account only of convicts. There died also on the passage a marine, a marine's wife, a marine's child, and 5 children of convicts. On shore, the additional deaths were 3 marines, 2 children of marines, 4 convict women, 9 convict children, and 3 convicts, or a total since landing of 68 dead and missing, or of 116 since leaving England.

THE POPULATION IN 1790.

Although the records of the first musters taken in the Colony appear not to have been preserved, the Governor's despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies contain from time to time numerous references to the number and constitution of the people. Writing to Lord Sydney on February 12th, 1790, Phillip remarks:—

As near two years have now passed since we first landed in this country, some judgment may be formed of the climate, and I believe a finer or more healthy climate is not to be found in any part of the world. Of 1,030 people who landed, many of whom were worn out by old age, the scurvy and various disorders, only 72 have died in one-and-twenty months; and by the surgeon's returns it appears that 26 of those died from disorders of long standing, and which it is more than probable would have carried them off much sooner in England. Fifty-nine children have been born in the above time.

This would make the population on February 12th, 1790, 1,017, provided the Governor included those executed, killed by natives, etc., in his tally of deaths. In another part of the same despatch the Governor observes that "only 2 convicts have suffered death in the last year (1789); four were executed the first year" (1788). In the month of March in the year 1790, 6 marines were hanged for theft; but it does not appear that the Governor included these executions in his mortality bill. On April the 11th, 1790, Phillip, in a despatch to Lord Sydney, writes:—

The numbers at Norfolk Island, including those now sent, are—Civil, military, and free people, 90; male convicts, 191; female convicts, 100; and children, 37. There remain at this settlement—Civil and military, 141; women and children, 60; male convicts, 297; female convicts, 70; and children, 23.

This statement shows the total number of the inhabitants of Port Jackson, on April 11th, 1790, to have been 591, while that of Norfolk Island was 418, or a total for both settlements of 1,009.

The first instalment of population to Norfolk Island was almost insignificant, consisting of only 22 persons, of whom 9 were male and 6 were female convicts; the free persons comprised, besides the commandant, a surgeon, a petty officer, two privates, and two persons understanding flax dressing. The mortality amongst the convicts must, however, have been somewhat severe during the first years of occupation, as a return in the Colonial Office shows, from March, 1788, to February, 1789, 25 deaths of males and 10 of females. From the last mentioned date to March, 1790, the records register 72 deaths of males and 22 of females; although at the taking of the muster (the results of which are given above) in the month of April following, the population of the island was only 418 persons of all classes.

In the month of June, 1790, arrived the "Second Fleet"; or at least a portion of it, pre-eminent among convict flotillas for the terrible mortality during its voyage to these shores. The Lady Juliana anchored in Sydney Cove on the 3rd of June, and acted as herald for the store-ship Justinian and the 3 transports that followed her. During the voyage the first mentioned vessel lost only 5 out of a consignment of 226 female convicts; but the Neptune, the Scarborough, and the Surprise, conveying mainly male convicts, suffered greatly. At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of April, 69 deaths were recorded; by the time the ships arrived in Port Jackson the number of deaths was—males, 256; females, 11; these, with the 11 males who died before leaving England, make the death total 278. Phillip records the number embarked as 1,017

males and 89 females, and he shows the number that landed as 939 males and 78 females. Here the Governor has fallen into some error, for the number debarked, inclusive of women, was 1,017, and the number embarked, according to the arrangement of his table, 1,195 males and 89 females. The tally of those embarked does not, of course, include the convicts returned from the ships previous to their leaving England; which was as follows:—The Neptune, 3; the Surprise, 2; and the Scarborough, 6; total, 11. In addition to the convicts landed, who formed part of the original indents of the three transports, the Neptune carried 12 and the Scarborough 8 prisoners from the Cape of Good Hope to Sydney. They had been carried thither in the Guardian, which had been wrecked by collision with an iceberg in 1789. The accession to the convict population in 1790 was, therefore, males, 959, and females, 299. Of these 488 were under medical treatment, although when the ships arrived there were not 50 sick people in the Colony. The Rev. R. Johnson, the Colony's earliest chaplain, in a letter to a friend in England, writes:—

The Lady Juliana brought out from England 226 women convicts, out of which she had only buried 5. The case was much otherwise with the other three ships.

There were on board:—

	Died on board.	Sick landed.
The Neptune, 520	163	269
The Scarborough, 252	68	96
The Surprise, 211	42	121

. . . a great number have died—(since landing); . . . have buried not less than 86 since they landed—84 convicts, 1 child, and 1 soldier.

The preceding letter of the Rev. R. Johnson's differs considerably in its statement of those who died on the passage and those landed from the official return made in the Governor's letter to the Colonial Office on July the 13th, 1790.

One of the earliest of the records which have come down to us is that preserved in Governor Hunter's "Historical Journal." It is termed, "A General Return of Male Convicts, with their respective employments, on the 23rd July, 1790," and gives 729 prisoners as being stationed at Sydney, and 179 at Rose Hill, making a total of 908, a number which was considerably increased during the following two years. The return referred to above is a quaint and curious document. It is in effect a history in brief of the progress of the settlement, and every item is specific in the extreme, the exact employment of each prisoner in the Colony being accurately detailed. It will be remarked that the total of male convicts

employed, viz., 908, exceeds by 317 the total number of such persons in the Colony on April the 11th, that is to say, three months previously, when the male convicts in the settlement mustered only 297, and the total population 591. These figures show that the mortality of those landed from the "Second Fleet" must have been appalling. The labour return records the number of male convicts as only 908, yet according to the statements of those debarked from the "Second Fleet," even deducting the 84 recorded by the Rev. R. Johnson as having died since landing, there should have been at least 1,172. It would, therefore, appear that 264 male convicts died within the six weeks following the arrival of the "Second Fleet." This mortality seems to have been confined to those who came by that fleet, hence there must have been a mortality since leaving England of 604 out of a total of 1,195 male convicts embarked in the *Neptune*, *Scarborough*, and *Surprize*, a sacrifice of life long and bitterly remembered in the Colony.

By the "Second Fleet" arrived also in Port Jackson the first detachment of the New South Wales Corps. It numbered 112, officers included. The marines serving in the Colony at the same date numbered 128, officers included, so the total strength of the military establishment of New South Wales was at that time 240. The original draft of the constitution of the new Corps estimated its strength at 317, of whom 17 were to be officers, 24 non-commissioned officers; 8 drummers, and 268 rank and file; but the Right. Hon. W. W. Grenville, in making arrangements for its conveyance to Port Jackson, mentions the Corps as comprising three companies, numbering 241 men, officers included. At the beginning of the year 1790, Major Grose's return recorded 51 officers, 269 privates, 50 women, and 27 children, making a total of 397 embarked on board the *Neptune*, the *Scarborough*, the *Surprize*, and the *Gorgon*. On board the three firstnamed ships the officers and men numbered 115, the women 20, and the children 11. The detachment on board the *Gorgon* appears to have been returned to barracks. The Corps was subsequently forwarded in captains' companies and sergeants' guards on board different transports; and as the soldiers arrived, the marines were released from service, those preferring to remain in the Colony receiving grants of land. The Corps served in New South Wales and its dependencies until December, 1809, when it was replaced, on account of its share in the rebellion against Governor Bligh, by the 73rd Regiment. On the 10th of April, 1810, the Corps left Sydney for England. It was subsequently known as the 102nd Regiment.

The population of New South Wales and Norfolk Island on the 25th of July, 1790, is detailed in a document entitled "Total Number of people victualled in New South Wales and its Dependencies." It is very particular in its enumeration, and mentions with considerable circumstance the names of "Lieut. Maxwell, invalided from His Majesty's ship *Sirius*"; "Lieut. Edgar, Superintendent, from the *Lady Juliana*, transport"; and "Surgeon Mr. Alley, from do." The population of New South Wales is given as 1,715, and that of Norfolk Island as 524; total, 2,239.

The inhabitants of Sydney were estimated as 1,455, while 260 persons were stationed at Rose Hill. Of the latter, 25 were soldiers, including 9 marines; 1 woman and 3 children belonged to the military, 2 were officers of the civil department, 2 were superintendents, and the remainder were convicts, viz.:—179 males, 42 females, and 6 children. The number of convicts was 1,640, of these, 1,313, viz., 908 males, 358 females, and 47 children, were in New South Wales, and 327, viz., 191 males, 100 females, and 36 children, at Norfolk Island. The convicts stationed at Sydney were—males 729, females 316, and children 41. The civil department in the parent colony comprised the Governor and 11 officers, with 2 women who were probably servants. There were besides 5 superintendents and a child, 2 lieutenants and a surgeon from ships in the harbour, 44 men belonging to the *Sirius* and one from the *Supply*, and two natives victualled at the public cost. The total military establishment in both settlements was—men, 321; women, 42; children, 56; total, 419. The marines contributed to the establishment 218 men, 31 women, and 44 children; while the New South Wales Corps numbered 103 men, with 11 women, and 12 children. The military stationed at Sydney was composed of 116 marines and 87 of the New South Wales Corps. The women and the children of the soldiery at Sydney were 37 and 52 respectively. At Norfolk Island were stationed 93 marines, with 4 women and a child. The civil department at Norfolk Island consisted only of the Lieutenant-Governor and one civil officer. There were also on the Island at the time 94 men belonging to the *Sirius* and 3 "free men." At Sydney, the return remarks, there were 6 women "wives of convicts," and 5 "children of convicts." Of the 2,239 persons victualled from the stores in both settlements, 1,586 were men, 508 women, and 145 children—sex not distinguished. Of the 1,715 persons in New South Wales, 1,203 were men, 404 women, and 108 children; and of the 524 persons on Norfolk Island, 383 were men, 104 women, and 37 children. It must be

remembered, however, that of the total 2,239 in both settlements 142 were officers and seamen from the *Sirius* and other ships.

On the 27th of December, 1790, a calculation was made of the state of the settlements at Norfolk Island and Port Jackson, the total number of inhabitants being recorded as 2,545; there is ample evidence that this return is only a rough approximation from the victualling books, without taking into consideration the deaths of those who arrived by the "Second Fleet." If the number of male convicts who died since the date of the returns made by Governor Phillip be deducted from the total as given in this statement, the remainder will be found to be 2,281, or 42 more than the July muster, an increase due doubtless to the excess of births over deaths for the intervening period.

THE POPULATION IN 1791.

A return of the "State of the Settlement on Norfolk Island," dated the 11th of February, 1791, shows an increase in the inhabitants of that settlement of 103 persons. The officers and seamen of the *Sirius* appear to have been withdrawn, and the military reduced from 93 officers and men to 78. The "free people" are recorded as 5; but the convicts are enumerated as—males, 227; females, 245; and children, 62. The total number of the convict class in July, 1790, was 327; in February, 1791, it was 534; 37 male and 157 female convicts having been conveyed to the Island by the *Surprize* in the month of June, 1790, and the remainder of the increase being due, probably, to births of convict children. A note is appended to the return which reads as follows:—"N.B.—It appears from the surgeon's returns that only one man, one woman, and one child have died natural deaths since the Island was first settled." A return was made up to March, 1790, when the total number of deaths recorded from the beginning of the settlement in 1788 was given as males 97, and females 32, total, 129; hence there must have been a surprising number of non-natural deaths.

A document entitled, "State of the Settlements at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, the 18th of November, 1791," shows a total population of 4,059. Of these, 3,339 belonged to the convict class; 2,013 males, 345 females, and 77 children were stationed at Sydney and Parramatta; 506 males, 242 females, and 80 children at Norfolk Island; and 51 males, 21 females, and 4 children were on their way thither. The explanation of the large increase in the

number of convicts is found in the arrival at various dates, from July the 9th to October the 16th, 1791, of ten sail of transports accompanied by H.M.S. *Gorgon*, the first man-o'-war to enter the harbour since the foundation of the Colony, bringing to Port Jackson, according to Collins's estimate, 1,881 persons, exclusive of the military appointed to guard them. According to one return, the "Third Fleet" had on board 1,875 male and 175 female convicts, total, 2,050; but the mortality during the passage out was rather heavy. Governor Phillip, in a letter to Lord Grenville, writes:—

Of the convicts mentioned by your Lordship to be sent out, 1,695 males and 168 females have been landed, with 6 free women and 10 children. It appears by the returns from the transports that 194 males, 4 females, and one child died on the passage. . . . The surgeon's returns of this day are: "Under special medical treatment and incapable of labour, 626—576 of whom are those landed from the last ships."

An examination of this passage from the Governor's letter shows that the number embarked in the ships of the "Third Fleet" must have been 2,078, and the number landed 1,879. In other respects the settlement was much the same as in the preceding year. The military establishment had been slightly increased; about 40 or 50 convicts whose sentences had expired had turned to agriculture, and there were also some 40 or more free settlers. The population of Norfolk Island had, however, grown inordinately, and Lieutenant-Governor King, in a despatch addressed to Under Secretary Nepean, dated the 23rd November, 1791, writes:—

Had I remained here, and no more people had been sent after January, 1890, I am certain this island would now have been nearly independent for flour. Our numbers were then 160 in all. Only twenty-two months has elapsed since that time, and the numbers have increased to 1,000 men, women, and children; still less, therefore, it cannot be wondered at, if the independency of this island is still removed to a greater distance of time.

It is, however, very possible that King's views of the situation on Norfolk Island were not identical with those of the authorities, whose intentions the Lieutenant-Governor may not have entirely gauged.

Of the "free settlers" Phillip writes to Lord Grenville, under date November the 5th, 1791:—

We have now 86* settlers here and at Norfolk Island—that is, 31 from the marines, 11 seamen, and 44 from those convicts whose sentences have expired. There are, likewise, more marines who have desired to be received as settlers when the detachment is to be embarked. . . . The first settler was a convict, whose time being expired, an hut was built, and one acre and an half of ground cleared for him at Parramatta, he entered on his farm of 30 acres

* The official returns give 87.

the 21st of November, 1789, and was supported from the public store until the 25th of February, 1791, when he declined receiving any further support, being then able to maintain himself. He has since married, and has a child, both of whom he wishes to take off the public store next Christmas.

A return dated the 15th of December, 1791, gives the number of settlers in both settlements as 147. Of these 45 had settled at and near Parramatta, and 102 at Norfolk Island. Thirty-four settlers in New South Wales and 39 at Norfolk Island were convicts whose sentences of transportation had expired. The remainder were seamen and marines who preferred to remain in the Colony to returning to England.

On December the 13th, 1791, the marines, whose places had been filled by detachments of the newly-raised New South Wales Corps, embarked on board H.M.S. Gorgon to the number of 90. The Gorgon sailed on the 18th of the same month. The strength of the military force remaining in the settlements was 338, of which number 64 only were marines. On the 14th February, 1792, the transport Pitt arrived in Sydney Harbour with another detachment of the New South Wales Corps and 319 male and 49 female convicts, 5 children, and 7 free women. The soldiery numbered 68 of all ranks, with 11 women and 6 children. The health of both convicts and military was exceedingly bad on their arrival in Port Jackson. During the passage 13 soldiers, 7 seamen, 20 male convicts, and 9 women had died, and 120 male convicts were sick when landed. On March the 26th, 1792, there were serving at Sydney, Parramatta, and Norfolk Island, 340 officers and privates of the New South Wales Corps. According to some official returns no fewer than 2,407 convicts of both sexes were sent to Port Jackson during the year 1791.

THE POPULATION IN 1792.

The population of the settlements in New South Wales and Norfolk Island on March 29th, 1792, was 4,192, as will be seen from the following extract from a despatch from Governor Phillip to Under-Secretary Nepean, dated at Sydney, 29th March, 1792:—

The Commissary's return of the provisions remaining in store (in which what has been received from the Pitt and what has been purchased from the commander of that ship are included) and of the number of people in the colony is inclosed in my letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, and by which it will appear that our numbers here and at Norfolk Island amount to 3,277 males, 691 females, and 224 children. A great quantity of provisions are consumed daily by such a number of people, and 9 or 12 months' provisions brought by the transports for the 300 or 400 convicts they are bringing out, last but a short time when divided amongst such numbers.

(c)

Extract from a letter to Governor Phillip from Lieutenant-Governor King, dated Sydney, Norfolk Island, September 19th, 1792:—

(Population of Norfolk Island.)

"The following is an exact statement of the numbers now on the island:—

Officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers, and free people, with their wives and children	121
Settlers from the marines, seamen, and convicts	123
Wives, women, and children belonging to the above	179
Convicts taken off the store by settlers, and convicts who have served their time of transportation, and who provide for themselves—men, 59; women, 17.....	76
Servants to officers, overseers, watchmen, under the Provost-Martial, hospital cooks, barbers, taylors, bakers employed at the stores, shoemakers, and assisting the surveyor	101
Clearing half-acres, &c., for settlers	60
Average number of sick during the month, including invalids	91
Women who do not work, from being incapacitated, living with officers as washing-women, having young children, and children	137
Total.....	888

"Deduct 59 men and 17 women off the store, remains 812 persons on the island, who do nothing towards maintaining themselves.

"The whole number of souls on the island is 1,115, from which number taking 812, there remains 303 convicts (including 22 females) to carry on all the works, namely, sawing, carpenters, boat-building, blacksmiths, shingle-makers, charcoal-burners, masons and labourers, quarrymen, lime-burners, lath-makers, paling, barrow-men, bringing stones for building, and the cultivation of the ground for the public use, thatchers, thrashers, &c.; 158 of the above are constantly employed in cultivation, consequently 145 remain to carry on the other works. I have made the above statement in order to give your Excellency an idea of the small progress we have made since being on a reduced ration."

By a return of settlers and "persons to whom lands have been granted," dated the 8th of October, 1792, the number engaged in cultivating the soil on their own account is given as 170, of whom 66 were settled "at and near Parramatta," and 104 at Norfolk Island. However, in the latter settlement 45 were returned as "desirous of becoming settlers, convicts whose terms are expired." In New South Wales, 53 settlers were from convicts with expired sentences, and one was an emancipated convict who acted as assistant-surgeon. The majority of settlers in Norfolk Island were recruited from seamen and from marines, of whom only 23 remained on duty in October, 1792.

The Statement of the Inhabitants, dated November, 1791, gave a total for both settlements of 4,059. Phillip, in March, 1792, recorded the total as 4,192. The Pitt, between these dates, had landed 465 persons, including a

portion of the New South Wales Corps, their wives and children, and over 370 convicts; yet a muster taken on the 18th of March gave a total of only 4,204. The mortality amongst the last reinforcement of convicts was this year, however, appalling. Collins, in his "Historical Account," mentions the fact that only 50 convicts out of 122 brought from Ireland by the Queen transport were alive at the beginning of May. In another part of his work he gives the following death list:—Civil department, 2; soldiers, 6; male convicts, 418; female convicts, 18; and children, 29. There were besides, one convict executed and 3 male convicts who had taken to the woods, "making," says Collins—although his addition is not quite apparent—"decrease by death of four hundred and eighty-two persons." In consequence of this high death-rate the population of New South Wales and Norfolk Island was, on the 8th of December, 1792, 4,213—the total arrived at by the statement is 4,203. The distribution of the inhabitants according to districts, on this date, was: Sydney, 1,170; Parramatta and Toongabbee, 1,907; Norfolk Island, 1,121; and *en route* for the last-named settlement, 15. The men greatly outnumbered the women, there being 3,143 of the former to only 764 of the latter, or a proportion of over four to one. The children were 306. The convicts in all numbered 3,326, including children; the military establishment, 486; free people, 40; settlers from free people, 65; settlers from convicts, 113; and emancipated persons, 15. In these early musters the sex of children is never distinguished. In another return the population of Norfolk Island is stated as 1,105.

THE POPULATION IN 1793.

In the year 1793 the population of Norfolk Island is recorded as—men, 653; women, 235; and children, 168; total, 1,056. Of these the civil and military departments numbered 87; 361 were convicts employed at various work; 114 were off the stores; 44 were settlers from marines and 47 settlers from convicts; the remainder were women and children. There appears to be no record in the Colonial Office of the musters taken in New South Wales in 1793. This year was remarkable in the annals of transportation to New South Wales for the indenting of only one male convict for the whole twelve months.

THE POPULATION IN 1794.

On August the 25th, 1794, the population of the settlements was stated as 4,659. A careful examination of the figures submitted in this return yields a total instead of

4,684; but discrepancies in addition are quite common in the early documents. Since December, 1792, the military had been increased by about 140 on the whole establishment; over four hundred more people were registered as being independent of the stores; the ranks of "free people" had received an accession of 39; while the convicts were returned as males, 2,222; females, 664; and children of the prisoner class, 321, as against the December, 1792, return of males, 2,387; females, 684; and children, 255. Thus the actual number of convicts in the Colony appears to have diminished by 185 persons, exclusive of children, although four convict transports had visited the settlement during the twenty months that had elapsed. This discrepancy is doubtless accounted for by the fact that a great number had been taken off the stores, and the majority of these were convicts whose terms of transportation had expired. A separate return of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island records a total of 1,004; a return dated March the 19th, 1794, records a total of 1,025 for the same settlement, while a third, dated November, records a total of 955.

THE POPULATION IN 1795.

A return dated 25th October, 1795, which is unfortunately untabulated, gives the total population of the settlements at Sydney, Parramatta, and the Hawkesbury, as 3,211. An addition of the numbers of the different classes into which the people were then divided gives a total of 3,328. The total number of persons on Norfolk Island is returned as 925, although a correct addition gives 930. The total number of inhabitants, therefore, for both settlements, according to these two statements, was 4,258, or about 400 less than it was fourteen months before. In the muster of 1795 the civil and military departments together number 31 persons less than in the muster of the preceding year; those not victualled from the public stores, 24 less; free people, 44 less; settlers from free people, 130 less; male convicts, 569 less; and female convicts, 3 less. Settlers from convicts comprise 293 persons in the latter return, and the children of the prisoner class have increased by 105, while the Vice-Admiralty Court (3), the emancipists (15), and the natives (5), recorded in the year 1794, are not mentioned in the statement of 1795.

THE POPULATION IN 1796.

Collins states the population of the settlements in New South Wales and Norfolk Island, in August, 1796, as 4,848, the inhabitants of the parent colony being recorded as 3,959. Of these, 2,219 are given as resident at Sydney,

965 at Parramatta, and 454 at the Hawkesbury, making a total of 3,638 victualled from the public stores, and 321 not rationed by Government. According to the abstract of the statement upon which Collins bases his estimate, the total population of New South Wales in the month of August, 1796, was 4,019, of which number, 2,622 were men, 873 were women, and 524 were children; the sex of the last-named, as usual in musters of this period, not being distinguished. The proportion of adult males to adult females was, however, as 3 to 1. In regard to distribution, Sydney already held the position of capital of the Colony, containing as it did 2,397 inhabitants. The population of Parramatta and Toongabbee was 1,021, while that of the Hawkesbury District was 601. Since the muster of October, 1795, the civil department had been increased by 6 persons, the military establishment by 66, free people and free settlers by 32; the settlers from the ranks of convicts had unaccountably shrunk from 251 in 1795 to 83 in 1796; emancipated prisoners were recorded as 29; and the convicts had gained 271 males and 209 females, while children of the convict class had received an addition to their numbers of 95; 140 more persons had been taken off the stores, and 10 natives had been put on. The total gain in population of New South Wales, within the ten months since the preceding muster, was close upon 700. The total number of convicts in the mother colony in August, 1796, is given as males, 1,633; females, 755; total, 2,388. There were also 407 children of convicts. Collins estimated the population of Norfolk Island as 889 at the time that the New South Wales muster he quotes from was taken. According to a muster of the inhabitants from February the 19th to May the 30th, the population of Norfolk Island was—men, 568; women, 165; children, 178; total, 911. A statement dated the 18th of October gives—men, 533; women, 165; children, 189; total, 887. Of these, 83 men belonged to the civil and military departments, 104 were settlers by grant or lease, 138 were free-men hired by the year, or who hired themselves out daily, and the remainder of the men were convicts. Of the women, 40 belonged to the civil and military departments, or were employed at public labour, and 125 belonged to that class of convicts employed as overseers, artificers, watchmen, etc. Of the children, 116 belonged to the civil and military departments and to the convicts who served as overseers, etc., and 73 to the settlers and the freemen who worked for them. A third return states the population of Norfolk Island as 903. The population of both settlements was probably, therefore, about 4,900. A mortality return for Norfolk Island states the deaths from 12th November, 1791, to 30th May, 1796, as 65, and the

births for the same period as 148. Another mortality return brings the vital statistics of the Island down to the 18th of October, 1796 (also reckoned from the 12th of November, 1791), in which the deaths are recorded as 137, and the births as 191.

These mortality returns possess, however, little accuracy after the first years of settlement. When the entire colony was under the immediate eye of the Commandant it was, of course, easy enough to keep a register of vital statistics. But when, in course of time, a number of free settlers and ticket-of-leave men became scattered over the country, in the absence of anything like a system of gathering and compiling statistics, such returns of births and deaths as were recorded relate only to the instances which came beneath the direct notice of the clergymen of the Established Church.

A return published in the twenty-eighth report of the Finance Committee of the House of Commons gives the number of convicts in the two settlements as 3,114. Of these, there were in New South Wales on the 31st of August, 1796, 1,633 men and 755 women, convicts; 78 men and 5 women, convict settlers victualled; and 20 men and 9 women, emancipated convicts; or, 1,731 men and 769 women in all, making a total of 2,500. In Norfolk Island there were on the 22nd of October of the same year, 379 men and 167 women, convicts; 53 men, convict settlers victualled, and 12 men and 3 women, emancipated convicts, or in all 444 men and 170 women, making a total of 614. The number of convicts in both settlements was—men 2,012, and women 922; settlers from convicts victualled, men 131, and women 5; emancipated convicts, men 32, and women 12; total, men 2,175, and women 939; making a grand total of 3,114; to which number were added 695 convicts (including children) sent in 1796 and 1797, and the whole number of convicts in the Colony in the year 1797 was given as 3,809.

Judge-Advocate Collins, in his "Account of the English Colony in New South Wales," alludes to a general muster made on the 16th of December, 1796, "of all descriptions of persons, over every part of the Colony, at the same hour," it having been found, even at this early day,

that in mustering one district at a time, a deception had been successfully practised by some of running from one place to another and answering to their names at each, thereby drawing provisions from both stores, having previously imposed themselves on the store-keepers as belonging to their district.

Collins admits that this practice could not long have continued if the storekeepers had only been properly

attentive to the directions given them; but, he characteristically adds,

it was almost impossible to guard against the artful and well-contrived deceptions which these people were constantly playing off to impose upon propriety, regulation, and good order.

In the volume entitled the "History of New South Wales," alleged to have been written by the notorious pickpocket, George Barrington, the population of the Colony on the 29th of September, 1796, is stated to have been 3,638 victualled at the public stores, and 321 not so victualled, giving a total of 3,959, which, added to 889 at Norfolk Island, made a complete return of 4,848. The value of this return, when regarded as historical evidence, is however absolutely worthless, every item having been obviously taken from Collins's "Account." Moreover, in view of the remarks quoted from the latter work, in a preceding paragraph relating to the deceptions practised by convicts and storekeepers alike, little reliance can be placed on figures obtained under conditions such as indicated by the Judge-Advocate. In his "Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales," Dr. Lang gives the population of 1793, not 1796, as 3,959; but the difference in the years is probably a printer's error. However that may be, the statement of population dated August the 25th, 1794, gives 4,684 as the number of persons in both settlements. Subtracting from this total 1,000 persons as the population of Norfolk Island, the inhabitants of New South Wales may be stated as 3,684, or thereabout, in the year 1793, referred to by Lang. The transportation returns for the year 1796, so far as they can be accepted as approximately accurate, enumerate an immigration of four hundred convicts, male and female, during the twelve months.

THE POPULATION IN 1797.

Two returns dated 1797 throw a curious light upon the constitution of the settlements and the distribution of occupations. One return is a statement of a muster taken in Norfolk Island; the other is a labour report for New South Wales. The inhabitants of Norfolk Island numbered 875 on November the 30th, 1797. Of these, 517 were men, 160 were women, and 198 were children. Every person's duties are recorded. The Store-keeper, the Superintendent, the Master Carpenter, and the Beach Master, are mentioned individually, as well as the "Tool Helver," the three "Taylors," the "Jailer," the two "Millars," the "Gardiner at Publick Garden in Arthur's Vale for rearing plauts and preserving seeds," "Do, at Queensborough for nursing of fruit trees," the "Town

Gang" of nine males, the four "Watchmen," the "Settlers victualled for working for the Publick," and the "Convicts allowed" to the different departments. The women are distinguished as "Wives to the Civil and Military," "Free women," "Settlers wives and those who have served their terms of transportation, and are independent of the provision store," "Wives and women living with overseers, washerwomen, and having young children," and women "Working at the Flax Manufactory." The children are not classed according to sex, and are mentioned only as "Children to Civil and Military," "Children supported by their parents," and "Children victualled from the stores." The civil and military departments numbered, men 103, women 3, children 14. The "Settlers from marines and seamen" were 7; the "Settlers victualled for working for the publick," 11; the "Settlers from convicts who have served their terms," 30; the "Settlers from convicts victualled for working for the publick," 12; the "Freemen who are not settlers," 10; and "People whose terms have expired working for settlers," etc., 123; the "Wives of settlers," etc., were 56, and the "Free women," 3. The New South Wales "Return of Labour," for 1797, is no less curious and specific. Everybody's functions are minutely detailed. Most of the handicrafts are represented, amongst others mentioned being carpenters, wheelwrights, barrow-makers, labourers, shipwrights, caulkers, boat-builders, brick and stone layers, plasterers, tailors, tin and copper smiths, hammermen, file-grinders, a farrier, locksmiths, cutlers, a cooper, sawyers, etc. There are also entries of a more explanatory nature; for instance, 24 men are recorded as "makeing of bricks," and 6 men as "makeing of tiles," at Sydney; "two overseers and 12 men to two timber carriages"; 3 men "splitting of laths," and 2 "splitting of shingles"; "one coxswain and eight men belonging to His Excellency the Governor's boats"; 5 men "burning shells into lime"; 5 men "burning charcoal"; 11 men "bringing timber"; 18 men "in care of Government cattle"; "eight men, old and feeble, taking care of hutts"; "one do. made six dozen brooms per week"; "seventy-four men made a large shed"; "one man getting wood and water for the guard-house": a "gardiner," a "bellman," a "sexton," "one ropemaker and one assistant," and "one executioner and one assistant."

THE POPULATION IN 1798.

Referring again to the Judge-Advocate's pages, we find mention of a general muster which took place on the 14th of February, 1798, "in every district of the

Colony, at which every labouring man, whether free or convict, was obliged to appear." On the morning of the following day, the 15th, the settlers were called over, previous to which, the Governor, in his patriarchal character, and in response to certain complaints which had reached his ears, made a speech, promising to do all in his power to adjust their grievances, and counselling and exhorting in accordance with the principles of the direct personal government of the early days. After the settlers, the women and children were mustered, "and were found to compose a very considerable part of the settlement." In the history called Barrington's, the account of this muster as detailed by Collins, is repeated with little variation.

A return of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island on the 10th May, 1798, is very perplexing. An abstract yields a total of 1,195, while the report gives as a total 879, which is probably correct, the population of the preceding year having been given as 875. In all likelihood, the class "Convicts most of whom are out of their time" (which enumerates 308 men, 149 women, and 189 children), comprises also the class "People not victualled from the Public Stores" (which enumerates 151 men, 50 women, and 53 children); the Commissary's statement being—victualled, 625; not victualled, 254; total, 879.

THE POPULATION IN 1799.

The first of the two New South Wales population reports for 1799 is entitled "State of the Settlements at Sydney, Parramatta, &c.," and is dated the 30th June. Herein, according to distribution of the people, Sydney continues to lead the other settlements in numerical importance, the figures being—Sydney, 2,427; Parramatta and Toongabbee, 1,328; the Hawkesbury, 956; total, 4,711. In the statement dated 31st December, 1799, the figures are—Sydney, 2,546; Parramatta and Toongabbee, 1,454; the Hawkesbury, 1,088; total, 5,088, or an increase within six months of 377 persons, which is mainly accounted for by the arrival of the Hillsborough transport, with an assignment of convicts on board. In June, there were in New South Wales 3,066 men, 833 women, and 812 children; in December, there were 3,373 men, 853 women, and 862 children—the increase for the six months being 307 men, 20 women, and 50 children. The convicts in December numbered 1,431 men, and 500 women, thus showing an increase of 187 male prisoners. The civil department consisted of 43 persons, viz., men 26, women 6, children 11; the military establishment comprised 447

men, 114 women, 142 children; total, 703; the free people and settlers victualled were men, 170; women, 113; children, 95; total, 378, or an increase of 26; the emancipated people in the Colony were men, 27; and women, 8; the orphans victualled from the stores numbered 30; the children of the prisoner class numbered 561; and the natives in receipt of rations numbered 10. The total number of persons on the stores in June was 3,443, comprising men, 1,916; women, 731; and children, 796. In December, the total number was 3,691, comprising men, 2,111; women, 741; and children, 839. The remainder of the inhabitants of New South Wales not comprised in any of the foregoing categories, consisted of "Free People and Settlers not victualled," which at the June muster numbered 1,268 persons—men, 1,150; women, 102; and children 16—and at the latter period 1,397 persons—men, 1,262; women, 112; and children, 23. Exclusive of children, whose sex is not distinguished, the proportion of males to females in New South Wales was in June, 1799, as 11 to 3, and in December of the same year as nearly 4 to 1. In some books on New South Wales the population for this year is given as 5,557, a total which agrees with neither of the detailed statements quoted above.

THE POPULATION IN 1800.

During the month of July, 1800, the ship *Buffalo* being ready for the homeward voyage, a general muster was ordered, so that returns might be transmitted to England by that ship. The business of enumeration was attended to by Lieutenant-Governor King, and other officers of the settlement, and a summary was despatched of the inhabitants of the several districts that made up the little colony. The statement is one of the most elaborate of any of the early musters, and is divided into three parts. The first deals with "the distribution of free men and male convicts not holding ground by grant or lease, and supported by the Crown;" the second with "the distribution of free women and female convicts not holding ground by grant or lease, and supported by the Crown;" while the third part is a "general statement for all the inhabitants of New South Wales." The muster, which was begun on the 18th of July and completed on the 15th of August, is disappointing, inasmuch as no effort is made to distinguish free people, not holding ground, from convicts. Hence it is utterly impossible to make a comparison between this and other years. The population appears to have decreased by 130 during the preceding eight months, Sydney being represented by 2,5

Parramatta by 1,457, and the Hawkesbury District by 964. In December, 1799, Sydney contained 2,546 inhabitants, Parramatta 1,454, and the Hawkesbury 1,088; the loss of population was therefore confined to the last-named locality. In August, 1800, there were 3,044 men, 971 women, and 943 children; total, 4,958, as against 5,088 in the preceding year.

The inhabitants of Norfolk Island on the 6th of November, 1800, numbered 953; of these 519 were men, 165 women, and 269 children. The civil and military departments comprised 115; the settlers from marines, 12; those from convicts, 37; settlers victualled working for the public, 7; settlers from convicts ditto, 22; free men not settlers, 25; people (men) whose terms of transportation had expired, and who worked for their living among settlers and others, 138; free women, 7; wives of settlers, 58;

prisoners engaged in agriculture, gardening, employed as constables, etc., 143; convicts allowed to officers, etc., 29; wives and women living with overseers, etc., 89; women at the flax factory, 8; children supported by their parents, 66; children victualled by the State, 192; and superintendents, etc., 5.

In the month of September, 1800, Governor Hunter left the Colony for England, and four months after his departure a general muster of the convicts took place, and subsequently a general muster of settlers and other free persons. The population then numbered 6,508, including 961 at Norfolk Island. Dr. Lang states that of the 5,547 persons residing in New South Wales at this time 776 were children, and that one-third of the inhabitants resided in Sydney, while the remainder was divided between Parramatta, Prospect, Toongabbee, and Castle Hill.



CHAPTER XI.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR HUNTER TO THE YEAR 1810.

THE POPULATION IN 1801.

A LABOUR report, dated January the 6th, 1801, enumerates the convicts, and describes their employments, at the different settlements in New South Wales. There were at Sydney 511 male prisoners employed; at Parramatta, 485; at the Hawkesbury, 115—total, 1,111. A note by Governor King throws some light upon the loose morality of the period. He writes:—

N.B.—There are 119 convict women victualled from the Stores, who are employed in the Woollen and Linen Manufactories, Nurses at the Hospital, and living with Overseers, etc.—P.G.K.

A labour return for June of the same year gives the number of male prisoners employed as—Sydney, 484; Parramatta, 408; Hawkesbury, 70; Toongabbee, 180—total, 1,142.

The statement regarding the settlement in New South Wales, dated June the 30th, 1801, records 5,547 as the number of inhabitants in the Colony, a total which is only 18 out, the correct figures being 5,529. Of these, the civil department comprised 28 men, 8 women, and 10 children—total, 46; the military establishment, 509 men, including officers, 68 women, and 188 children—total, 765; the convicts victualled from the public stores, 1,350 men and 229 women—total, 1,579, making, with 121 children of the prisoner class, 1,700 persons; one native was also rationed by the Government. There were in this year on the stores 79 men designated as belonging to the "Loyal Association." This was a corps of volunteers composed of settlers and officials of the civil department, enrolled in compliance with an invitation from the Governor, who was alarmed by the frequent rumours of a war between England and France, and who was in constant dread of a descent of the French upon these shores. The corps, although a small one, was a welcome augmentation to the detachment of military then considered sufficient for the police protection of a penal colony, in which the duties of a soldier were ordinarily those of a gaoler or a convict guard. The "Loyal Association" was victualled at the public cost in recompense for its patriotic services, but in times of flood (and consequently famine) its members had their

names removed from the Commissary's provisioning list until more prosperous seasons, or until the arrival of a ship with a fresh war alarm warranted their re-entry. The class "people not victualled from the stores" numbered 1,370 men, 728 women, and 451 children—total, 2,549; whilst the "settlers not victualled from the stores" numbered 375 men and 14 women—total, 389. Commissary Palmer, in a note dated March, 1801, wrote:—

Since the last Statement, September 28th, 1800, 436 Prisoners and Soldiers have been received by the Porpoise, Royal Admiral and Ann from England, Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope.

The total number of inhabitants, according to the statement of September, 1800, was 4,958. To this add the 436 prisoners and soldiers for the June muster, and it does not make more than 5,394, while the statement for the latter date shows 5,529, or an excess of 135 over the figures given by an accurate addition of the various classes, which excess possibly represents an increase due to births over deaths.

The population of Norfolk Island on the 12th March, 1801, taken four months before that of New South Wales for the same year, was 961 persons. This statement agrees so nearly with that of the 6th November of the preceding year that a detailed examination is not necessary. Six deaths and twelve births are returned as having taken place between the two musters, and there appears to have been neither arrivals nor departures by sea otherwise to inflect the population of the settlement. The inhabitants of both settlements in June, 1801, would, therefore, be about 6,500 persons.

THE POPULATION IN 1802.

The general statement of population, dated May the 21st, 1802, gives the inhabitants of New South Wales as 5,866; the addition of the various classes shows a total of 6,292. This is an exasperating circumstance; but then the details of musters rarely agree with the summary. In this statement the civil and military departments together represent about the same total as they did in June, 1801;

the Loyal Association, however, does not appear, and 64 orphans are mentioned who were not separately designated at the former muster. The convicts in June, 1801, were:—Males, 1,350, and females, 229; in the May muster of 1802 the males were shown as 1,197, and the females as 185, while the children of the convict class had increased from 121 to 253. The total number victualled in May, 1802, was 2,506, as against 2,591 in June of the preceding year. The people not victualled had, however, increased from 1,370 men, 728 women, and 451 children (total 2,549) to 1,932 men, 923 women, and 507 children (total 3,362); and the settlers not victualled had increased from 375 men, and 14 women to 404 men and 20 women. The total increase during the eleven months appears to have been—men, 391; women, 145; children, 227; total, 763; the numbers on 21st May, 1802, being—men, 4,103; women, 1,192; and children, 997. The proportion of males to females (exclusive of children, whose sex is not distinguished) was in the whole population as seven to two; among the convicts the proportion was as twenty to three nearly.

A statement dated October the 30th, 1802, five months after the muster described in the preceding paragraph, records the population of New South Wales as 6,657; the correct addition of the numbers of the various classes of people yields a total of 7,006. The ranks of the convicts had been swelled by over 400; numbering in October—men, 1,575; women, 221; total, 1,796; while the children of the convict class had during the past five months increased from 253 to 288. The settlement had gained by 531 men (mostly convicts) and 211 children, and had lost by 28 women. The proportion of males to females (exclusive of children) in the Colony was, in October, 1802, as four to one, and the proportion among convicts of males to females was as seven to one.

On the 27th of August, 1802, the population of Norfolk Island numbered 1,007 persons, of whom 556 were men, 172 were women, and 279 were children. The military and civil departments were—men, 116; women, 5; and children, 17. The convicts consisted of 196 males and 5 females, while 119 children belonged to the convict class. The free people victualled numbered 74; of these 34 were men, 34 women, and 6 children. The settlers from free people were 4 only, while those from convicts were 14. The emancipated class numbered 12 men and 3 women, and the "people victualled from the stores" 180 men, 125 women, and 137 children (total, 442). The vital statistics of Norfolk Island, for the four months from May the 2nd, 1802, to August the 27th of the same year, register only 3 deaths, as against 11 births during the period.

A return dated November the 1st, 1802, gives the strength of the New South Wales Corps on service in both settlements as 694, inclusive of staff and commissioned officers; a return dated May the 1st of the year following gives 569 of all ranks, the privates having decreased by 119, and the officers by 6.

THE POPULATION IN 1803.

In response to a demand of the Roman Catholics for the recognised establishment of their religion in New South Wales, a "General Order" appeared in the newly-founded *Sydney Gazette* for April the 17th, 1803, commanding all persons resident in the Colony professing the Roman Catholic religion to attend at Government House, Parramatta, on the 20th of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; previous to which those residing about Sydney were obliged to give their names, places of abode, and other particulars, to the Rev. Mr. Dixon, those residing at Parramatta to the magistrate's clerk at that place, and those residing at the Hawkesbury to Thomas Arndell, Esq. This is probably the first muster ever made in the settlement at which the religious belief of those enumerated was taken into account. It was followed on Sunday, the 15th of May, by the assembling of a congregation of professors of the Roman Catholic faith for the first time in Sydney.

During this year, 1803, news reached the remote settlement of the declaration of war between England and France, and as nothing could well be done in those early days without a muster, a proclamation by the Governor, dated December the 8th, appeared in the *Sydney Gazette* of the 11th instant, summoning all free men, inhabitants of the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, and Green Hills and neighbourhood, to give in their names to His Excellency during the ensuing week, in order that he might make a selection from all the free inhabitants of the Colony for a defence corps in case of invasion. This step was taken preliminary to the re-establishment of the Loyal Association. On the same day, December the 11th, a "General Order" was issued commanding the prisoners at public labour and victualled by the Crown to attend a general muster at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, at Government House, Sydney; at the Court-house, Parramatta; at the Superintendent's at Castle Hill, and at Hawkesbury at the Green Hills. Already the area of settlement is widening, and special regulations have to be made for the convenience of officers having stockmen or domestic servants victualled from the public stores, whose attendance at muster would militate against the interests of their masters.

Such employers of convict labour are requested, therefore, to send lists of their assigned hands to the Governor's Secretary on or before the 24th instant; while prisoners allotted to individuals, and those indulged with permission to get their own livelihood, are compelled to attend muster, and obtain renewal of the past year's certificates, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th instant, at the stations enumerated, situate in the districts wherein they respectively reside. Against those who neglect this order appears the grim threat of public labour in the gaol gang. Free people of all descriptions, excepting, however, the civil, military, and settlers, are ordered to attend muster on the 29th instant, at the Spartan hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, no exception being made even in the case of women and children—"except officers' wives and children"—who are obliged to report themselves on the 30th instant. Finally, "owners of vessels and decked boats" are called upon "to give a list of the people in their employ (present or absent)."

The returns of this muster are not obtainable, but the population of the young settlement on the 1st of May in the same year was, according to Judge Burton, in his "State of Religion and Education in New South Wales," 7,097.

A labour return of convicts dated December, 1803, enumerates the male prisoners in New South Wales employed in various ways as 1,447, and the female prisoners as 238, including 39 women "allowed to the New South Wales Corps."

The population of Norfolk Island on the 17th of June, 1803, was 1,109, of which number 610 were men, 186 were women, and 313 were children. The proportion of the different classes one to the other was about the same as on August the 27th, 1802. The inhabitants since that date had increased by about 100, and 494 people subsisted independently of the public stores.

In the month of September, 1803, Lieutenant Bowen had been despatched by Governor King to Van Diemen's Land to establish a settlement at Risdon Cove; and on the 27th of the month a general statement details the condition of the little colony. The total number on that date was 49 persons, 10 of whom were women and 3 were children. The convicts numbered 24, and the military 12. In the month of February in the succeeding year the settlement in Van Diemen's Land received a considerable accession by the transference of Collins's expedition from Port Phillip to the Derwent.

(f)

THE POPULATION IN 1804.

The statement dated February, 1804, gives as the number of persons victualled, 2,569; not victualled, 4,466; total number in the settlement, 7,035. This estimate is confirmed by a statement bearing date 30th of June of the same year, in which the total number of persons in the settlement is given as 7,085. Notwithstanding, an addition of the different elements of the February statement shows a total of 7,659. As usual, the discrepancy occurs in the number of "people not victualled from the stores," which, in the earlier document, is stated as—men, 2,480; women, 1,012; children, 974; total, 4,466; and in the later as—men, 1,624; women, 1,073; children, 1,115; total, 3,812. In the February return the civil department is given as 44; in the June return as 37. The military establishment in the February return is given as 535; in the June return as 425; the latter statement, however, enumerates 92 of the Loyal Association at Sydney and Parramatta. Convicts are given separately in neither statement. In February the entry is "convicts and free people victualled from the store"—men, 1,452; women, 236; children, 373; total, 2,061. In June the entry is "numbers victualled from the stores"—men, 1,431; women, 313; children, 329; total, 2,073. A labour return, however, dated the 1st March, records the male convicts employed as 1,280; another return, also dated March, records the male convicts employed as 1,291, and the female convicts as 236. In December, 1803, the male convicts employed was recorded as 1,447, and the female convicts as 238; but a number may have been drafted to the other settlements. The settlers not victualled from the stores are given in the February return as 543 men and 10 women; in the June return they are given as 587 men and 7 women. A return of settlers, and men employed by them, dated March the 1st, gives—settlers, 543; labourers, 463; women, 351; children, 589; total, 1,946. Bonwick remarks that up to the year 1803 the whole number of free settlers introduced into New Holland was only 320, to a total population of over 7,000. In June, 1804, Sydney contained about 3,400 inhabitants, Parramatta about 1,900, Hawkesbury about 1,700, and Newcastle not quite 100. The proportion of men to women in June in the mother colony was as three to one, the numbers being—men, 4,189; women, 1,397; and the children, whose sex had not yet begun to be distinguished, were recorded as 1,499.

The settlement at Sullivan Cove, Derwent River, Van Diemen's Land, numbered, on the 26th of February, 1804, 262 persons. Of these, 226 were men, 15 were women, and 21 were children. The convicts and their children

numbered 195, the settlers—including women and children—31, and the civil and military departments, 36. Five months afterwards the little colony numbered 431, comprising 359 men, 39 women, and 36 children. The convicts then numbered 281, the settlers—including women and children—36, the civil and military departments 93, and prisoners' wives and children 24. A statement dated 30th November of the same year shows a somewhat similar distribution of the different classes, although the male settlers had increased from 13 to 17.

THE POPULATION IN 1805.

According to a muster taken on the 1st of February, 1805, the population of Norfolk Island was 1,078; a muster taken on the 28th of March following enumerates 914; while a third muster records 915, of which number 427 were men, 169 were women, and 319 were children. A general statement of the inhabitants at the Derwent River, Van Diemen's Land, on the 28th of February, 1805, records the total number as 467, while the return of quarterly employments of the same date shows 309 as the number of male convicts employed at Hobart Town and New Town. A settlers' muster of land under cultivation in New South Wales, taken between the 18th and 23rd of March, 1805, shows an increase of 19 in the number of settlers since July, 1804, the figures being 613, as against 594. Governor King, in some "Observations on the preceding result of Half-yearly Muster with Comparative Remarks of Increase, etc., since the Muster in July, 1804," writes:—

It appears there are 19 Persons more holding Land exclusive of Officers, and that the whole Number of Settlers and Land-holders is 642 including 29 Officers. That the whole Number employed in Cultivation and belonging to the Cultivators' Families, including the Cultivators on account of Government, and those who are in charge of the Public Stock, amount to 2,326, out of the number of souls in the Colony, 6,977.

Many of the early musters were commanded by the Governor in consequence of the non-attendance of ticket-of-leave men for the cancellation and renewal of their certificates. The musters were, therefore, seldom made at stated intervals, and they were usually spread over so many days, or weeks, or months, as to be practically useless as attempts to accurately gauge the increase or otherwise of population. A muster appears to have been taken in June, 1805, yet, notwithstanding, the *Sydney Gazette* of July the 7th, 1805, contains a "General Order" summoning all male convicts who are "off the store on ticket-of-leave" to attend Government House, Sydney; the Court-house, Parramatta; and the Green Hills, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, with their old certificates, in

order that they may be renewed, "if judged necessary;" and all whom it may concern are further informed that "it is requisite that those by whom any part of them are employed do attend," and that "any person neglecting this notice will, on conviction before a magistrate, be ordered to Government labour, and to work six months in the gaol gang." This order seems to have been entirely ignored by the individuals concerned, for week after week in the *Sydney Gazette* appears a "General Order" sentencing to public labour and "some other settlements" the absentees who had neglected to attend the muster. Moreover, individuals attempting the secretion of assigned servants, who had offended in this matter, are threatened with all the penalties previously mentioned, while the consenting prisoner is assured of severe corporal punishment. This notification is succeeded by a second "Order," commanding a general muster of all the male prisoners "off or on the stores," also of "free men of all descriptions" (excepting those who hold ground by grant, lease, or renting) "on or off the stores," the muster to take place at Hawkesbury, Parramatta, and Sydney, on the 1st day of August, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Residents in the Sydney district are ordered to assemble in the yard at Government House; those in the Parramatta district, at the Court-house in that town; and those in the Hawkesbury district and in its neighbourhood, "at the magistrate's in command there." The women prisoners, "and those who are free, of all descriptions, with their children, whether on or off the stores," are also commanded to be present, "at the above time and places," on the 5th day of August. The "Order" concludes with this paragraph, characteristic of the times:—

All persons not appearing at those musters will be taken up as vagrants, and punished to the utmost extent of the law, if free; and if prisoners, they will be sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the gaol gangs. Those attempting to impose false accounts of any person, absent or present, will be punished, according to their respective situations, for the breach of a General and Public Order.

A general muster was further commanded of "settlers and people holding grounds by grant, lease, hire, or otherwise," while officers, civil and military, holding grounds as above specified, were requested to send to the Governor's Secretary sealed returns, according to a prescribed form. The Commissary was directed to attend with his books, at the settlers' muster, when every person indebted to His Majesty's stores was required to present himself for the purpose of having his account examined, and of subscribing to it. Defaulters were threatened with being summoned to the opening of the ensuing civil court.

The general statement, dated June the 30th, 1805, referred to in the preceding paragraph, gave the total

population of the New South Wales settlements (viz., Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle) as 7,064; and of the whole Australian settlements (including Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island) as 8,541.

At Hobart Town the civil and military numbered 88; the male convicts, 292; the female convicts, 58; the children of the convict class, 26; total number of persons in the settlement, 464.

At the close of the year 1804, Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, and 64 non-commissioned officers and privates of the New South Wales Corps, 74 convicts, and 8 other persons, civil and military officers, 146 in all, were despatched by Governor King to found a settlement at Port Dalrymple, to forestall the French in the north of the Island. In August, 1805, the number of persons resident at Port Dalrymple had grown to 301. Of these, the civil and military departments numbered 115, the convicts 155, and 5 free settlers, 11 women, and 15 children not victualled.

The 765 persons in Van Diemen's Land were thus distributed:—Hobart Town: men, 354; women, 72; and children, 38; Port Dalrymple: men, 226; women, 38; and children, 37. The population of Norfolk Island had shrunk to 712 persons. Of these, 58 belonged to the civil and military, 172 were male prisoners, and 56 female prisoners, and 117 were children of the prisoner class victualled from the public stores, while there were 195 men and 114 women not so victualled; the total number of men on the Island was 425, of women 170, and of children 117.

A labour return for the year 1805 gives the number of convicts at various employments in New South Wales as 1,079 males and 202 females.

A statement dated 1st August, 1805, gives the population of Norfolk Island as 388 men, 154 women, 317 children—total, 859; while another statement, also dated August, gives the total number of inhabitants as 877. The 1st of August statement shows 379 persons victualled, and 480 persons not victualled. Of the former, were the civil and military, 46; settlers, 17; free men, 58; male convicts, 85; free women, 45; female convicts, 5; and 123 children. Those not victualled comprised 41 settlers, 120 free men, 21 male convicts, 82 free women, 22 female convicts, and 194 children.

The results of the general muster commanded in the *Sydney Gazette* previously quoted, and taken during the month of August, are given in Flanagan's "History" as—population of New South Wales, 7,083; Hobart

Town, 528; Norfolk Island, 1,084; employed in fishing, 123; total, 8,818; of which number 3,166 were maintained at the public expense. The statement as preserved among the records gives, however, a total population of New South Wales of 6,980, comprising 3,863 men, 1,370 women, and 1,747 children. The distribution of the inhabitants according to the various districts is given as—Sydney, 3,163; Parramatta, 1,629; the Hawkesbury, 1,953; Castle Hill, 102; and Newcastle, 133. The number on the stores is recorded as 1,832 men, 258 women, and 882 children; those off the stores as—2,031 men, 1,112 women, and 865 children. Of the former, or victualled classes, are 641 men belonging to the civil and military departments; 108 men belonging to the King's ships and the King's colonial vessels, 48 settlers, 124 free men, 911 male convicts, 101 free women, 157 female convicts, and 882 children. Among the classes not rationed by Government are 589 settlers, 792 free men, 650 male convicts, 753 free women, 359 female convicts, and 865 children.

Accompanying this statement to the Colonial Office was an enclosure from Governor King, entitled a "Comparative Annual Statement of Inhabitants in the Settlement on the East Coast of New South Wales from the year 1800 to August, 1805," wherein His Excellency details the progress of the Colony in population between these dates. His figures are as follow:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1800	3,744	971	943	*5,658
1801	3,715	1,047	956	5,718
1802	4,096	1,176	1,191	*6,463
1803	4,538	1,379	1,217	7,134
1804	4,109	1,356	1,463	6,928
1805	3,863	1,370	1,747	6,980

* The totals of the years 1800 and 1802 are incorrectly given by Governor King as 5,638 and 6,453 respectively.

Concerning the mortality in the Colony, King writes:—

From September, 1800, to August, 1805, there has died 468 Males, Females, and Children. In the same Period 160 Marriages have taken place, and an Increase of 804 Children, exclusive of Deaths.

Governor King also accompanies the statement of the August muster with remarks headed "Observations on the preceding Result of Settlers' Muster taken August, 1805, with Comparative Remarks of Increase, &c., since the Muster in July, 1804," in which he writes:—

It appears that the Increase of Settlers and Persons holding Ground exclusive of Officers since last year is 45; the Free Settlers from England have been increased by 2 arrived in the *Argo*, and that the whole number of Persons holding ground is 674, including 37 Officers. . . . That the whole number employed in Cultivation and raising Stock, with their Families, including those so employed on

account of Government, is as follows :—Victualled by Government : Men, 396 ; Women, 24 ; Children, 73. Not victualled by Government : Men, 698 ; Women, 418 ; Children, 748—Making in the whole 2,357 persons out of 6,980 in these Settlements—[comprehending Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, with the surrounding districts]—exclusive of those at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town.

According to a muster taken the 30th of September, 1805, the population of the various settlements was :—New South Wales, 6,954 ; Van Diemen's Land (Hobart Town, 471 ; Port Dalrymple, 301), 772 ; and Norfolk Island, 712, making a complete total for the whole of the Australian dominion of 8,438.

A general statement of the settlement at Hobart Town, Derwent River, dated the 17th December, 1805, gives the inhabitants as 435, of which number 48 were marines who had come to the Colony with Governor Collins. The civil establishment amounted to 34 persons all told ; soldiers' wives and children numbered 16 ; male convicts, 273 ; female convicts, 32 ; prisoners' wives and children, 31 ; and settlers, free people, and their families, 51. The military at Port Dalrymple belonged to the New South Wales Corps, and the Government of that settlement was directly responsible to the Governor of New South Wales.

THE POPULATION IN 1806.

According to a statement of the inhabitants at Hobart Town for the year 1806, based upon a manuscript document in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, the population appears to have diminished by 10 persons, although 6 had been admitted to the settlement and there had been 2 births and no deaths since the last return. In a letter from Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Lord Castlereagh, dated 17th June, 1806, occurs the following report on the population of Hobart Town for that year :—

The total number of persons victualled in the Colony amounts to 465, from which are to be deducted the Civil and Military Officers the Military serving in the Colony, several Settlers and their families, servants both belonging to the Public and employed by individuals, and the women and children, leaving but 165 for Public Labour. When it is considered that among these there are several useless hands, men too old and boys too young for hard work, and that the whole for upwards of twelve months have been scantily and badly fed, and are now nearly entirely destitute of clothing, it cannot be expected that much labour can be obtained from them.

The year 1806 was the last year of Governor King's administration, and it is consequently distinguished by a number of returns relating to the population of the settlements, and to the military and civil departments. The statement of August, 1805, recorded the inhabitants of New South Wales as 6,980 ; the statement of the 15th March, 1806, as 6,935 ; but it must be noted that 108 men

entered as "belonging to King's ships and King's colonial vessels" in the earlier are omitted in the later statement. According to the return dated March, 1806, there were in the Colony 4,021 men, 1,335 women, and 1,579 children, of which number 2,269 were victualled at the Government cost. The people not rationed from the public stores were—1,839 men, 1,060 women, and 1,144 children (total, 4,043), and 605 free settlers and 18 women. The number of prisoners rationed was 1,030 males and 185 females ; the children of the convict class rationed, 165, together with 65 orphans ; the Loyal Association at Sydney and Parramatta, 73 ; the civil department, 27 men, 15 women, and 24 children (total, 66) ; and the military establishment, of 447 officers and privates, 57 women, and 281 children ; total, 685.

In the month of August, 1806, just prior to the assumption of the reins of government by Captain Bligh, a general muster was again held. The details are little different from those already given, save that free defaulters are warned that they will be taken up as vagrants, "by means which cannot fail of bringing them forward," and punished to the utmost extent of the law. The population of the Colony and its dependencies at the time of Governor King's departure for England was about 8,600, of which number nearly 7,200 were in New South Wales, 750 in Van Diemen's Land, and 700 in Norfolk Island. Of the 750 persons in Van Diemen's Land, 475 were stationed at Hobart Town, and about 275 at Port Dalrymple. The convicts in New South Wales in August, 1806, according to the return of quarterly employments of that date, were 956 males and 179 females, making a total of 1,135 ; but this, of course, does not include those off the stores employed by settlers and free people. A return of the distribution of the New South Wales Corps, of the same date, shows that there were stationed at Sydney :—Officers and men, 313 ; at other stations in New South Wales, 114 ; at Port Dalrymple, 76 ; at Norfolk Island, 32 ; absent or not joined, 12 ; total strength of the corps, 547. The military force at Hobart Town, as has already been mentioned, consisted of a detachment of marines. The Loyal Association at Sydney is returned in August, 1806, as 42 ; but there was probably another body at Parramatta, of about 30 strong. According to a return dated the 16th of October, 1806, there were at Hobart Town 479 persons, and in the whole of Van Diemen's Land, 560 men, 104 women, and 91 children.

Governor Bligh, who succeeded Captain King as a ruler of the settlement, stated, in evidence before the Select Committee on Transportation, that upon his arrival

in New South Wales two-thirds of the children annually born within the Colony were illegitimate; and in a letter from Marsden to Cooke, dated the 21st of November, 1807, occurs the following reference to the population of New South Wales in the preceding year:—

When Governor Bligh took command, in August, 1806, the inhabitants were in number 7,480, exclusive of those at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town. This Population is dispersed from Sydney, the Seat of Government, over a large Tract of Country, and are divided into different settlements, the most distant are those on the Banks of the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean, the latter near 60 Miles from Sydney, the former about 40 Miles. These two contain near 2,000 souls. . . . Parramatta is about 16 Miles from Sydney, and has in its Neighbourhood some smaller dependencies, so that there are upwards of 2,000 Souls. . . . Sydney, being the Sea Port, the Residence of the Governor, and Military Headquarters, is the most Populous.

The general statement of inhabitants for December, 31st, 1806, differs little from that of August, the total population of all the Australian settlements being recorded as 8,603.

THE POPULATION IN 1807.

The muster which took place in the months of August and September of the year 1807 was of settlers holding land by grant, lease, rental, or otherwise, and of officers, civil and military, from whom only sealed returns were demanded, besides the regular muster of prisoners and others “on” or “off the stores.” This statement gives a total return for the whole of the settlements of 9,130; of which number 5,025 were men, 1,832 were women, and 2,273 were children; the proportion of males to females, exclusive of the last named, being as eleven to four. The population of New South Wales proper was 7,562, comprising 4,125 men, 1,582 women, and 1,855 children; the proportion of adult males to adult females being as about eight to three. It is impossible to give the distribution of population according to districts, in reference to the mother colony, as, although the people victualled, 2,330, are so classified, the people not victualled, 5,232, are given as an aggregate. The convicts rationed from the Government stores were 1,165 males and 212 females; the children of the prisoner class, also rationed, numbered 127; there were besides these 21 orphans in receipt of provisions. The military department consisted of 495 officers and privates, 56 women, and 121 children (total, 672); the Loyal Association, 68; and the civil department, 31 men, 13 women, and 21 children (total, 65). The persons not provisioned by Government numbered 1,778 men, 890 women, and 1,565 children (total, 4,233); besides 588 free settlers and landholders, and 411 women of this class (total, 999). The inhabitants of Hobart Town numbered 488; of these, 350

were men, 71 were women, and 67 were children. Of the whole settlement stationed at Hobart Town, 8 men and 1 woman only were not provisioned by Government, and 4 of these men and the woman were classed as free settlers and landholders. The civil establishment numbered 17 officers, 6 women, and 12 children (total, 35); the military department, 49 marines, including officers, 9 women, and 10 children (total, 68); and the convicts, 276 males and 55 females. There were, besides, 45 children of the prisoner class. At Port Dalrymple all the inhabitants were victualled at the Government cost. The total number of men there was 192—of these, 112 were convicts; the total number of women was 31—of these, 23 were convicts. The children of the prisoner class numbered only 3. The civil establishment comprised 5 men, 2 women, and 5 children (total, 12); and the military, 75 men of all ranks, 6 women, and 29 children (total, 110). The total number of inhabitants at Port Dalrymple was 260; of the whole of Van Diemen’s Land, 748—of which number 542 were men, 102 were women, and 104 were children. In Norfolk Island the population numbered 358 men, 148 women, and 314 children (total, 820); of these, 290 were rationed, and 530 were not rationed. Of the latter class, 101 men and 4 women were reckoned as landholders, and 84 men, 93 women, and 248 children, in all 425 persons, simply “as people not victualled.” Of the rationed classes, the civil department consisted of 7 men; the military of 32 men of all ranks, 5 women, and 18 children (total, 55); the convicts of 134 males and 46 females (total, 180); the children of the convict class numbered 39, and there were also 9 orphans. In all the settlements the distribution of population was as follows:—Civil department, 60 men, 21 women, 38 children (total, 119); military establishment, 651 men, 76 women, 178 children (total, 905); Loyal Association, 68 men; orphan children, 31; prisoners, 1,687 males and 336 females (total, 2,023); children of the prisoner class, 213; persons not victualled, 1,866 men, 983 women, and 1,813 children (total, 4,662); free settlers and landholders not victualled, 693 men and 416 women (total, 1,109).

Other returns, dated 1807, throw considerable light upon the constitution of the population of the early settlements and the distribution of the various classes. A document dated 18th of March records the numbers of the New South Wales Corps as 429 in New South Wales, 73 at Port Dalrymple, 32 at Norfolk Island, and 5 absent on furlough or command—making a total of 539 of all ranks of the New South Wales Corps on service in the Australian settlements. Another document shows the number of persons victualled in June, 1807, at the Norfolk Island

settlement as 327. At this distant outpost there has been observable for several musters a steady diminution of population, the Government having determined to evacuate the place, and transfer the bulk of the people to the new colony at Derwent River. A document in manuscript in the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 17th September, 1807, supplies a list of the intending emigrants, which are enumerated as 123 men, 80 women, and 182 children (total, 385); although, when the removal was ultimately effected, about 530 persons left the Island for the settlement, called, after the circumstance, New Norfolk, in Van Diemen's Land.

The Sydney official mind was often greatly exercised on account of the few mechanics to be found among the consignments of convicts despatched from Great Britain and Ireland to the Colony, and this perturbation was shared also to a great extent by the free settlers. In a letter sent to Sullivan, an official in England, from Luttrell, an assistant colonial surgeon, and dated October the 8th, 1807, occurs this passage:—

There is a great want of mechanics of various descriptions, such as Carpenters, Masons, Smiths, Wheelwrights, Brickmakers, etc., and they might be permitted to come into the country, either at their own expence, or on such Conditions as Government might chuse, and for them to work at their different Trades, but not to have grants of Land assigned them, the want of a number of free Artificers is greatly felt in every part of the country, and is a considerable hindrance to the improvement of the Farms many of which are in a most wretched state for want of proper buildings on them—but Industry here is in general at a low ebb, a Colony founded principally by Convicts is a long time advancing to any degree of perfection—when working as Servants to Government, or to the different Settlers unto whom they are granted, the little Labour they perform scarcely amounts to a fourth part that a labourer in England would accomplish in a day.

THE POPULATION IN 1808.

The population returns for 1808 and 1809 do not appear among the records, and few allusions to them occur in the histories dealing with the period. A muster was, however, taken as early in the year 1808 as the month of February, as the following document attests:—

GENERAL ORDER.

23rd February, 1808.

A muster will be taken of all the Men Women and Children (except the Military) victualled from His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, on Thursday the 25th Inst. and those victualled at Parramatta on Saturday the 27th Inst. The Muster will commence at ten O'Clock on Thursday Morning, at the House of G. Blaxcell, Esqre and at Government House Parramatta on Saturday Morning at ten O'Clock.

In the *Sydney Gazette* for 29th May, 1808, appears another "General Order," commanding a muster "of every description of prisoners, male and female, with their children, who are victualled from His Majesty's stores." The "order" is signed by John McArthur, "Secretary to

the Colony," and is notable from the fact of the absence of the usual clause threatening penalties, as also is that of the 23rd of February, 1808. Amends are, however, made for the omission in the *Gazette* for August the 28th following, in which all prisoners who did not appear at the muster are ordered to report themselves forthwith, under penalty of being sent to the gaol gang. The text of the "General Order" is interesting, from the fact that it throws considerable light on the extreme simplicity of the arrangements of existence in the early settlement, as well as showing how very circumscribed the area of colonisation was. The convicts are required to present themselves on a certain day to three gentlemen, and explain why they did not report the ships in which they came to the Colony, and the time they had to serve, at the muster taken on the 25th of the month, and to atone for their previous negligence by instant compliance with the commands of the authorities. The stations enumerated are three only, viz., Sydney, Parramatta, and the Hawkesbury, and the muster-masters are respectively the Secretary for the Colony, a captain, and a lieutenant. In regard to the highly-complicated system of modern census-taking, the "General Order," with its simple regulations, quoted below, reads very curiously in the present day.

GENERAL ORDER.

All *Prisoners*, with or without Tickets of Leave, who did not appear at the Muster held at Sydney on the 25th instant and who are not in the Employment of Government, or indented to individuals, are directed to report themselves on Saturday next the 3rd of September.

Those residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney at the Secretary's Office.

Those of Parramatta to Captain Kemp

And those of the Hawkesbury to Lieutenant Bell; when these Gentlemen will require information by whom each man is employed, the ship in which he came, and the time he has to serve

Any prisoner who shall neglect to attend will be ordered into the gaol gang at Sydney

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor

JAMES FINUCANE

Sydney, August 27, 1808.

Secretary

The number of convicts sent out to New South Wales from Great Britain and Ireland, from the foundation of the Colony up to the year 1808, was probably between 10,000 and 11,000; but no authentic returns are obtainable as to the number landed. During the year 1808 about 500 were deported, of which number 192 came from Ireland. The class of prisoners sent out was rather a drag upon than an assistance to the settlement. The letter of Luttrell's already quoted complains of the few mechanics in the country, and puts forward a plea for free emigration to remedy this state of things; but the day for free emigration had not yet arrived. The convicts sent from Great

Britain to the early Australian settlements were ordinarily unskilled labourers, and so great was the dearth of mechanics and artisans that the public works of the Colony were constantly being delayed. A letter from Foveaux to Castlereagh, dated the 6th of September, 1808, phrases the usual official complaint in this direction, and throws considerable light on the description of prisoners expatriated in the early years of Australia's history. Foveaux writes as follows:—

The present distress'd state of the Colony for labourers, particularly Mechanics who could give the least assistance in preparing timber for the purposes of ship-building, as required by the Navy board in their letter to your lordship of the 8th of January last makes it intirely impracticable to prepare a cargo for the Sinclair, and until a reinforcement of Convicts shall arrive, I fear it will not be possible to get ready such a quantity of wood as might be considered an object in England.

Although it is not possible to give particulars of the New South Wales musters in the year 1808, returns are in existence for the two settlements in Van Diemen's Land and for Norfolk Island. A statement dated 12th March, 1808, gives the population of Port Dalrymple as 242, comprising 178 men, 32 women, and 32 children. The male convicts numbered 103, the female convicts, 5; the emancipated, 2—a man and a woman; the children of prisoners, 7; settlers and free people, 15—3 men and 12 women; the civil department, 14—9 men, 2 women, and 3 children; and the military establishment, 96—62 officers and privates, 12 women, and 22 children. The general statement of the inhabitants at Hobart Town gives the total population of that settlement as 800 persons, or an increase of over 300 since the muster of September, 1807, exactly twelve months before. This total, added to the population of Port Dalrymple, would make the whole number of people in Van Diemen's Land somewhat over a thousand. The distribution of classes at Hobart Town was—civil department, 19 men, 3 women, 5 children—total, 27 (of whom 2 were prisoners, servants of overseers); military establishment, 47 officers and privates, 10 women, and 12 children—total, 69; settlers and free people, 155 men, 89 women, and 172 children—total, 416; male prisoners, 198, and female prisoners, 27—total, 225; 18 supernumeraries, 15 women, prisoners' wives, and 30 children of the prisoner class. The number of men in the settlement was 437, of women, 144, and of children, 219. A return dated October the 1st, 1808, shows the number of settlers removed from Norfolk Island at different times between November, 29th, 1807, and October 2nd, 1808, to the Derwent River settlement, in Van Diemen's Land, to have been 202 men, 109 women, 220 children, and 23 male prisoners—in all, 554 persons.

In connection with a muster of New South Wales taken in November, 1808, an interesting incident is the imprisonment of several free settlers for non-attendance. On the 30th of October, Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux launched a "General Order" at the head of a certain Martin Mason, a settler in the Hawkesbury District, who had been employed by the Government, during Captain Bligh's administration, as an assistant-surgeon to the Colony, and as a magistrate. He had offended the usurping government by refusing to recognise its authority, so a watch was set upon him. It was in a short time rewarded by the discovery of a private still in his possession, and Mason was publicly humiliated by the pardon of the very men whose right to judge or to pardon he had vehemently denied. On the 13th of the month following, a general muster was ordered in the *Gazette*, to be taken at the Secretary's Office in Sydney, at Government House, Parramatta, at Major Johnston's house at George's River, at Richmond Hills, at the Green Hills, and at Caddi, at 8 o'clock in the morning of successive days, beginning on the 16th and ending on the 23rd of November. Filled with an exaggerated sense of loyalty to the deposed Governor, Mason, Suttor, and several of their friends refused to attend the muster, and in the *Gazette* of December the 4th appears a law report recording the trial of the delinquents. For disobedience of a "General Order" directing him to attend muster on the 12th ultimo, Martin Mason was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the same penalty being awarded for a like offence to J. Smith, A. M'Dougal, and John Hillus, while Thomas Harley, who pleaded ignorance of the Lieutenant-Governor's command, was discharged, with an admonition to be more attentive to "General Orders" in future. George Suttor, who had added the crime of writing a letter contemning the usurping government to that of refusing to make out a list of his stock, was committed to take his trial before a court of criminal jurisdiction, and was subsequently sentenced by the Judge-Advocate of the ruling party to six calendar months' imprisonment, and fined 1s. The history of his offence is detailed in letters addressed by Suttor to Bligh, and by the latter to the authorities in England.

THE POPULATION IN 1809.

For this year New South Wales returns are not available, nor are those for Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island; nevertheless, musters were duly taken in all the settlements. In a despatch from Governor Bligh to Lord Castlereagh, dated 10th June, 1809, the number of Norfolk Island settlers in Van Diemen's Land at the time of Bligh's writing is given as 196 men, 107 women, 217 children, and

15 prisoners, or a total of 535 persons. A return dated 30th September, 1808, enumerates those remaining on the Island as—civil department: 6 men, 6 women, and 7 children—total, 19; military detachment: 29 men, 18 women, and 45 children—total, 92; landowners: 13 men, 8 women, and 21 children—total 42; individuals and Government servants: 78 men, 10 women, and 17 children—total, 105; or 126 men, 42 women, and 90 children in all, making a complete total of 258 persons. A manuscript document in the Colonial Secretary's Office is entitled "A list of persons to be left at Norfolk Island after Captain Piper and the Detachment are removed, with the Civil Establishment, and the remainder of the Inhabitants now residing at that Settlement." The number to remain is set down as 15, and comprise a man in charge of public stock, etc., a boatbuilder, 10 men as "boats crewes," 2 men as stock-keepers, and 1 man as a nailer.

The moral condition of the people of New South Wales must in the early days have been necessarily of the lowest. The percentage of illegitimate births was out of all proportion, bearing, as it did, on the evidence of Governor Bligh, a relation of two-thirds to the entire number of births in the Colony. Marriage was seldom contracted, unless under official pressure; and in those cases in which it was, the prisoners whose terms of transportation had expired, under the impression that marriages entered into in Australia were neither legal nor binding, did not scruple to proceed to the United Kingdom, leaving their wives and offspring behind them.

A general muster was made in 1809 of the entire population, including "male prisoners, on or off the stores, of all descriptions," free men, settlers, female prisoners, and free women, each of these classes having a separate muster-day. The time appointed for making the muster was from the 22nd of May to the 6th of June; but after enumerating those who presented themselves at the Government House, Sydney, and the Court-house at Parramatta, heavy rains set in, the Hawkesbury overflowed its banks, and the country was for miles around inundated; hence the muster of the residents of George's River, Green Hills and South Creek, Richmond Hill and the Nepean district, Caddi, Portland Head, "and down the River," as the proclamation vaguely puts it, was of necessity postponed until the month of August following. At this muster the attendance of children was not compelled but their mothers

were directed to give an account of them. The year 1809 was a flood year, and, as a matter of sequence, a famine year; hence the Government was severely straitened to find food for the regular dependents on the public stores, without being required to provide for the settlers who had suffered from the Hawkesbury floods. Another muster was, therefore, ordered for October and November, of all those not victualled at the expense of the authorities. The Sydney Barracks, the Parramatta Court-house, and the "Church at Green Hills" were the mustering-stations; and storekeepers and other persons who had charge of the victualling-stores were ordered to have prepared a complete list of the men, women, and children who received Government rations. This return was to be delivered into the Secretary's Office upon the day on which the muster closed. The storekeepers, who were "charged to be particularly careful," were further instructed to distinguish those in receipt of public stores under the following heads, namely, civil department, military, settlers, and free people, with the women and children of the separate classes under the same heads. A complaint is made in the "General Order" commanding this muster, to the effect that the intention of the musters hitherto taken had been defeated from the incorrectness of the written returns made by individuals, for which reason all persons comprised within the order were commanded to attend in person under the usual penalties of arrest as vagrants if free, and twelve months' gaol gang if prisoners. Mann, in his "Present Picture of New South Wales," writing of the population of the Colony in March, 1809, says:—

There are 9,356 inhabitants in the settlement, out of which number upwards of 6,000 support themselves, and the rest are victualled and clothed at the expense of the Crown. Most men of a trade or profession pursue their calling; and labourers are either employed by settlers to cultivate their lands, and in various occupations, or work in different gangs where they can be serviceable.

When a transport arrives with prisoners, their irons are immediately knocked off (if this has not been previously done), unless some powerful reason exists to justify an exception from this rule. The muster is taken by the Commissary, who gives receipts for everything belonging to the Crown; the list, with remarks, is given to the Governor, who orders them (the convicts) to what part of the settlement he thinks proper, where the deficiency of hands in agricultural or other employments renders such an acquisition desirable.

According to some official returns, the number of convicts transported to New South Wales from the first establishment of the Colony, in February, 1787, up to the month of August, 1809, was 9,717. But the different returns vary very much.

CHAPTER XII.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE YEAR 1810 TO THE YEAR 1819.

THE POPULATION IN 1810.

WITH the advent of Governor Macquarie, the general muster begins slowly to approximate to the modern idea of a census, a result due to the practical mind and conscientious enthusiasm which the new Governor brought to bear upon his work. Nevertheless, the returns are still far from satisfactory, as will presently appear. A noticeable feature about the General Orders appointing the musters, is the improvement both in the style and tone of their wording, and the tacit recognition of the fact that there were possibilities for the Colony beyond that of being a mere dumping ground for prison refuse, and that free men had rights which even the military should respect.

The first improvement was in classification. The various classes were allotted different muster days, and were distinguished as men of every description victualled from the public stores (civil and military excepted), male prisoners and free men not victualled from the public stores (excepting such as were included in other classes of people holding land), settlers, and every description of persons occupying land by grant, lease, rental, or permission, women of all classes victualled from the public stores, and female prisoners and free women of every description not victualled from the public stores. The attendance of children was dispensed with, but their parents were required to render an account of them, while officers, civil and military, were requested to make a return of their land and stock agreeable to a prescribed form.

The return, dated the 1st of March, 1810, gives the following results of Macquarie's first general muster:—Inhabitants of the Sydney District, 6,158; Parramatta, 1,807; Hawkesbury, 2,389; and of the penal settlement at Newcastle, 100. Of the total number, 10,454, 5,513 were men, 2,220 were women, and 2,721 were children. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the population were convicts still in servitude, but the returns are so confused that it is a matter of impossibility at this late date to say with certainty what was the true strength of this element.

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According to a return dated the 31st of March, 1810, the number of convicts and their children victualled in all the settlements was 1,956; or, in New South Wales, 1,145 males and 150 females; at Port Dalrymple, 127 males and 16 females; and at Hobart Town, 276 males and 55 females. The children of convicts victualled were—in New South Wales, 135; at Port Dalrymple, 8; and at Hobart Town, 44. The commissariat department in all the settlements numbered 22 persons.

The muster enumerated 737 settlers, 22 of whom were women, who subsisted independently of Government aid, the "people not victualled from the public stores" comprised 1,906 men and 1,644 women, these totals are exclusive of the figures just given; and the number of children provided for by their parents was 1,938. The troops stationed at the settlement were 1,416 in number, and the remainder of the population belonged to the civil department or were classed as "free persons;" the proportion of military to the rest of the inhabitants was, in the opinion of the Select Committee on Transportation, altogether excessive. The women of the military establishment were 219 and the children 414: the whole department comprising 2,049 persons. The officers of the civil administration numbered 37, with 1 woman and 3 children. Free persons were enumerated as men, 307; women, 183; children, 212; total, 702. Of the 10,454 enumerated as residing in New South Wales, 4,229 were wholly, or in great part, victualled from the public stores. During the year the convict population was further swelled by the addition of over 700 male and 140 female prisoners.

Norfolk Island still retained a portion of its original population, but the establishment was reduced to 177 all told. The prisoners comprised 25 males and 1 female; the civil department 6 men; the military, 35 men, 7 women, and 5 children; while the majority of the people was composed of free persons, numbering 61 men, 18 women, and 19 children—total, 98.

Van Diemen's Land was progressing, the settlement at Hobart Town possessing no fewer than 1,062 inhabitants; at Port Dalrymple, however, there were only 259. The population of the whole Island comprised 702 men, 273 women, and 346 children; total, 1,321. The most numerous class were free persons, numbering 294 men, 161 women, and 280 children—total 735; the prisoners were only 221 men and 23 women, while 4 children were recorded as belonging to the prisoner class; the military department consisted of 108 men, 29 women, and 58 children—total, 195; and the civil department of 21 men, 8 women, and 4 children. All these classes, numbering 1,211 persons, were provisioned at the Government cost; the people not victualled from the public stores being only 58 men and 52 women.

At the time of taking the 1810 muster, the proportion of males to females in New South Wales was as 5 to 2, hence the following extract from the *Times* newspaper of the 5th of May of the same year, reads very curiously:—

The Canada transport is expected to sail in a few days from the river with female convicts for Botany Bay. In consequence of the facility with which the male convicts at the expiration of their sentence can leave the settlement by entering on board the different merchant vessels which touch there, the number of females is greater in proportion than it ought to be.

In this connection it is worthy of note that Wentworth, writing in 1817, deploras the constant returns from Australian shores which checked so much the growth of population, but in this assumption he was incorrect, as will presently appear. Certain it is that the men in the Colony during many years far outnumbered the women, and that no matter how desirous the majority of the men might have been to contract marriages, wives could not possibly have been procured for more than a third of the male adults. The marriages during 1810 are given by the Rev. William Cowper as 181, which is undoubtedly a high average. Nevertheless, on the evidence of Governor Bligh and others, it would appear that fully two-thirds of the children born in the Colony were of illegitimate origin.

Notwithstanding the fact that mustering was of yearly (of almost quarterly) practice, the results of the musters were only intermittently despatched to the authorities at the Home Office, who were occasionally constrained to reprimand their colonial representatives.

A report of troops stationed at the different settlements in 1810, gives a total of 805 men of the 73rd Regiment and 50 marines. The wives and children of the soldiers are enumerated as 170 women and 150 children. This return

is greatly at variance with the figures given in the muster of the 1st of March of the same year, although hardly any difference occurs in regard to the military establishments at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town. The establishment in New South Wales, however, appears greatly reduced, probably the result of a draft to India.

THE POPULATION IN 1811.

A general muster of the whole of the inhabitants (civil and military excepted) was commanded in a *Gazette* of the 19th of January, 1811, and the designation of the mustering stations appears to show the growth of a new social order, the "Church at Windsor," the "Public Schoolroom," Parramatta, "Mr. Knight's House at Liverpool," and the "Public Schoolroom, Sydney," being the headquarters of the various districts, instead of the barracks, gaol-yards, and Government House yards of a former time. The muster was made every day from the 5th of February to the 5th of March, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The officers, civil and military, were on this occasion directed to send their servants to answer for themselves in person, although stock-keepers and shepherds were permitted to await the convenience of their employers up to the last day of mustering, but they were on no account to let that date go by without presenting themselves as ordered. Persons whose sentences of transportation had expired were compelled to exhibit their certificates of discharge; those who had received emancipations or pardons were required to produce them, and those who were "off the stores on leave" were required to show their tickets-of-leave. This proclamation is interesting from the fact that it defines a "free person" to mean one who had come free into the Colony, or one who had become free either through the expiration of his or her sentence of transportation, or by absolute pardon or conditional emancipation. The *Sydney Gazette* of the 23rd of February, 1811, contains a "general order" denouncing those delinquents who neglected to attend the muster, and deeply regretting the imperfection of the returns. A promise of mercy is held out to whomsoever will at once make amends for neglect by repairing straightway to the nearest magistrate and giving the necessary and required information, and the "general order" concludes with an intimation that returns when complete would be submitted to the closest scrutiny, and heavy punishment would be meted out to those who disregarded this last appeal.

The population of New South Wales for the year 1811, according to the returns dated the 5th of March, was only 10,025, notwithstanding the fact that the population on the

1st of March, 1810, was recorded as 10,454, and there had since been received from England an accession of nearly 600 male and 100 female convicts. Sydney's population had shrunk from 6,158 to 4,895, while the Hawkesbury District had increased from 2,389 to 2,717; that of Parramatta from 1,807 to 2,289; and that of Newcastle from 100 to 124. With regard to the distribution of the population in classes, the following figures represent the different conditions in 1811:—Civil department, 37 men, 24 women, and 71 children—total, 132; free persons, 170 men, 99 women, and 229 children—total, 498; and the persons victualled from the public stores, 1,111 men, 234 women, and 154 children—total, 1,499. The military establishment in 1810 was 1,416 men, 219 women, and 414 children—total, 2,049; while in 1811 it was only 892 men, 262 women, and 313 children—total, 1,467, showing a decrease of nearly 600 persons. The people who supported themselves numbered 2,251 men, 1,526 women, and 1,834 children—total, 5,611; and the settlers not victualled from the public stores numbered 797 men and 21 women—total, 818. The total number of persons victualled was 3,596; and of those not victualled 6,429. The men in the settlement numbered 5,258; the women 2,166; and the children 2,601—total, 10,025 as stated. Returns of the population in Van Diemen's Land are not available for the year 1811, but the total number is given by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician for Tasmania, as 1,500.

It will be noted that a very great decrease had taken place in the military establishment between the muster periods of 1810 and 1811, and this was doubtless caused by the sending of a detachment to India. The civil authorities in Australia uniformly deprecated the practice of keeping up such a large military establishment, not only because it was a tax upon the provisioning powers of the Colony, but also because the soldiers having little to do became troublesome, if not mutinous, and on their discharge from active service their previous life inclined them to remain about the town, and the cases were few in which soldiers developed into independent and useful settlers.

THE POPULATION IN 1812.

On the 8th day of August, 1812, the *Sydney Gazette* published a General Order commanding a muster of the inhabitants (civil officers and the military excepted), to take place from the 1st to the 28th day of the following month of September, at the Church, Windsor; at the public schoolroom, Parramatta; at the Liverpool school-house, and at the public schoolroom, Sydney. The

estimate based on returns obtained at this muster gives the total population of the Colony as 10,523, or a gain of only 500, notwithstanding that about 500 male and 150 female convicts had been received since the last muster.

Of the 10,523 persons in New South Wales on the 30th day of September, 1812, 5,236 were men, 2,315 were women, and 2,972 were children. The increase since the muster of the 5th of March, 1811 appears to have been about 150 among the women, and 370 among the children, the number of men having to a slight extent actually decreased. The population of the Colony, according to distribution in districts in 1812, was Sydney, 5,212; Parramatta, 2,571; Hawkesbury, 2,544; and Newcastle, 196; showing a total gain for Sydney since the last return of 317 persons, for Parramatta of 282, for Hawkesbury a loss of 173, and for Newcastle a gain of 72. The civil department in 1812 numbered 135 persons, comprising 37 men, 30 women, and 68 children, the proportion differing little from that of the preceding year. The military establishment had, however, been increased by 200; the men of all ranks numbering 999; the women, 261; and the children, 406—total, 1,666. The "free persons" in the Colony in September, 1812, were 200 men, 140 women, and 232 children—total, 572. The prisoners with their children victualled from the public stores in 1811 numbered 1,499; in 1812 they numbered 1,705, comprising 1,249 men, 263 women, and 193 children. The total victualled in 1811 was 3,596, while in 1812 it was 4,078. The "people not victualled from the public stores" had in the meantime decreased by exactly 500, the total at the former period being 5,611—2,251 men, 1,526 women, and 1,834 children—and at the latter 5,111 (1,989 men, 1,049 women, and 2,073 children); a transference of 500 women appeared to have taken place from the ranks of the "people not victualled from the public stores" to those of "settlers not victualled from the public stores." The latter class in 1811 was given as 797 men and 21 women—total, 818; in 1812, as 762 men, and 572 women—total, 1,334.

An interesting return dated 3rd May, 1812, gives the number of marriages at Sullivan Cove, Derwent River settlement in 1810 as 18, in 1811 as 9, and in 1812 as 18; the number of baptisms for the same periods as 41, 34, and 16; and the number of burials as 11, 17, and 6 respectively. A return of baptisms, funerals, and marriages for New South Wales from 30th September, 1811 to 30th September, 1812, gives 326 baptisms, 172 funerals, and 92 marriages. These returns are, in common with most other statistical documents of the period, highly unsatisfactory and must be accepted only as approximations.

THE POPULATION IN 1813.

The *Sydney Gazette* published in August, 1813, a "General Order" commanding a muster of the whole of the inhabitants of the Colony for inspection by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at the Windsor Church, and the Parramatta, the Liverpool, and the Sydney public schoolrooms, from the 1st to the 25th of the following month. The muster was ordered to be as personal in attendance as the conditions of the Colony would allow, although parents were permitted to give the names and ages of their children, without being under the necessity of presenting them. On the 25th of September, those who were unable to attend the muster at the different mustering-stations were summoned to report themselves at 12 o'clock on the 27th instant, at the "New Stores," in George-street, Sydney; and were also warned that any neglect on their part to obey would meet with severe punishment. On the 2nd of October, a "General Order" appeared in the *Gazette* directing all masters of colonial vessels, merchants, or owners of sea-going craft, etc., to furnish lists of the names of the seamen in their service. Thus a muster was dragged over a period of months, and the returns, when completed, could hardly have been more than liberal approximations.

The general statement of the inhabitants of the territory for the year 1813, gives a total of 12,173, of which number 3,806 were victualled from the public stores, and 8,367 maintained themselves. The military establishment was computed at 1,619, inclusive of 160 women and 375 children.

No effort appears to have been made at this time to distinguish the free settlers from the convicts; the heads of the returns comprising persons victualled from the public stores, and persons not victualled from the public stores. Under the first division were arranged the sub-heads—civil department, military establishment, commissariat staff, free persons, and prisoners. The second division was simply an undissected return. The proportion of women and children in each subsection was given; but no general proportion, and no distinction was made in regard to the sex of the children. The muster districts were Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, Liverpool, and Newcastle, and a separate column was set apart for the enumeration of seamen engaged on colonial vessels. One column was devoted to a statement of the different proportions of rations served out, and the return was practically a victuallers' report.

In the year 1813, the district of Sydney contained 5,356 inhabitants; Parramatta, 2,412; Hawkesbury, 3,397;

Liverpool, 627; and Newcastle, only 242; while 139 seamen and others were engaged in maritime pursuits. The "free persons" victualled at the public stores, exclusive of the civil and military departments and the commissariat staff, numbered 725; the prisoners so provisioned 1,364, including 156 women and 79 children. The proportion of men to women was as five to two, the return in question stating the former as 5,793, and the latter as 2,219; the children, as vouched for by their parents, were reckoned as 4,161. Another return gives 5,793 men, 2,241 women, and 4,139 children, 22 persons being counted in one return as women, and in the other as children. The various classes were divided as follows:—Civil department—38 men, 16 women, and 38 children; military establishment—1,084 men, 160 women, and 375 children; commissariat staff—6 men; free persons—276 men, 174 women, and 275 children; prisoners—1,129 men and 156 women; children of the prisoner class—79; people not victualled—3,260 men, 1,713 women, and 3,395 children.

As compared with the statement of the 30th September, 1812, the statement of the 30th September, 1813, shows the following differences:—Increase in the number of men, 557; increase in the number of children, 1,189; decrease in the number of women, 96. The "free persons" have been during the twelvemonth increased by 147, and the people not victualled by nearly 2,000, while the convicts and their children have decreased by nearly 350. The districts of Sydney, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle have gained respectively 144, 853, and 46 inhabitants, Parramatta has suffered a loss of 159, and Liverpool, hitherto unrecorded, but apparently included in the returns of Parramatta in former musters, appears with a population of 627 persons; 139 seamen and others are also for the first time returned as being engaged in colonial vessels.

The population of the Hobart Town settlement on the 16th of November, 1813, was 1,395 persons, of whom 681 were victualled from the public stores, and 714 were not so victualled. The men numbered 766, and the women and children, 629. The civil department comprised 25 persons; settlers and free people, 958; male convicts, 321; female convicts, 9; women and children of convicts, 12; and women and children of the military, 70. A return of settlers of the same date enumerates 275 proprietors, 156 wives of proprietors, 307 children of proprietors, and 91 convicts employed in agriculture. The number of free men employed in the same manner is returned as 44—bringing the settlers' return up to 873 persons.

A curious commentary, in the light of the later development of the Colony, on the muster returns of the year

1813, is furnished by the following quotation from a letter written by Foveaux, entitled "Remarks on New South Wales," dated 31st December, 1813:—

The settlement at Port Jackson is not calculated for an extensive population, the limits from the coast westward does not extend 50 miles, the north side is bounded by Broken Bay, and the south by Botany Bay. The country to the north and south of these boundaries is very bad, and impenetrable mountains obstruct a communication with the interior on the west within this confined space, one half of the land is absolutely useless, being barren in the extreme. The present supply of grain is drawn chiefly from the banks of the river Hawkesbury which runs into Broken Bay, the ground immediately on its banks is very productive, and worked with little labour, but it is very subject to be overflowed, not periodically but at all seasons of the year.

A return of births, deaths, and marriages in New South Wales from the 30th September, 1812, to the 31st March, 1813, gives the following results:—Baptisms, 146; funerals, 82; marriages, 67. Another similar return for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land from 30th June, 1813, to 31st December of the same year, gives:—New South Wales: baptisms, 148; funerals, 84; marriages, 65:—Van Diemen's Land: baptisms, 22; funerals, 5; marriages, 6. The only reliable figures in these returns are those relating to marriages, as numbers of deaths took place, and hundreds of children were born with neither the knowledge nor the recognition of the clergy. The moral condition of the Colony, in view of the figures quoted above and taken in relation to the total population, could hardly have much improved since the days of Governor Bligh, when two-thirds of the total number of births were illegitimate. In confirmation of this may be quoted the statement of the Rev. William Cowper, respecting marriages contracted in the metropolitan district. In answer to queries submitted to the magistrates and clergymen of New South Wales he prepared the following information:—

Year.	Marriages.	Year.	Marriages.
1810	151	1815	62
1811	56	1816	48
1812	43	1817	47
1813	52	1818	63
1814	41		

The foregoing figures are evidence, if such were wanting, that Macquarie's efforts to induce those under his authority and care to enter into matrimonial contracts, met with a very small measure of success and the great bulk of the people must have continued, as before, to live in the loosest possible unions. The number of marriages given for the year 1810 is out of all proportion with those of the succeeding years; but it must be recollected that at that time the Governor had only just

arrived in the Colony, and in his enthusiasm for a new service, no doubt exerted himself to his utmost to achieve his various intended reforms in regard to the social and moral well-being of the convicts and others placed under his charge. Besides, it must be remembered that upon the arrival of a new Governor, the inhabitants themselves, taking consideration of possible indulgences, grants, and concessions to be derived therefrom, would be specially complaisant in their attitude towards the vice-regal desires, and would even strain their sentiments to fulfil them. Probably with a view to encourage matrimony from an economic point of view, Governor Macquarie (as a despatch from his Excellency to Earl Bathurst, dated 28th June, 1813, bears evidence) reduced the marriage fee in New South Wales from 5 to 4 guineas. In another portion of the same communication, Macquarie describes the condition of the youth of the Colony, and pleads earnestly for clergymen and schoolmasters to be sent out from England. He writes:—

I beg leave to remind your Lordship of an application I made to the Earl of Liverpool a long time since for additional clergymen and schoolmasters to be sent out for the use of this Colony. Three clergymen are very much required; namely, one as a second assistant in the town of Sydney, one for the new township and district of Liverpool, and one for the subordinate settlement of Port Dalrymple on Van Diemen's Land. This number would complete the clerical establishment of the Colony, and are very much wanted. The same number of schoolmasters are also very much required for teaching the youth of the Colony; and I therefore respectfully request that your Lordship will be pleased to send out the number of clergymen and schoolmasters I have mentioned at as early a period as your Lordship can conveniently procure them. More clerical aid, with proper teachers, being essentially necessary for the improvement of the morals of the people in general, and for the instruction and improvement of the rising generation in particular of this Colony.

From a return dated 19th April, 1813, it appears that there were then present in the Australian settlements 63 sergeants, 23 drummers, and 1,292 rank and file; in all 1,378 men of all ranks, exclusive of staff and commissioned officers, of the first battalion of the 73rd Regiment, and of the Veteran Company. The lengthened sojourn of any military detachment in the settlement was usually attended by unfortunate results, and the Governor, in a despatch dated 31st July, 1813, writes as follows to Lord Bathurst, requesting that the term of service of any regiment should be limited to three years only:—

"My reason for mentioning the period of three years is for the purpose of guarding, as far as practicable, against the military forming matrimonial or less proper connections with the women of the country, whereby they lose sight of their military duty and become in a great degree identified with the lowest class of the inhabitants. I have much reason to regret many unfortunate consequences which have resulted from such connections and attachments since the arrival of the 73rd Regiment, and am therefore the more anxious to guard against the recurrence of them for the future by suggesting such measures as appear fittest to produce that effect."

A system of relief service was accordingly introduced, and the troops relieved were usually forwarded to India or Ceylon, New South Wales being regarded as an admirable preparing ground for the subsequent rigours of a tropical climate. Under date, 19th May, 1813, a letter was addressed from the Transport Office to Secretary Goulburn concerning an inquiry of Lord Bathurst's, as to whether it might not be "a saving of expense to the public to perform the service of conveying the 46th Regiment from England to New South Wales and the 73rd Regiment from that Colony to Ceylon." In consequence of this arrangement the military establishment of the Colony fluctuated greatly from muster to muster, thus seriously affecting the totals given of the annual population.

During the year 1813, the convicts despatched from Great Britain and Ireland numbered 938, or thereabout; of these 620 were transported from England, 119 being women. It is impossible to say how many were landed in the Colony, for the returns of mortality during the passage—remarkably high this year—are not given in regard to the Irish prisoners. Of the 629 convicts in the English ships, 41 died in transit.

It was customary for the British authorities to advise the Governor of New South Wales of shipments of convicts, and the different departments to apprise one another. A despatch from the Transport Office dated 16th August, 1813, and addressed to Lord Bathurst, informed him that the transport General Hewit had shipped stores and 300 male convicts for New South Wales, and indeed this procedure seems to have been invariable. Could access be obtained to all such letters of advice, supposing them to be now in existence, and could such documents be compared with the registration by the Sydney authorities of the number of prisoners received, the fearful mortality in the early transport ships could be ascertained, but not otherwise. Moreover, there appears to be no authentic record of the convict ships which were either wrecked or seized, although the latter were doubtless few in number. Another despatch raises a question as to the classification of the women in the early muster-sheets. Were the women classed as prisoners all of them serving a penal sentence, or were some of them not wives of convicts who had subsequently joined their husbands? The letter of advice referred to is dated from Whitehall, 10th of November, 1813. It is addressed to Goulburn from Beckett, and conveys the information that the ship Broxburnbury could be made to accommodate 120 female convicts and 30 women (wives of convicts) and their families. In the early general statements of population the children of

convicts in receipt of rations from the Government stores were put under the head "prisoners," and it is quite possible that the wives of convicts, the cost of whose passage had been borne by the Home Department, were similarly classified.

THE POPULATION IN 1814.

In the *Gazette* of October the 1st, 1814, Governor Macquarie proclaimed his intention, in a "General Order," of personally attending the musters at the Windsor public stores, the Parramatta and Liverpool school-houses, and the Sydney charity school, at various dates from the 17th of October to the 16th of November, beginning each specified day at 6 o'clock in the morning. In addition to the usual instructions issued vice-regally to the inhabitants, surgeons and overseers of hospitals were directed to attend the musters and furnish a list of those under their care who were prevented by sickness from putting in an appearance. The muster was declared to be a personal one, lists of assigned servants, etc., being distinctly refused, although children were not required to be presented. The "General Order" concluded with Governor Macquarie's almost invariable formula, complaining of the inaccuracies of returns derived from former musters. On the 19th of November following, the *Sydney Gazette* appeared with a "General Order," in which the Governor compliments both the free inhabitants and the convicts on their regular attendance at muster and on their "general deportment;" but at the same time he finds it incumbent upon him to rebuke those who had lost their tickets-of-leave and their certificates of absolute and conditional pardon.

The population for the year, according to the general statement dated "from the 17th day of October to the 16th day of November, 1814," was 13,117; while that of Van Diemen's Land, inclusive of the military (178) was 1,898. Appended to the returns for 1815, signed in the Governor's name, appears the following note:—

N.B.—In adverting to the last General Statement of the Inhabitants, taken from the Muster in October and November, 1814, and comparing the same with the present one, an error was discovered in the Number of Children stated to have been mustered at Windsor, at the former period; and, instead of 1,443 Children, included under the column of persons not victualled, it ought to have been only 443, making a difference of 1,000 more than was actually accounted for.

Taking this note into consideration, the population for the year 1814 would be 12,117, or less by 56 than the year preceding. This is, at first sight, rather difficult of belief, for during the current twelve months, according to an official return dated 12th April, 1821, 865 male and 232

female convicts, or a total number of 1,097, had been transported from Great Britain and Ireland to the colony of New South Wales. Another official return gives the number of convicts transported for the year 1814, as, males, 967; females, 281—total, 1,248. A third official return, dated 16th May, 1817, gives—males, 800; females, 232—total, 1,032. An official report, dated 30th April, 1816, gives a total of 1,292; while a fifth report, dated 12th July, 1819, confirms the figures quoted in the report of the 5th May, 1817. The mortality of convicts during the passage was very high this year. In connection with the English ships it is given in an official return as 58; no return of the same character records the number of deaths in the vessels that conveyed convicts from Ireland; but as the total number transported from that country for the whole year was only about 280, the lack of any tables of mortality during the passage would, in their case, very little affect the estimated population for the year.

Of the 12,117 inhabitants of the Colony in 1814, those victualled from the public stores numbered 3,799, while 8,318 were self-supporting. The military establishment, inclusive of 157 women and 289 children, was 1,151, showing a reduction of nearly 500 since the taking of the muster in the preceding year; of these, 379 were soldiers and 86 were children. The civil department numbered 87, and exhibited no material difference since the muster of 1813; the commissariat staff numbered 7; and the free persons had increased by 64—comprising in the latter year 339 men, 156 women, and 294 children—total, 789. The convicts victualled from the public stores were 1,359 males and 267 females—total, 1,626, or an increase since the last muster of 341; while the children of the convict class had nearly doubled, numbering 139 in 1814. In the figures representing those persons who were not victualled from the stores occurs the error of 1,000 children over-estimated at Windsor. The 1813 return gave, as persons not victualled from the stores, 3,260 men, 1,713 women, and 3,394 children—total, 8,367. The 1814 return gave 4,118 men, 2,084 women, and (corrected number) 2,116 children—total, 8,318. The diminution within twelve months of the number of children by 1,278 appears absolutely incredible. It is noteworthy that the men and women not victualled had increased from 4,973 to 6,202, thus exhibiting a difference of 1,229; perhaps at the muster of 1814 the age of persons considered as children was lowered, but even this would be an insufficient explanation of the discrepancy. The population, as distributed in the various mustering districts of the Colony in the year 1814, is given as—Sydney, 5,665, or a gain since the muster of 1813 of 309; Parramatta, 2,756, or a gain of 341;

Hawkesbury (which appears for the first time under the name of Windsor), 2,442, or a loss of 955; Liverpool, 832, or a gain of 205; Newcastle, 272, or a gain of only 30; while those employed on colonial vessels number 150. Governor Macquarie appends a note to the general statement of 1814 to the effect that the military consisted of the 46th Regiment of Foot, besides 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 23 sergeants and corporals, 3 drummers, 253 privates, 46 women, and 90 children of the Royal Veteran Company, and a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the 73rd Regiment. The proportion of men to women in the mother colony on 16th November, 1814, was nearly as five to two, the number of males being given as 6,565, and that of females as 2,681; the children numbered 2,871.

The greatest discrepancy in the return of 1814 is to be remarked in the number of children accounted for. In the preceding year the total number of children in the Colony was stated as 4,161; in 1814 it was stated as 3,871, from which (according to Governor Macquarie's note to the general statement of the year 1815), 1,000 must be deducted on account of an error made in mustering at the Windsor township. Evidently in this particular, if the present return is to be taken as inaccurate, grave question is raised as to the accuracy of its predecessors.

According to a general muster made on the 22nd November, 1814, the population of Van Diemen's Land numbered 1,898. Of these, 1,137 were provisioned by the Government, and 761 provided for themselves; the population of the Hobart Town settlement was 1,444, and that of the Lannceston settlement, 454. The civil establishment numbered 50, the military 178, settlers and free people not holding land 1,171, male prisoners 387, female prisoners and the wives and children of prisoners 112. The numbers of men, women, and children in the Island were not separately distinguished. According to a settlers' muster there were on the same date 348 persons holding land, and 84 convicts and 59 free men employed by them—total, 491 men; the wives of proprietors of land numbered 187, and their children 371.

A return of vital statistics of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land from the 25th December, 1813, to the 30th June, 1814, gives for the Hobart Town settlement 5 marriages, 20 births, and 8 deaths, and for the mother colony 62 marriages, 130 births, and 107 deaths. A similar return from 30th June to 31st December, 1814, gives for Hobart Town 19 marriages, 26 births, and 7 deaths, and for New South Wales 77 marriages, 102 births, and 90 deaths; but these returns are statistical curiosities more than anything else.

THE POPULATION IN 1815.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 21st of October, 1815, summoned the inhabitants, both bond and free, civil officers and the military alone excepted, to a general muster, to be conducted by the Governor in person, on certain specified dates, from the 6th of November to the 6th of the month following, at the public schoolrooms of the four mustering stations, Windsor, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Sydney. The returns given in the general statement register the number of the inhabitants of New South Wales in 1815 as 12,911; and the result of a muster made in Van Diemen's Land, on the 30th of October in the same year, was 1,953, making a total of 14,864 for the two settlements.

During the twelvemonth, making every allowance for the variance of official returns, considerably over 1,000 convicts had been transported to the Colony from Great Britain and Ireland; but the increase in population since the last muster appears to have been about 800. In the year 1815, the military establishment comprising the soldiers of the 73rd Regiment had been reduced from 1,151 to 947, inclusive of 133 women and 269 children.

This withdrawal of the 73rd Regiment was probably in accordance with a system, introduced at about this time, of recruiting the troops serving in India from regiments stationed in New South Wales and her dependencies. In a despatch from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Lord Bathurst, dated from the Horse Guards, 29th March, 1813, this procedure was strongly recommended, the Australian settlements being then regarded as admirable climatic training-grounds for the Indian service.

Of the total number of inhabitants of New South Wales in the year 1815, those victualled from the public stores numbered 4,083, while 8,828 maintained themselves. The proportion of adult males to adult females remained about the same, namely, as 5 to 2; the number of males being 6,613, and of females, 2,716. The children were reckoned as 3,582; but, as usual, no attempt was made to distinguish their sex. During the year, the district of Sydney lost 190 inhabitants, the general statement for 1815 enumerating 5,475; Parramatta lost to exactly the same extent, the general statement giving 2,566; Windsor gained 722, the statement showing 3,164 as against 2,442 in 1814; and Liverpool and Newcastle also appear to have gained, the former 335 inhabitants, and the latter 74, the population of these districts being given as 1,167 and 346 respectively. The number of persons engaged in maritime pursuits during the year 1815 was 193. The civil department had expanded from 87, according to the 1814 muster, to 187 in 1815—and comprised 51 men, 43 women, and 93

children; the free persons had increased to 830 (382 men, 172 women, and 276 children); the male prisoners victualled from the stores numbered 1,660; and the children of prisoners in like manner provisioned numbered 187; while the female convicts numbered 265. About 500 persons had been taken off the stores since the general muster of the preceding year, the majority of these were children, the figures for 1815 being 3,968 men, 2,103 women, and 2,757 children. It will be noticed that by this time more than two-thirds of the whole population sustained themselves independently of Government aid.

The settlements in Van Diemen's Land, according to a statement dated 30th October, 1815, numbered 1,953 persons. Of these 1,458 were stationed at Hobart Town and 495 at Port Dalrymple (otherwise Launceston, as it was beginning to be called). The civil department in both settlements numbered 61; the military 147, the settlers and free people holding land, 1,204; the male prisoners, 421; the female prisoners and wives and children of prisoners, 120. The number provisioned by Government comprised the civil and military departments, 208; 531 settlers and free people holding land, 332 male prisoners, and 41 female prisoners and wives and children of prisoners; total, 1,112. The number not provisioned by Government was 841, viz.:—673 settlers and free people holding land, 89 male prisoners, and 79 female prisoners and wives and children of prisoners.

About 1,200 convicts were received into the community during the year 1815; of whom about 800 males and 100 females were sent from Great Britain, and 300 males from Ireland. No returns are obtainable which show the exact numbers. A form for return of convicts in the Colony was issued by the Downing-street authorities in 1815. The return was required to be made on the 1st of January in every year to the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, and was to comprise information under the following heads: number of convicts alphabetically arranged, date of their arrival in the Colony, how disposed of, whether still resident in the Colony, and period for which transported. Under the last head was desired a statement as to whether the convict was dead, escaped, pardoned or liberated from his period of transportation, and the date at which either took place. At a later period in the history of New South Wales, from certain entries in the annual general abstract books, or M.S. Statistical Registers, such returns appear to have been made.

Vital Statistics for New South Wales and Hobart Town during the year 1815 show for the mother colony: births, 325; deaths, 181; and marriages, 151; and for Hobart Town: births, 23; deaths, 13; and marriages, 13.

THE POPULATION IN 1816.

A general muster was commanded in the *Sydney Gazette* of August the 31st, 1816, to be conducted under the immediate supervision of His Excellency, at Windsor, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Sydney, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning of each day on certain specified days, from the 23rd of September to the 29th of October, inclusive. Governor Macquarie's general statement for the year—which, although mainly correct as regards the total number of inhabitants, is erroneous in dissection and classification—gives the population as 15,176. An examination of the return affords the following result:—Military establishment, 1,068, of which number 144 were women and 284 were children; victualled from the public stores, 4,181; self-supporting, 10,995; total number of males, 8,088; total number of females, 3,039; total number of children—undistinguished as regards sex—4,039. During the year Sydney had gained 1,220 inhabitants, the population in 1816 being 6,695; Parramatta had gained 182, its population being 2,748; Windsor 419, its population being 3,583; Liverpool, 383, its population being 1,550; and Newcastle, only 67, its population being 413. The number of persons employed in colonial vessels during the year was 187. The free persons victualled at the public stores numbered 940—463 men, 186 women, and 291 children, or an increase of 110 since the statement of 1815 was taken; and the prisoners correspondingly maintained, 1,814, of which number 282 were women. The children of the convict class numbered 180. The persons not victualled from the public stores in 1815 numbered 8,828; in 1816 their number had risen to 10,995 (5,395 men, 2,392 women, and 3,208 children), a number considerably over two-thirds of the whole population. The civil department numbered 173—52 men, 35 women, and 86 children.

According to a general muster made between the 11th and the 21st of November, 1816, the population of Hobart Town and the county of "Buckinghamshire," Van Diemen's Land, was 1,420; and according to a muster on the 9th of December, 1816, the population of Launceston and Port Dalrymple in the same Island was 495; hence the total population of Van Diemen's Land was 1,915; and the total population of all the Australian settlements in the year 1816, 17,091.

During the year over 1,400 convicts were sent to the Colony from Great Britain and Ireland, of which number about 100 only were women. According to the report prepared for the information of the British Government by Mr. Commissioner Bigge, and printed by order of the House of Commons, the number of convicts sent to New

South Wales from England during each of the seven years from 1810 to 1816 was:—In the year 1810, 200 males and 120 females; in 1811, 400 males and 99 females; in 1812, 400 males and 127 females; in 1813, 500 males and 119 females; in 1814, 800 males and 232 females; in 1815, 880 males and 101 females; and in 1816, 998 males and 101 females. The Commissioner appends to this return the following note:—

N.B.—The above is exclusive of convicts sent from Ireland, which, within the seven years, have amounted to about 1,400, male and female.

Hence the total number of convicts sent from Great Britain and Ireland would, according to the Commissioner, amount to 6,477 for the seven years extending from 1810 to 1816 inclusive. Other returns give a total of 6,883 for the same period, but they are admittedly returns of convicts transported, not returns of convicts who actually landed; and as the Commissioner collected his information within the Colony itself, it is reasonable to assume that he deducted the total number of those prisoners who died in transit in arriving at the number recorded in his official report, as above quoted. The transportation returns for the succeeding seven years—from 1817 to 1823 inclusive—were nearly two and a half times as heavy as those given by Commissioner Bigge, the total for the latter period being 16,526. The number of convicts sent from Great Britain and Ireland to New South Wales since the foundation of the Colony in January, 1788, up to the beginning of the year 1816, was roughly estimated at about 16,600. The number of convicts transported from January the 5th, 1816, to January the 5th, 1822, was (according to a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2nd of May, 1822) 16,373, of which number nearly 15,000 were sent out during the period of five years, from 1817 to 1821 inclusive. Bennett alludes in his "History" to the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the precise number of criminals transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land during the twelve years of Macquarie's administration; but he is of opinion that the average was for a considerable period little less than 2,000 a year.

THE POPULATION IN 1817.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 20th of September, 1817, contained a "General Order" from the Governor, commanding a muster, under his Excellency's immediate supervision, at the different mustering stations of Windsor, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Sydney, on certain specified days, from October the 6th to November the 19th, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning of each day. Apparently the

Governor considered that ample time and opportunity had been afforded those who had lost or mislaid their documentary permits of enlargement, for he no longer warns emancipists to renew them; he threatens condign punishment for inability to produce them, in the following ominous paragraph:—

No Excuse will be taken of Certificates of Freedom, Pardons, either Absolute or Conditional, or Tickets of Leave, being lost or mislaid; and such Persons as are unable to produce these Documents will be considered as *Prisoners*, and as such will be recalled to Government Public Labour.

The difficulties in the way of preparing accurate returns seem this year to have been exceptionally severe, the Governor, in a "General Order," published in the *Sydney Gazette* of November the 15th, 1817, being obliged to announce his intention of sternly declining to receive any applications, either written or personal, until after the departure of the ship *Harriet*, as he was very busy in giving the whole of the vice-regal attention to the muster then in progress, a general statement of which it was intended to despatch by the above-named vessel.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the returns for the year 1817 are in a curiously muddled condition. They include the results of the musters made in Van Diemen's Land, and give a total population of 20,379 for the two colonies. The briefest examination and dissection of the items and figures show that the Governor was wrong, either in his total, or in the enumeration of the different classes from which he deduces it. If the numbering of the different conditions of persons in the two colonies be correct, the total population for the year 1817 was 20,806, of which number Van Diemen's Land contained 3,354, and New South Wales 17,452. During the year over 2,200 convicts had been sent to the latter colony from Great Britain and Ireland, while a return, dated the 28th February, 1821, places the number as high as 2,589. Of the prisoners transported, the proportion of women was almost insignificant, the total for the entire twelvemonth being only 190. The proportion of men to women in New South Wales in 1817 was as five to two.

Since the taking of the 1816 muster, the district of Sydney had gained 732 inhabitants, the population in 1817 being 7,427; Parramatta, with a population of 3,124, had gained 376; Windsor, with a population of 4,257, had gained 674; Liverpool, with a population of 1,922, had gained 372; and Newcastle, with a population of 548, had gained 135. In 1817 the mother colony contained 9,476 men, 3,830 women, 4,146 children, or a total gain of 2,276 persons, since the last muster, while Van Diemen's Land

had gained 1,439 persons, thus making the whole increase for both colonies 3,715. In regard to the various classes of which the people were composed, in 1817 the civil department in New South Wales numbered 51 men, 29 women, and 56 children—total 136, or 37 less than in the year preceding; the military establishment, 764 men, 165 women, and 233 children—total, 1,162, or an increase of 94 upon the figures given in 1816; free persons, 523 men, 328 women, and 564 children—total, 1,415, or an increase of 475; prisoners, 1,871 male and 350 female—total, 2,221, or an increase of 407; children of the convict class, 633, or an increase of 453; and people not victualled, 6,260 men, 2,958 women, and 2,660 children—total, 11,878, or an increase of 883. Judge Burton, in his "State of Religion and Education in New South Wales," records the population of the Colony as being 17,214, of whom 6,777 were convicts.

Of the 3,354 persons constituting the population of Van Diemen's Land 2,744 were stationed at Hobart Town, and 610 at Port Dalrymple. The distribution in classes throughout the whole Island was: Civil department, 23; military establishment, 226; free persons, 167 men, 135 women, and 232 children—total, 534; prisoners provisioned by Government, 512 men, and 32 women; children of the prisoner class similarly provisioned, 24; and people not victualled, 1,126 men, 453 women, and 424 children—total 2,003. The total number of persons dependent on the stores was in New South Wales 5,574; and in all the settlements 6,925. Of the 20,806 under Governor Macquarie's rule 11,500 were men, 4,460 women, and 4,846 children.

Wentworth, following the figures of Governor Macquarie's general statement, quotes the population of the colony for the year 1817, as 20,379, and draws attention to the fact that it had nearly doubled since the arrival of the Governor in 1810. Referring to the inhabitants of Newcastle (or, as he calls it, Coal River), he remarks that of the 550 souls recorded in the general statement as constituting the population of that settlement, not more than 100, including the civil and military establishments, and the settlers and families on the upper banks of the river, were free; the remaining 450 being persons convicted of crimes committed within the country, and re-transported for terms of various periods. Wentworth elsewhere laments the existence of almost insuperable checks to the progress of the colony and the increase of population. One check he discovers in the application of the doctrine of Malthus to the conditions of life in New South Wales, the difficulty of finding a profitable occupation for labour

proving a preventive to marriage, and the consequent increase of population. But the other check, and the greater one, he considers to be the constant returns from Australian shores to Great Britain. He writes:—

How far these two great checks to population which I have just mentioned have operated, may be best ascertained from the last census taken in the Colony in the month of November, 1817. At that time it appears that the population of all the settlements, whether in New Holland or Van Diemen's Land, amounted only to twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-nine souls. It is not in my power to obtain returns of all the convicts who have been landed at various times in this Colony, but as it is now about thirty years since the period of its foundation, very little doubt can be entertained that the total of them must have nearly equalled the actual population. The number transported thither for some years past cannot be estimated at less than two thousand annually, yet notwithstanding this vast yearly numerical accession, notwithstanding the unparalleled salubrity of the climate, and the consequent small proportion which the number of deaths bears to the number of births, the population of the Colony has been found to advance at a comparatively slow pace.

As a comment on Wentworth's remarks regarding the excessive transportation of prisoners from Great Britain and Ireland to New South Wales during the latter part of Governor Macquarie's administration, a return furnished to the House of Commons is valuable. It is entitled, "An Account of the Number of Persons, etc., who have been transported as Criminals, etc., from the 1st of January, 1816 to the 1st of January, 1818." The total given was 3,108, of which number 2,906 were males, and only 202 females. Wentworth, in another part of his book, makes the following remarks on the constitution of the population in the year 1817:—

At the general muster or census concluded on the 19th of November, 1817, there were found to be in all the various settlements and districts of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight souls, of whom sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four were in the various towns and districts belonging to Port Jackson. Out of these there were six hundred and ten soldiers and six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven convicts, leaving a free population, independent of the military, of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven souls. At Newcastle, a settlement about sixty miles to the northward of Port Jackson, there were five hundred and fifty souls, about seventy of whom were free. At the settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple there were in all three thousand one hundred and fourteen souls, of whom two thousand were at the former place and five hundred and sixty at the latter. Out of these there were about two hundred soldiers, but the number of free persons I have not been able precisely to discover. As these settlements, however, include the majority of the colonists and their families who were removed from Norfolk Island, and as by far the greater proportion of the convicts who have been transported from this country have been sent to Port Jackson, I have no doubt that the number of free persons there may be safely estimated at three-fourths of their entire population, seeing that it is about two-thirds of the population of Port Jackson. According to this rate of computation, therefore, the number of free persons in these two settlements, after previously deducting the two hundred military, will amount to about two thousand one hundred and eighty-six souls. It may, consequently,

be perceived that the grand total of the free population of all these various colonies in the latter end of November, 1817, may be safely estimated to have been eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, being an excess of four thousand four hundred and seventy above the number of convicts, or in the proportion of more than three to two.

A manuscript memorandum in the New South Wales Colonial Secretary's Office records the convicts transported from 1787 to 31st January, 1818, as 13,070 men and 2,987 women. The same manuscript gives the population of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land year by year, from 1813 to 1817, as follows:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.
1813	12,173	1,395
1814	13,116 (1,000 too many)	1,898
1815	12,911	1,933
1816	15,175	1,420 + 495 Port Dalrymple.
1817	20,379 (including V.D.L.)	3,234

THE POPULATION IN 1818.

The Governor issued a general order in the *Sydney Gazette* of October the 10th, 1818, commanding a muster of all the inhabitants, bond and free, civil officers and the military of course excepted. His Excellency announced his intention of supervising the muster in person, assisted by the Deputy Commissary-General. Settlers and landholders were commanded to give an account of their land under cultivation, and of the stock in their possession; but no written or other returns were to be sent in by any description of persons which related to the servants in their employ. A new mustering-station was appointed for the metropolitan district in the "Convict New Barrack, Hyde Park, Sydney," and the muster was appointed to be made on certain specified days for each district, beginning on the 12th day of October, and concluding on the 11th of the month following. Personal attendance was rigidly insisted upon, exceptions being made only in the cases of seamen employed on colonial craft away at sea, children, inmates of the orphan school, sick persons, and hospital patients.

It is impossible to give detailed returns for every muster that took place, as the general statements prepared by the officials of those days are, up to the year 1822, not always accessible. The total population for the year 1818 is,

however, recorded in the second edition of Wentworth's "Statistical Description of New South Wales," as 25,050, showing an increase of 4,244 on the 20,806 inhabitants of the preceding year; or, if Governor Macquarie's estimated total for 1817 be taken as correct, an increase of 4,671;—an extraordinary expansion of population as set against the slow accretions of former years. The return quoted by Wentworth includes, of course, the population of the Tasmanian settlements of Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, etc. The population of Van Diemen's Land, as given by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, was 3,240.

This remarkable addition to the numerical strength of the two colonies may be partly accounted for by the importation during the year of 3,000 male and female convicts. The precise number transported in 1818 from Great Britain and Ireland to New South Wales is difficult to arrive at. One official report gives a total of 2,992, comprising 2,221 male and 771 female prisoners; another report gives a total of 2,986, of which 2,757 were males and 229 were females; and, finally, two reports, prepared almost simultaneously, the one of convicts transported from Great Britain, and the other of convicts transported from Ireland, yield a combined total of 2,918, in which the males are reckoned as 2,691, and the females as 227. In a return appended to the report of the Special Committee of Transportation, the number of convicts transported to New South Wales, from the 1st of January, 1816, to the 1st of January, 1818, is stated as—males, 2,906; females, 202—total, 3,108.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the records of births, deaths, and marriages were so imperfectly kept, as such would have formed an excellent commentary on the progress of the Colony. Such records as exist give the following figures for the three years named:—

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Burials.
1817	121	265	238
1818	150	282	242
1819	172	340	295

The mean population for the three years was about 19,830, and the rates per 1,000 are, therefore—marriages, 7·5; births, 14·9; and deaths, 13·0. Compulsory registration was not in vogue in those early days, and it is

likely enough that only a small portion of the births was registered; in regard to marriages and deaths, or rather burials, it was otherwise, as at these events a clergyman's presence was necessary, and the numbers given may be taken as fairly approximate. If this assumption be correct, it is curious to note how closely the averages per 1,000 compare with those of the present time, notwithstanding the wide dissimilarity in the conditions of the Colony to-day and in the year 1818. The majority of the marriages must have been contracted outside the area of the metropolitan district, in which, during the year 1817, according to the testimony of Mr. Cowper, the number of marriages solemnized was 47; this, in a metropolitan population of 7,427, gives a proportion of 1 in 158, and the remaining 74 marriages, to an extra-metropolitan population of 10,025, gives a proportion of 1 in 135, or thereabout.

THE POPULATION IN 1819.

Governor Macquarie issued a General Order in the *Sydney Gazette* of September 25th, 1819, appointing a period, beginning on the 27th of that month, and ending on the 12th November, for the purpose of making a general muster of the inhabitants of the Colony on certain specified days at the usual mustering stations. In Commissioner Bigge's report the population for the year is given as 26,026, of which number 8,920 were male and 1,066 were female convicts, making a total of 9,986 convicts in New South Wales at the time of mustering. The transportation returns for this year show that from 2,958 to 3,163 convicts were despatched, and the total population of the mother colony had increased since the muster of 1818 by about 4,200 persons, which increase necessarily includes the number of births over deaths. Of the convicts transported in 1819 only 226 were women, while in the succeeding year the proportion was even smaller. In 1820 transportation reached its climax during the Macquarie régime. It then fell off for a few years until 1827, when it began to swell gradually to its old annual volume. In 1833 it touched its maximum, with a total for the twelvemonth of 4,136. Bennett, in his "History," remarks:—

In 1819 the number of prisoners working in the Government gangs or upon Government works throughout the Colony was upwards of 2,600, those at Sydney alone amounting to about 1,400.

The results of the muster taken in November, 1819, is given by Captain James Wallis, in his "Views of New South Wales," as follows:—In New South Wales there were 15,432 free persons and their children, and 10,463 convicts and their children; total, 25,895. At the Derwent there were 1,576 free persons and their children, and 1,716

convicts and their children—total, 3,292; and at Port Dalrymple 498 free persons and their children, and 1,617 convicts and their children—total, 2,115; total number of people in all the settlements—free 17,506, bond 13,796; grand total, 31,302.

Howe's Sydney Almanac for the year 1819 gives a military return showing the numbers and distribution of the troops in Australia as follows:—At Sydney and other stations in New South Wales, 599; at Port Dalrymple, 81; at Hobart Town, 89—total, 769 in all the settlements.

A highly interesting return in the New South Wales Colonial Secretary's Office gives—according to a muster taken by Governor Macquarie in 1819—the number of men, women, and children who came free to the colony, and of those who came as prisoners but were free at the

time of muster. There were in New South Wales 794 men, 245 women, and 453 children—total, 1,492 who came free into the country, and 4,002 men, 2,005 women, and 3,854 children—total, 9,861 who came as prisoners but who were subsequently freed. At Hobart Town 190 men, 103 women, and 211 children—total, 504 who came free, and 576 men, 290 women, and 324 children—total, 1,190 who came as prisoners but who were subsequently freed; and at Port Dalrymple 31 men, 17 women, and 43 children—total, 91 who came free, and 189 men, 75 women, and 143 children—total, 407 who came as prisoners but who were subsequently freed. The reference to children who came as convicts would appear to mean those who came to the colony with their convict mothers, or who were born in the colony while yet their mothers were serving their term of imprisonment.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE YEAR 1820 TO THE YEAR 1828.

THE POPULATION IN 1820.

THE *Sydney Gazette* of September the 9th, 1820, contained a General Order commanding a muster of all the inhabitants of New South Wales, and laying down regulations which amount to an entire change in the method of mustering. The system thus initiated is so distinct an approach to the modern census that it is worthy of more than a passing notice. The following extracts are taken from the General Order referred to :—

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, with a View to relieving those Settlers residing in the remote Districts from the Inconvenience and Expence to which they are exposed in attending the Annual General Muster of the Inhabitants at the Stations hitherto assigned for the taking them ; and with the Hope that such Musters may be more accurately made under the superintendence of the Magistrates residing in or near to the respective Districts, than can be expected from the previous Arrangements which were framed for, and adapted to a very circumscribed Population, when compared with that which the Colony now possesses, has deemed it expedient to devolve on the Magistrates that important Duty hitherto performed by Himself, personally assisted by the Deputy Commissary-General :—It is therefore ordered and directed, that the Annual Musters of the Inhabitants shall henceforth be taken by the Magistrates residing in the several Districts, so far forth as Circumstances will admit ; and as no Officer of the Commissariat will in future be required to attend the Musters, the respective Magistrates are directed to take the Account of Land and Stock in Possession of the several Settlers, according to the prescribed Form with which they will be furnished previous to the approaching muster.

As the want of proper Accommodation, and various Circumstances prevent the possibility, at present, of holding a Muster in each District of the Colony, the Magistrates in those where Musters cannot be held, are directed to attend at the Muster at that Station to which their respective Districts are assigned, according to the following arrangement ; and to assist the Magistrates immediately presiding at those Stations, especially as regards the Muster for the District or Districts wherein they usually exercise Magisterial Authority.

The seven stations named by this proclamation for the holding of the muster were Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Parramatta, Liverpool, Castlereagh, and Sydney. Of these Richmond, Wilberforce, and Castlereagh, are new stations, necessitated, as the proclamation indicates, by the widening area of settlement and the greater distribution of the population northward and westward.

The general order proceeds :—

And His Excellency is pleased to order and direct, that a General Muster of all the Inhabitants (Civil Officers and the Military excepted) shall commence and take Place for the present Season, under the immediate Inspection of the resident Magistrates of the respective Stations, according to the following order of Time and Place ; and the Settlers and Landholders are hereby required to make a return of their Possessions in Land in and out of Cultivation, Live Stock and Grain, to the Magistrates presiding at their respective Stations ; and that the said Muster shall commence to be held at each of the above assigned seven stations on the following Days.

The days appointed for the muster, with the places appropriate to each date, are then enumerated. The ordinary method of procedure was this :—A day was set apart for the numbering of the free men, the day following for the numbering of male convicts—including ticket-of-leave men ; and a third day was appointed for numbering the free women and the female convicts, including the ticket-of-leave women ; although, of course, the system varied with the locality, and with a variation of proportion between the different conditions of the people mustered. In the case of a large community, like that settled at Sydney, it was, for instance, necessary to put apart two or more days for the enumeration of each class. Returning to Governor Macquarie's proclamation, the following clause relates to the making of the muster at Sydney :—

On Friday, the 6th of October, for the Owners and Persons employed in any Colonial Craft, and those Persons who may have Vessels at Sea, are required to furnish at that Time, a correct List of the Names of the Masters, Officers, and Seamen belonging to them.

And it is hereby notified, that the bringing forward of Children to the Musters is neither required nor expected ; but Parents are directed to give in a Return of their Children, both Boys and Girls.

The Matrons and Masters of the Orphan Schools are hereby directed to furnish correct Lists at their respective Stations of Muster, of all the Orphans under their Charge.

Any Persons, who from Sickness or other unavoidable Cause, may not be enabled to attend the ensuing Muster on the particular Day assigned for Persons of their Description, are informed that on their Attendance on the last Day of Muster, at each Place they will be then mustered.

The Surgeons residing in the several Settlements are directed to furnish a nominal List of such Persons under their Medical Charge as may from Sickness be unable to attend personally, and the Overseers

of the Hospitals are directed to attend with such of the Patients as may be deemed capable of mustering without Injury to their Healths, on the Days assigned for Persons of their Denomination.

And His Excellency further orders and directs that the several musters shall commence at the hour of 9 in the morning of each day.

And His Excellency's Instructions as to the holding of these Musters being very strict in Regard to their being rendered as full and complete as possible, it is ordered and directed for the Purpose of effecting the desired Object, that all Persons of whatever Description herein enumerated shall give their personal Attendance accordingly at the Times and Places herein assigned for their Musters: And it is thus notified that any Persons neglecting this important Duty will be called to a strict Account for the same; and unless good and sufficient Cause be assigned for their Absence such Indulgences as may have been extended to them from the Crown will be forthwith resumed and the existing Regulations enforced against them without fail.

And Persons of whatever Description who may have others in their Service or Employment are particularly directed to cause all such their Servants to attend the Muster in due Course, as written Returns for Servants will not be received. But His Excellency, desirous to render the Attendance at Muster of Servants as little inconvenient as possible, is pleased to authorise the Owners of Herds and Flocks requiring the constant Attendance of one or more Persons to send their Stock-keepers at such several Times as may be most convenient to the said Owners, provided that they make their Appearance at Muster on or before the last Day in that particular Station.

And it is ordered and directed that all Persons whose Terms of Transportation have expired, and have Certificates to that Effect, or who have obtained Free or Conditional Pardons or Tickets of Leave, shall produce their said Certificates, Free or Conditional Pardons, or Tickets of Leave, as the Case may be, at the time of their being respectively mustered: And the Magistrates are hereby required to consider and treat such Persons as shall neglect to comply herewith as Prisoners of the Crown, and remand them accordingly to Government Employ.

* * * * *

Commissioner Bigge's Report contains an abstract of the returns of population for the year 1820, which are arranged on a greatly improved system; the inhabitants being classified under the different groups then recognised, viz., of those who had come free into the Colony, those who had been born in the Colony, those who had been absolutely pardoned, those who had been conditionally pardoned, those who had become free by servitude and by the expiration of their sentences, those who had been granted tickets-of-leave, those who were at the time of mustering serving their terms of punishment as convicts, those employed on colonial vessels, and lastly children.

The total population of New South Wales for the year 1820 was 23,939; of whom 12,079, or more than one half resided in Sydney. The male population was 17,629, including 3,065 children; the females numbered 6,310, including 2,603 children. The children enumerated were therefore 5,668; but the returns do not specify the maximum age of those so classified; the probabilities are, however, that only those of twelve years and under were

counted, all over that age being reckoned amongst adults. The adults are set down as 18,271, viz., 14,564 males and 3,707 females; of the total number, 1,307 had come into the country free, 1,495 were born in the Colony, 3,255 were free by servitude and expiration of sentence; and 159 had been absolutely, and 962 conditionally, pardoned. Besides these, there were 220 serving on board colonial vessels whose civil condition is not stated, but who were probably free. The convicts under sentence numbered 9,451, and besides these 1,422 were at large on tickets-of-leave. Leaving out of consideration the 220 sea-faring persons whose original condition cannot be stated, there were in the Colony, at the date of this muster, 15,249 males and females originally transported; of whom 4,376 were what was then termed emancipists, and 10,873 still serving sentence, or at large on tickets-of-leave. The population of Van Diemen's Land was 5,468; hence, the total population of the settlements was 29,407.

Of the 5,468 persons constituting the population of Van Diemen's Land, 3,568 were male adults, 880 were female adults; and 1,020 were children whose sex was not distinguished. The women at the Derwent settlement, numbered 658; and those at Port Dalrymple, 222. Of the total number of inhabitants, 714 came to the Island free, 185 were born in the Island; 362 were free by servitude and expiration of sentence; 23 had been absolutely, and 208 conditionally, pardoned; 368 held tickets-of-leave, 2,588 were convicts, and 1,020 were children. There were therefore in the Island at the date of the muster 3,549 persons originally transported, of whom 593 were emancipists, and 2,956 still serving sentence or at large on tickets-of-leave. The people in both settlements who had been originally transported numbered 18,798. Commissioner Bigge, in his report on the state and character of the population in 1820, states that from a document which he had examined it appeared that from the foundation of the Colony to the end of this year the number of male convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land was 22,217, and of female convicts 3,661, making a total of 25,878 convicts. The muster accounted for 18,798 of these, as detailed above. There remained, therefore, 7,080 as the difference to be further accounted for by deaths, escapes, or lawful departures from the two settlements.

Notwithstanding Wentworth's statements to the contrary, the number of returns to the United Kingdom appear not to have been considerable. Commissioner Bigge quotes from a report furnished from the office of Mr. Secretary Campbell, giving the number of persons who had left the Colony under certificates of expired service,

or of pardon, from the year 1810 to that of 1820, in which the figures were 247 males and 31 females with certificates of expired service, and 87 males and 24 females under free pardons, making a total of 389 persons. Commissioner Bigge adverts to the attempts at escape made from time to time by convicts under sentence, and acknowledges that he found great difficulty in obtaining any correct information respecting them. The principal superintendent of convicts was, however, of opinion that they were more numerous than they were reported to him to be; nevertheless, it was the general impression in the Colony that, to a large portion of the convicts the attraction that a residence in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land held out, of easy subsistence to all, and of considerable profit and of indulgence to those who possessed either industry or skill, operated as a better security for the retention of prisoners, or of those conditionally pardoned, than the regulations or the vigilance of the police.

According to Bigge's statement the number of convicts, male and female, who left Great Britain and Ireland for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, amounted during the period between the foundation of the Colony and the end of the year 1820 to 25,878. On the authority of Phillip and Collins, and the returns of mortality laid on the table of the House of Commons, this number was reduced by deaths on the passage, and immediately after landing, to 23,988. Now, allowing an annual death-rate among the convicts of twenty per thousand, this number is further reduced to about 19,600. The number originally transported, accounted for in the muster of 1820, was 18,798; hence the total number of lawful departures and escapes from custody during the whole period, can hardly have been more than 800. From the foregoing it will be seen that Wentworth, writing of the muster of the inhabitants in 1817, was beside the mark in attributing the slow increase of population to the constant returns from Australian shores to Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Lang, in his analysis of the estimated population of the year 1850, advances a far more plausible theory than that propounded by Wentworth. Lang takes the estimated population for the year named as being 265,503, from which he would deduct 116,259 free immigrants, and their increase, who had come into the Colony during the preceding nineteen years; he would next deduct the free population of the year 1833, which numbered, at that period, 36,251, and their increase since that date down to December the 31st, 1850; and then, taking into account the fact that transportation had ceased for ten years, he pertinently inquires what proportion of the inhabitants in 1850 were either

convicts, or of convict origin. Next follows the theory, above referred to, by which Dr. Lang seeks to account for the slow increase of the population during the years of excessive transportation. It is this:—

The disproportion of the sexes of an earlier period was almost exclusively confined to the convict class; the proportion of female to male convicts, from the original settlement of the Colony till the cessation of transportation to New South Wales, in the year 1840, having been only as 17 to 100! Of necessity, therefore, a large proportion of the male convicts, from the first settlement of the Colony, died off from time to time and left no progeny; the whole population, down to a comparatively late period, notwithstanding all the increase during the interval, not having exceeded the number of persons of all classes, who had been landed in the Colony from England.

Concerning the dispersion of congested town population into the country districts—which Commissioner Bigge considered as a probable sequence to the relaxation of the Government practice of retaining nearly all the skilled mechanics among the convicts transported to the Colony—Dr. Lang observes that the disproportionate massing of the inhabitants in towns was due to other causes, and that it was not until the tide of immigration had set steadily in that relief was obtained from this condition of congestion. In almost the first days of settlement, Governor King was wont to remark that he could not make farmers of pick-pockets. The convicts were averse to the pursuit of agriculture, and their prison training was not favourable to the growth of that hardihood necessary to safeguard them against the dissipations and temptations of town life. "The first use," writes Dr. Lang, "which they usually made of their freedom, on the expiration of their respective sentences, was to betake themselves to the towns."

From this cause the agricultural population of the Colony was for a long period quite inadequate to supply the community with the means of subsistence; insomuch that, so late as twenty-five years after its first establishment, recourse had repeatedly to be had to India for grain, at a prodigious expense to the Government. But as convicts continued to be poured into the territory every year, and as employment could not possibly be found for them all in the towns, Governor Macquarie was tempted to form agricultural and penal settlements in various parts of the territory,—as, for instance, at Emu Plains, on the alluvial banks of the Nepean River, and at Newcastle, at the mouth of the river Hunter—where numerous convicts were employed, on account of Government, in felling timber, and in the processes of agriculture.

The rapid progress of the Colony, however, during the administration of Governor Brisbane, rendered these establishments—so far as securing employment for convict labour was concerned—quite unnecessary, and the settlements were broken up. Hence it appears that the disproportionate growth of Sydney, in relation to other parts of the Colony, was due to the need of finding work for the prisoners, in the first instance—the principal seaport of the country naturally affording more opportunities of profitable

employment than any other place—and in the second, the constant immigration into the metropolitan district of those convicts whose sentences had expired, and who were anxious for the uninterrupted enjoyment of the dissipations of town life.

Mr. Commissioner Bigge was greatly surprised at the increase of crime which appeared to have taken place in the town and district of Sydney in the year 1820. The convict population of the metropolitan district in 1819 was 4,231, of whom 527 were stated to be females; in 1820 the population was 4,457, of whom 149 only were stated to be females; while the offences committed in the metropolitan district in 1819 amounted to 642, and those of 1820 amounted to 1,317. The explanation of these several differences is, however, a very simple one, and is to be found in the fact that the muster of 1819 was less perfectly taken, the masters of assigned servants sending in their returns at the places at which they happened to be at the time of taking the muster, and not at the places where they resided, and where their assigned servants were employed. In the case of the muster of 1820 an effort was made to obtain through the magistrates of the different districts absolute returns of the number of persons residing in those districts.

In Bigge's "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the state of trade and agriculture in New South Wales," prepared for the information of the British Government, a large amount of interesting matter is given regarding the condition of the people, the religious and educational establishments of the country, details respecting the growth and distribution of population, and general remarks touching on the methods of mustering, and the improvements put forward by the Commissioner, at the instance of Surveyor-General John Oxley, to issue a better classification and registration of the different orders of the community. When Bigge arrived in the Colony it was the custom to record only the condition of each settler, but this was in no way connected with his possession of property or stock, a statement of such particulars being collected by the officers of the Commissariat Department. To remedy this defect, Bigge influenced Governor Macquarie to adopt Oxley's plan of mustering, with the results as detailed at the beginning of this chapter. One particular was, however, excluded by the Governor from his adoption of Oxley's plan of mustering, and this related to the ownership of land and stock. Bigge was, therefore, compelled to have personal recourse to the magistrates who took the musters, through whom he discovered that the area of land owned by private persons in New South Wales amounted to 389,238 acres, of which

83,502 acres belonged to persons who had originally been transported. Similar information referring to Van Diemen's Land could not be obtained.

Bigge, in analysing the character of the population of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the year 1820, remarks that it was composed of persons who had gone out to the Colony in a state of freedom, as civil servants, settlers, merchants, and of persons who, after having served in the regiments stationed in the Colony, had entered upon those pursuits. To these were added a very few people who had immigrated from India. The next free class were persons born in the Colony, children either of free people or of convicts. The third class comprised those who had been transported from the United Kingdom, India, and the eastern colonies, and who had become free by the remission of their term of sentence, or on its expiration. The fourth class embraced all the convicts undergoing sentence passed upon them in ultra-colonial courts, and the last or fifth class comprised all persons, whether originally free or convict, suffering punishment under sentences awarded by local courts.

Bigge remarked that it was usual at the time of his visit to take the musters in the month of October, as it was the period in which the work of enumerating the people interfered least with the labours of agriculture, although a considerable degree of indulgence was granted to those who had convict servants actually employed in watching flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The Governor personally examined the certificate of expiration of the term of service, pardon, conditional pardon, or ticket-of-leave, and signed the initial of his name to it, and wrote the date. The musters took nearly three weeks, yet in spite of the time devoted to them it was very difficult to obtain accurate returns. Sometimes the proprietors gave in their statements at one muster-station, and their overseers at another; hence it was deemed necessary to deduct one-twelfth from returns of stock and land under cultivation in order to arrive at an approximation of either.

Bigge records the number of persons baptised between the year 1811 and the year 1820 as 3,011, and the number of deaths during the same period as 2,315; but it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Cowper that the children born in the Colony greatly exceeded the number registered as baptised. In the year 1811, there were 143 marriages; but although the free population had greatly increased in number, the number of marriages celebrated had not increased in like proportion, the total in the year 1818 being 166, and in 1819 only 165.

In the settlement at Hobart Town, from the 12th March, 1804, to 31st December, 1819, Bigge records 685 baptisms, of which 524 were of children born in wedlock. During the same period had taken place 170 marriages of free persons, and 127 marriages of convicts; while the number of deaths amounted to 347.

The Commissioner's report on the population of the two colonies concludes with general remarks on the character of the inhabitants, and the ailments peculiar to the climate, and he mentions the fact that in the months of January, February, and March of the year 1820, the number of deaths was greater than it had been in any preceding year, but not greater in proportion to the population of the town of Sydney at former periods; he alludes also to the appearance of a fatal catarrhal fever in the same year, which seems to have been a precursor of the modern complaint styled, for want of a better name, influenza. He notices the physical differences of the native-born as affording "a remarkable exception to the moral and physical character of their parents;" being generally "tall in person, and slender in their limbs, and small features." They are, he writes, "capable of undergoing more fatigue, and are less exhausted by labour than native Europeans; they are active in their habits, but remarkably awkward in their movements." He considers them excellently adapted to a seafaring life, and as capital material from which to recruit the naval and merchant services of England.

This survey of the muster of the year 1820 by Commissioner Bigge is especially interesting, as with the exception of Governor King's few scrappy comments it is the first report on the population of New South Wales that appears to have been compiled.

The transportation returns for the year 1820 were higher than those of any other year of Governor Macquarie's administration, or, indeed, of any year since the foundation of the settlement in 1788. According to one report, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 19th of April, 1821, the number of convicts sent from Great Britain during the year 1820 was 2,718, and from Ireland, 845; making a total of 3,563. A return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2nd of May, 1822, gives the total number of convicts sent to New South Wales during the year 1820 from Great Britain and Ireland as—males, 3,405; females, 225; total 3,630; the combined totals of two returns, dated the 28th of February, 1821—the one, of convicts transported from Great Britain to New South Wales, up to the 1st January, 1821, males, 2,737; females, 121; total 2,858; and the other of convicts transported from Ireland up to the same date, males, 804

—give a result of 3,662; while, finally, two other returns give a total for Great Britain of 2,721—males, 2,600; and females, 121—and for Ireland of 804 males, combined total 3,525. Roughly speaking then, the number of convicts added to the population of the Colony must have been, during the year 1820, little short of 3,600. From the foundation of the Colony in 1788 up to the year 1810, the period of Governor Macquarie's advent, the total number of convicts transported from Great Britain and Ireland to New South Wales is given in round numbers as 12,000, and these dates mark a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century. From 1811 to 1820, or a space of only ten years, the transportation returns show close on 18,000 convicts, or an average of 1,800 per annum more in the second period than in the first. These figures, it must be remembered, represent the number sentenced at the assizes, and not the number who sailed, much less the number who arrived in the Colony.

THE POPULATION IN 1821.

The Governor, prior to his departure for England in the following year, 1821, issued the usual instructions for making a muster of the entire population of New South Wales. In a report addressed by him to Earl Bathurst, and dated from London on the 22nd of July, 1822, the population is set down at 38,778, inclusive of the military establishment and the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land; these last, according to the figures supplied by Mr. R. M. Johnston, numbering 5,827.

Judge Burton, in his "State of Religion and Education in New South Wales," quotes the population for 1821 as 29,783, which was approximately correct, being only 121 in excess of the figures shown by an original manuscript return in the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney.

According to the document referred to, the population of New South Wales in 1821 was 29,662, of whom 21,541 were males, and 8,121 were females. The male children numbered 3,805, and the female children 3,542. According to districts, Sydney contained 13,401 inhabitants; Parramatta, 4,778; Liverpool, 4,246; Windsor, 5,385; Bathurst, 287; Newcastle, 1,169; and Port Macquarie, a new settlement, 102; while 249 persons are described as "Per ships Adamant and Grenada." Of those who came free to the country there were 1,469; born in the Colony, 1,835; free by servitude, 3,799; free by absolute pardon, 159; free by conditional pardon, 1,106; at large on tickets-of-leave, 1,558; convicts, 12,149, of whom 883 were females; and serving on board colonial vessels, condition not classified, 240.

It will be noticed that the Bathurst settlement is mentioned in this statement with 287 inhabitants. It was founded by Governor Macquarie in 1815, but does not appear to have been taken into account in the annual musters until this year.

The transportation returns for 1821 showed about 600 less than those of the preceding year. The different official reports, as usual, vary considerably; but the highest, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2nd of May, 1822, gives the following figures:—Convicts from Great Britain, males, 2,159; females, 211; total, 2,370; convicts from Ireland, males, 480; females, 80; total, 560; grand total of convicts transported during the year, 2,930.

An emigration return, ordered by the British House of Commons to be prepared, gave 320 persons as having emigrated during the year from the United Kingdom for the Australian settlements of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the Swan River; but no details are given of the number of immigrants to each colony.

THE POPULATION IN 1822.

Dr. Lang states that no census was taken during Governor Brisbane's administration, and he makes guesses at the population for the period between the years 1821 and 1828; this is, however, an error, for there were certainly general musters taken in 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825; while during the years 1826 and 1827 no enumeration of the inhabitants appears to have been made.

The total population of New South Wales, for the year 1822, inclusive of the army and staff, was given as 26,577. The mustering districts enumerated in the statement are twelve, that of Sydney being first, with 8,078 inhabitants; Parramatta comes second in order of importance, with 4,180 inhabitants, and Liverpool third with 3,812. The inhabitants of Richmond numbered 1,173; of Wilberforce, 1,363; and of Castlereagh and Evan, 1,251; while Windsor had 1,995; Newcastle, 1,061; the Illawarra, 372; Bathurst, 392; Port Macquarie, 346; and Argyleshire only 165—all these figures being exclusive of the military. From a manuscript letter in the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney, addressed to Governor Macquarie by Chas. Throsby, and dated October the 8th, 1821, we extract the information that the inhabitants of Argyle, numbered in that year only 86, chiefly drovers and stockmen.

The proportion of males to females in 1822—exclusive of the military establishment—was as three to one; the former being computed as 18,211, and the latter as 5,977. With regard to the 4,359 children in the Colony

in the year 1822, the sexes nearly balance, the males numbering 2,169, and the females 2,190. Of the total population, exclusive of the troops, viz., 24,188, over two-thirds (16,387), were either convicts undergoing a term of punishment, or convicts who had been absolutely or conditionally pardoned, who were free by servitude, or who were holders of tickets-of-leave, the respective figures being: free by servitude, 3,415; free by absolute pardon, 162; free by conditional pardon, 1,009; holding tickets-of-leave, 1,029; and convicts—males, 10,035; and females, 737. The people who came free to the country numbered 1,777; those born in the Colony, 1,347; and men serving on colonial vessels, 318. The distribution of the troops is not given in the returns of this year, but the statement records the "army and staff in New South Wales and its Dependencies" as 2,389 persons, of whom 245 were women, and 429 were children, the sex of the latter not being distinguished. The population of Van Diemen's Land for the year 1822 was 7,684.

According to official returns, prepared for the information of the British House of Commons, 875 persons emigrated during the year 1822 to the Australian settlements of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River; but the proportionate number of emigrants to each place is not given. Another report records the total number as 873; but the discrepancy is insignificant. The following return shows the number of convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land during the years 1822 and 1823:—

CONVICTS TRANSPORTED.										
Males.				Females.				Totals.		
N.S.W.	V.D.L.			N.S.W.	V.D.L.			M.	F.	Persons
1822 ...	856 ...	618 ...	57 ...	40 ...	1,474 ...	97 ...	1,571			
1823 ...	651 ...	750 ...	119 ...	97 ...	1,401 ...	216 ...	1,617			
	1,507 ...	1,368 ...	176 ...	137 ...	2,875 ...	313 ...	3,188			

From the above return it will be seen that 856 males and 57 females—total, 913 convicts—were sent to New South Wales during the year 1822. A report on transportation, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May the 2nd, 1822, gives the following returns of convicts sent out of the United Kingdom from the 15th of January, 1816, to the 5th of January, 1822:—Males, 15,218; females, 1,155; total, 16,373. The number of prisoners transported to New South Wales during 1822 was less than it had been for any year during the preceding nine. Any attempt to ascertain the number of convicts definitely consigned to New South Wales during the period that Van Diemen's Land was a dependency of that Colony would be fruitless.

THE POPULATION IN 1823.

The military establishment of the year 1822 is given in the general statement as "Army and Staff in New South Wales and its Dependencies," while that of the year 1823 is given in the general statement as "Army and Staff in New South Wales."

The numerical difference between the military establishments of the two years is:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1822 ...	1,706	245	429	2,380
1823 ...	789	199	366	1,354
Difference	917	46	63	1,026

Hence it is probable that the statement of 1822 included the military forces stationed in Van Diemen's Land, although a British parliamentary return of the number of troops in New South Wales and in the Island (enumerating sergeants, drummers, and rank and file), gives a total of only 1,089 for both colonies; estimating the number of officers at 50 the total would still fall 567 short of the number recorded in the general statement of 1822. Indeed, the British parliamentary returns of the military in Australia are as confused and as difficult of comparison as the convict transportation and subsequent emigration reports. Apart from the troops, the muster of 1823 is not susceptible of analysis or of collation with the musters of former years, the 4,853 "not accounted for in the books" lending an element of uncertainty to the results of the whole enumeration. The total as recorded, inclusive of the military, was 29,692. Of these, 9,707 were convicts, 1,403 were at large on tickets-of-leave, 947 were conditionally pardoned, 3,501 were free by servitude, 145 were absolutely pardoned, 1,920 came free to the country, and 4,866, were born in the Colony, though over 4,000 of the last-named class are "not accounted for in the books," and are also "not known whether free or bond." The children are enumerated as 5,844, though there were besides 366 belonging to the troops. The population of Sydney is given as 7,106; of Bathurst, as 708; of Bringelly, as 893; of Campbelltown, as 827; of Castlereagh and Evan, as 1,410; of Liverpool, as 1,185; of Newcastle, as 809; of Parramatta, as 3,470; of Port Macquarie, as 772; of Richmond, as 1,125; of Wilberforce, as 1,345; and of Windsor, as 1,965. The population of these towns does not include "people not accounted for in the

books"; this fact may explain the apparent decrease of 972 in the population of Sydney since the muster of 1822. The number of muster-stations was 16; and the number employed in colonial vessels is not given in the enumeration of this year. The population of Van Diemen's Land in 1823 was 10,009.

During the twelvemonth—according to the statement of a British parliamentary report—543 emigrants left the United Kingdom for Australia; a second return gives the total number of "passengers from England and Scotland to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land" as 676. The transportation of convicts for the year is stated as:—Males, 651; females, 119; total number of convicts transported from England, 770. There appear to have been no prisoners transported from Ireland during the same period.

THE POPULATION IN 1824.

A manuscript document in the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney gives the population of the Colony in 1824, as 33,595; although a careful examination yields a total of 33,662. In this statement the military are not enumerated; the convicts are recorded as 12,553 males and 892 females; 2,001 persons are described as being at large on tickets-of-leave; 154 as being free by absolute pardon, and 1,056 as being free by conditional pardon, while 4,685 were free by servitude. The people who came free are enumerated as 2,936; children born in the Colony as 5,042, and adult native-born as 2,687. People to the number of 1,656 are characterised as "class unknown," and the children born out of the Colony are not distinguished from the adults who came free. By the year 1824, Sydney had distanced all the other towns, its population having reached a total of 10,107—a population almost as large as that of the whole Colony in 1810, at the first muster taken under the Macquarie régime. Parramatta comes next with a population of 4,559, and Moreton Bay appears for the first time on a muster-sheet with 33 inhabitants. The population of Van Diemen's Land in 1824 was 12,303.

The periodical enumerations of the inhabitants of New South Wales, though headed in the general statements of the population as musters, now begin to be officially recognised in marginal references as censuses, and the date of mustering is almost invariably mentioned in the first column of the statement as "date of census." The number of mustering districts and stations are also continually being added to, a circumstance eloquent of the growth of settlement and the expansion of the Colony's industrial

resources. At the muster of 1822, the districts numbered twelve; at that of 1823, they numbered sixteen; and at that of 1825, they numbered twenty.

THE POPULATION IN 1825.

The returns for the year 1825 are quite as provokingly incomplete as those of the preceding muster, no fewer than 5,203 persons being recorded as "unaccounted for in the muster books." The total population, not counting the military, was given as 36,336, of whom 27,758 were males and 8,578 females. Since the year 1823, the military establishment had been increased by 527, the number for the year 1825 being, 1,881—of which number 210 were women, and 400 were children. The condition of the different classes was as follows:—Convicts, males, 11,472; females, 931; at large on tickets-of-leave, 1,900; conditionally pardoned, 1,000; absolutely pardoned, 142; free by servitude, 5,201; came free—adults, 2,936; children, 225; born in the Colony—adults, 3,102; children, 4,107. This is exclusive of the 5,203 persons "unaccounted for in the muster books," of whom over 1,700 were convicts and over 1,200 were described as belonging to "class unknown." The population of Sydney at this muster was given as 10,774—exclusive of all persons unaccounted for. The proportion of males to females of the total population, excepting the military establishment, was roughly as three to one; with regard to the proportion of males to females among the children, the males slightly predominate.

According to the emigration report prepared for the information of the House of Commons, 780 emigrants left the United Kingdom for Australian settlements during the year 1824, and 485 during the year following. The transportation of convicts in 1825, is estimated as 764 males, and 140 females, sent to New South Wales from England, and 901 males, and 111 females, from Ireland; total, 1,916. The returns are, as usual, so conflicting in their evidence, that this can be regarded as merely a rough approximation. Judge Burton ("Religion and Education in New South Wales"), mentions the population of the Colony for 1825, as 31,133, hence it is clear that he dismisses entirely from his estimate those inhabitants "unaccounted for in the muster books."

THE POPULATION FROM 1825 TO 1828.

The census abstract forms bound up in some of the manuscript Statistical Registers, were evidently printed in the first place for use in Jamaica, or in some other of the slave-holding British colonies. The following is a copy of the headings of this form, provided by the Colonial

office, for the purposes of classification of the inhabitants of New South Wales:—

Date of Census.	Whites, exclusive of King's Troops.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		King's Troops. Resident Strangers.	Total, including Troops.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		

In the earlier census-forms, the Australian aborigines are styled "Negroes," and the first official return of their number appears in the Register for 1826, under the title of "Estimate of the Negro Population in some of the settled parts of New South Wales." The number recorded was 3,019. This enumeration of the aboriginal inhabitants was the only census taken in the year 1826. The convict transportation returns for the twelvemonth were—from England, 679 males; from Ireland, 1,036 males, and 100 females; total, 1,815. According to a British parliamentary return there were sent, during the year 1826, 2,097 male convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; but the number of female convicts is not recorded. A return prepared in the Colony, gives the following totals of convict transportation for the year 1826:—Number of convicts landed at Sydney, from England, males, 1,199; from Ireland, males 510, and females 100; from Bengal, 14 males; total, 1,823. A return of the number of convicts in the Colony of New South Wales on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, in each year from 1826 to 1828, varies for the different periods from 16,313 to 18,348.

The emigration returns for the year 1826, of passengers to Australian ports, give a total of 903, and for the year following a total of 715; Sydney was probably the destination of the majority of emigrants, but this cannot be definitely asserted, as those who landed in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the Swan River settlement are all classed together.

The year 1825 was marked by the establishment of an independent government in Van Diemen's Land, which from that time no longer formed a part of the dominions of New South Wales, and there is no further possibility of confusion through the inclusion or non-inclusion of its population with that of the mother colony. At the period of separation the number of the inhabitants, according to the figures supplied by Mr. R. M. Johnston, was 14,192. The new colony continued to be known by the name of Van Diemen's Land until the 1st of January, 1856, when it was formally changed to that of Tasmania.

There was no muster made of the population during the year 1827, and no returns of births, marriages, or deaths

are given in the Statistical Register for that year. In the year 1826 the state of crime and general criminal statistics began to interest the authorities, and the first of such tables appears in the Register for 1827. A computation made by Lieutenant Sadleir of the aborigines in 1826 and 1827 gives a total of 2,710; but has reference, of course, only to those natives who inhabited the settled districts. The number of convicts received in the Colony during the year 1827 was, according to the manuscript Statistical Register, 2,612, comprising, from England—males, 1,359; females, 347; from Ireland—males, 727; females, 160; 6 males from India, and 13 males from the Cape of Good Hope. Another return gives:—from England—males, 1,239; females, 342; from Ireland—males, 846; females, 160; total, 2,587. The total number of male convicts despatched during the year to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land was, according to a British parliamentary return, 3,393. The total number of female convicts is not given.

The muster returns for the period dealt with in this chapter are very disappointing. If they are to be accepted, it would appear that the population of the Colony was

more numerous in 1821 than in 1823, and of Sydney in 1817 than in 1823. These and other anomalies equally remarkable will be found in the following table compiled from the records of the musters:—

Year.	Total population of N. S. Wales.	Population of Sydney.	Total number of children in the Colony.	Approximate number of convicts landed.
1817... ..	17,452	7,427	4,146	.....
1820... ..	23,939	12,079	5,668	3,500
1821... ..	29,662	13,401	7,347	2,600
1822... ..	24,188	8,078	4,359	900
1823... ..	28,333	7,106	5,844	750
1824... ..	33,662	10,107	5,042	1,050

It would appear hopeless to speculate after the lapse of so many years as to the cause of the imperfections which these figures disclose, but it may be remarked that the 1823 returns contain a notice to the effect that 4,853 persons were not accounted for in the books. This suggests the possibility that the same condition of things obtained in other years, and it is obvious that there must be some such explanation to account for the glaring inconsistencies in the number of children said to have been mustered.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE YEAR 1828 TO THE YEAR 1841.

THE POPULATION IN 1828.

AN Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales (9 Geo. IV., No. 4), dated the 30th of June, 1828, made provision for ascertaining the number, names, and condition of the inhabitants of the Colony; "and also the number of cattle, and the quantity of located, cleared, and cultivated land." Therein the magistrates of the territory in their respective districts, were instructed to cause general notices to be affixed to the several churches, chapels, and market houses, or to such other conspicuous places as they might deem proper, requiring every householder, employer of servants, owner or possessor of cattle, proprietor or occupier of land in the territory, to be prepared when called upon by whomsoever the magistrates might appoint, within a period not less than one calendar month from the time of affixing the general notices, to answer the following questions:—

1. What are the respective names, ages, and conditions of the persons residing with you in your dwelling-house?

What are the respective names, ages, conditions, and residences of all such other persons, as may be in your service or employment?

Specify the respective years and ships in, and by, which all of such aforesaid persons, as originally came to the Colony Prisoners of the Crown, arrived?

What are the respective numbers of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, of which you are the owner; and in whose possession, and in what district are the same respectively?

What is the number of acres of land of which you are the proprietor, in what district is the same, how much thereof is cleared, and how much cultivated, and in whose possession is the same?

The second part of the Act provided that in the event of it appearing to any two or more Magistrates that any householder, employer of servants, owner or possessor of cattle, proprietor or occupier of land should refuse or neglect to answer any of the foregoing questions, or should he answer them falsely, a fine not exceeding ten pounds might be imposed, at their discretion, upon the offender; the fine, moreover, to be recoverable by levy and distress, and to be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying the Act into execution.

A Government notice, detailing the method in which the census was to be taken, and of which the following is a copy, gives a fairly accurate idea of the scope and value of the undertaking:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

CENSUS FOR THE YEAR 1828.

Colonial Secretary's Office, September 1st, 1828.

Instructions for filling up the Returns for the Census of the Year 1828, as prescribed by the Act of the Governor and Council, of the 9th George IV, No. 4.

1. The Forms which have been printed for this purpose are to be sent round by the hands of Constables, or other competent Persons, who are to be selected by the Magistrates, and by whom, as well as by the respective Householders, who can write, each Form is to be signed when duly filled up.

2. A Separate Return is to be filled up for each Householder, and if in any case the space allotted should prove insufficient for the required particulars, a half-sheet of foolscap paper is to be joined to the Printed Form, for the purpose of containing them. The Printed Forms are to be numbered in regular series for each District, and great care must be taken both that none of the Numbers are lost, and that in the Letter transmitting them to the Colonial Secretary when completed, it be specified how many of them are enclosed.

3. The Name of Householder is to be entered in the first Column (as well as in the General Heading), in order that the required Particulars may be entered opposite to it in the other Columns.

4. The Column for the "Class" is to be filled up with one of the following Abbreviations, according to Circumstances, viz., B. C., for Born in the Colony; C. F., for Came Free; F. S., for Free by Servitude; A. P., for Holding an Absolute Pardon; C. P., for Holding a Conditional Pardon; T. L., for Holding a Ticket of Leave; C., for Convict; C. S., for Colonial Sentence; and G. S., for Government (or Assigned) Servant.

5. When completed, agreeably to the foregoing Directions, the whole are to be returned with as little delay as possible to the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by a List showing the Names of the Districts, and the Number of Returns for each District.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

ALEXANDER MCLEAY.

The census was taken in November, 1828, and the statement of that date gives the total population of the Colony as 36,598. The preceding general muster, made in 1825, estimated the population as 36,336; hence there was an apparent gain of only 262 persons for three years; but in

this connection, two notes appended to the census return of 1828 have to be taken into consideration:—

Remark.—The Population of the Colony, according to the General Muster taken in October, 1825, is stated at... 36,336

But to make up this Number there are included as "unaccounted for" 5,203
31,113

Remark.—To the Population, as stated in the present Return, are to be added the Runaway Convicts in the Bush, and Persons who have no fixed Place of Residence; but it is estimated that these, with any Omissions that may have occurred in taking the Census, do not exceed 2,000 Persons.

The census statement of the year 1828 gives, besides the usual particulars as to the location of the inhabitants and their civil condition, some particulars regarding the nominal religious professions of the population, as well as information as to habitations in the town of Sydney.

The census, which was taken in one day, is in some respects far from being as satisfactory as the preceding general statements of the musters, from the date of the improvements introduced by Mr. Commissioner Bigge on the recommendations of Surveyor-General Oxley. From a statistical and social standpoint, it is a serious defect that no distinction was made in the general statement between the absolutely and the conditionally pardoned, and between the holders of tickets-of-leave and other convicts.

As regards age, the population was divided into two groups, children under the age of 12 years, and persons above that age who were deemed to be adults. This division at 12 years of age seems to have obtained from the early days of the Colony and is, therefore, not an addition to the information gathered at former musters, which invariably specified the number of children, and, subsequent to the visit of Mr. Commissioner Bigge, also made a distinction as to sex.

The proportion of males to females was roughly as three to one, and of persons over 12 years to those under that age as nearly eleven to two. Of the total number of the inhabitants, somewhat less than one-fourth were native-born, and the proportion of free persons of all classes to the convict population was as 134 to 100. The persons who had arrived in the Colony free constituted nearly one-eighth of the entire population; and somewhat less than one-third of the whole of the inhabitants of the Colony resided in the town and district of Sydney.

There appears to have been no statement of the military establishment for the twelvemonth, at least no such statement formed part of the census, although it would probably be not less than 1,400. The total population of New South Wales, inclusive of the soldiers, their wives, and children, was then, in round numbers, in November, 1828, about

38,000. If to this number be added the estimate of 2,000 "runaway convicts in the bush," "persons who have no fixed place of residence," and the "omissions that may have occurred in taking the census," the total population of the Colony for the year 1828 would be brought up to 40,000. Speaking of New South Wales censuses in general, and of this one in particular, R. M. Martin, in his "History of Australasia," remarks:—

The enumerations are considered very inaccurate by those who know the Colony well, especially that of 1828, when the settlers were apprehensive of the establishment of a poll-tax.

Judge Burton, in his "State of Religion and Education in New South Wales," quoting from a Blue-book, estimates the number of convicts in the Colony in 1828 as 17,061, of whom 7,084 had arrived within the three years preceding. According to the return relating to the employment of convicts in New South Wales, 1826–1828, prepared for the information of the British House of Commons, the number of convicts is stated:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
1st January, 1828	16,442	1,544	17,986
1st July, 1828	16,633	1,655	18,348

Both Judge Burton and the parliamentary return quoted from above appear to have taken into consideration a proportion of the convicts at large in the bush. Moreover, the census statement was not made until November, five months after the last date given in the return, by which time a number of sentences may have expired sufficiently large to account for the variance in the different sets of figures.

The composition of the inhabitants of the Colony in 1828 may best be exhibited by the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free.			
Over 12—			
Came free	2,561	1,565	4,126
Born in the Colony	1,923	1,580	3,503
Free by servitude.....	5,302	1,342	6,644
Free by pardon.....	835	51	886
	10,621	4,538	15,159
Under 12—			
Came free	285	262	547
Born in the Colony	2,550	2,674	5,224
	2,835	2,936	5,771
Total number of free persons.....	13,456	7,474	20,930
„ convicts	14,155	1,513	15,668
General Total	27,611	8,987	36,598
Total number of persons over 12	24,776	6,051	30,827

In respect to religious belief, 25,248 persons were returned as Protestants, or somewhat less than 70 per cent. of the entire enumerated population; and 11,236 persons, or 30 per cent., were set down as being Roman Catholics; while the Jews numbered only 95, and the Pagans 19. The population of Sydney town and district was 10,815, comprising 7,408 males, and 3,407 females; and of the whole county of Cumberland, 25,142. Parramatta town and district contained 4,618 inhabitants; Windsor town and district, 4,454; Penrith, 1,696; Liverpool town and district, 1,216; Airds and Appin, 1,691; and Bringelly and Cooke, 652. Outside the county of Cumberland the population centres were Argyle and St. Vincent, with 1,546 inhabitants; Bathurst and Wellington Valley, with 2,072; Camden, including Illawarra, with 792; Hunter's River and Port Stephens, with 3,225; and the River Manning, with 35. The colonial marine employed 753 persons, and 1,696 were engaged as road parties; while the distant and penal settlements (Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay), accounted for 1,337 more. A new feature in the statement is a return of the inhabited houses, cottages, etc., in the town of Sydney, in which houses are enumerated as 1,409, cottages as 176 and "skillings and small wooden tenements" as 188.

THE POPULATION FROM 1828 TO 1833.

After the taking of the census in 1828, five years elapsed before another enumeration of the people was made, and this is the longest period between the general musterings of the inhabitants since the foundation of the Colony in 1788. Annual abstracts continue, however, to give statements of the number of births, deaths, and marriages; the state of crime; of gaols and of criminals; the ecclesiastical establishment; the condition and progress of education; and the strength of the forces stationed in the Colony and its dependencies.

In the year 1829, there were 2,257 of the military of all ranks serving in the Australian Settlements; of these, 811 were stationed at Sydney, and 387 at various towns in New South Wales; 69 at Norfolk Island; 21 at King George's Sound; 22 on the Northern Coast (Raffles Bay and Port Essington); 117 at Moreton Bay; 84 were employed as mounted police and the Governor's body-guard, and 746 were serving in Van Diemen's Land. The military at the various settlements comprised detachments from the 39th, the 57th, and the 63rd Regiments, and a few New South Wales Royal Veterans. The military was a very important element in the Colony in these early days of its history. In 1829, as first mentioned, besides 746 in Van Diemen's Land, there were in New South Wales and

(k)

outposts 1,511 troops; in 1830, 1,789; in 1831 there were 1,701; in 1832, 1,518; and in 1833, 1,589, the distribution being much the same in each year.

The returns of births, marriages, and deaths are very imperfect, the registration not being compulsory, and until 1832 refer only to members of the Church of England, no returns relating to Roman Catholics being filed previous to that year. But even when the information was obtained from all denominations, it could be accepted only as referring to what came officially within the knowledge of the clergy. The marriages are necessarily accurate, while the returns of deaths relate more properly to burials conducted by clergymen, and there must have been many cases in which no minister was in attendance. The births recorded were probably but a moiety of the whole, those shown in the Registers being the cases in which baptism was administered by the clergy; when a lay person baptised an infant no record was made, and the instances in which no baptism at all took place must have been very numerous.

In the following table are given the numbers of births, deaths, and marriages, inclusive of returns for Moreton Bay, for the several years referred to, but the information must be accepted with the qualifications just adverted to:—

Year.	Births.			Deaths.				Total.	Marriages.
				Adults.		Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1829	363	317	680	366	109	75	65	615	336
1830	331	321	652	360	152	*	*	512	339
1831	426	453	879	366	98	69	49	582	425
+1832	655	599	1,254	468	167	137	108	880	619
+1833	769	791	1,560	611	176	194	169	1,150	698
Total from census year 1828 to census year 1833.	2,544	2,481	5,025	2,171	702	475	391	3,739	2,417

* Deaths of adults and children are not distinguished this year.

† Inclusive of Roman Catholics.

During the year 1829, 112 persons were capitally convicted, and 52 were executed, showing an average of one execution per week for the whole year. In 1830 there were 136 capital convictions and 50 executions; in 1831, 143 capital convictions and 32 executions; in 1832, 156 capital convictions and 12 executions; and in 1833, 135 capital convictions and 31 executions.

The immigration into New South Wales, Swan River, and Van Diemen's Land was, during the year 1829, 1,965 from England and 51 from Scotland, but no distinction was made between the different destinations of the immigrants.

In 1830, 1,185 persons emigrated from England and 57 from Scotland to the different Australian settlements; and for the first half of the year 1831 the number was 327 from England and 96 from Scotland.

The Statistical Register gives the following returns of free emigrants, who had arrived in New South Wales only, during the quinquennium 1829 to 1833:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1829	306	113	145	564
1830	166	70	73	309
1831	185	98	174	457
1832	819	706	481	2,006
1833	838	1,146	701	2,685
	2,314	2,133	1,574	6,021

The transportation returns of convicts for the quinquennium are somewhat conflicting. The Statistical Register for the year 1829 records 2,008 males and 319 females as being sent from England, and 1,163 males and 174 females from Ireland; total, 3,664. During the year 1830, according to the British parliamentary returns, 2,942 convicts were despatched from Great Britain and Ireland, while the Manuscript Register records the following figures:—English, 2,096 males and 128 females; Irish, 685 males and 316 females; total, 3,225.

The subjoined table represents the complete returns of convicts landed in New South Wales during the period between the censuses of 1828 and 1833, as supplied by the Statistical Register:—

Year.	Convicts from England.		Convicts from Ireland.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1829	2,008	319	1,163	174	3,664
1830	2,096	128	685	316	3,225
1831	1,437	206	692	298	2,633
1832	1,810	248	928	135	3,119
1833	2,719	377	794	261	4,151
Total ...	10,070	1,278	4,262	1,182	16,792

There was no account kept of the persons who left the Colony after the expiration of their sentences. To the persons who were free by servitude were added during the quinquennium 4,458 males and 661 females; 8 males and 2 females were absolutely pardoned, and 132 males and 4 females were conditionally pardoned.

THE POPULATION IN 1833.

An Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales (4 William IV, No. 4), dated the 9th of July, 1833, made provision for ascertaining the number of the inhabitants of the Colony. It differed little from the Census Act of 1828, but while retaining the inquiries relating to age and sex, it narrowed Bigge's enumeration of classes into simply free people and convicts, and no attempt was made to distinguish those born free within the Colony from those who had become free by servitude or by absolute or conditional pardon, nor to distinguish in the abstract sheets those holding tickets-of-leave from other convicts, although this information appears to have been collected by the Justices of Petty Sessions, under whose direction the Census was taken. Governor Bourke was especially kind to the "emancipist" class, and it is possible that the failure to make the distinction between those who had come to the Colony as prisoners, but who had subsequently achieved their freedom, and other free persons was due to consideration on His Excellency's part for the feelings of the "emancipists," many of whom were respectable and well-to-do, while some of them held positions of trust and responsibility in the public life of the Colony. In subsequent censuses, when the distinctions referring to civil condition were revived, the headings enumerated "those who were born in the Colony," "those who had come free to the Colony," and "other free persons," which last designation covered, of course, all the different classes of prisoners who had become free. The convicts were divided into those holding tickets-of-leave, those in Government service, and those in private assignment. The last census in which reference was made to the civil condition of the people was that of 1851, when a decade had elapsed since the cessation of transportation.

The Census of 1833 was taken on the 2nd of September. A penalty of not less than 40 shillings and not more than £5 was imposed for refusal to reply to any question; and neglect of duty on the part of a Justice rendered that officer liable to a fine of £50. Persons employed by the Justices in the collection of census returns were allowed 7s. 6d. a day. During the taking of this census an effort was made to ascertain the population outside the surveyed boundaries, but the Act made no provision for the enumeration of the aborigines.

The total population of the Colony in 1833 was 60,794. These figures reveal an increase of 24,196 during the five years. The increment of population from abroad was 22,813, of which number 16,792 were convicts, and 6,021 were free immigrants. Deducting this total from the

24,196 increase, the remainder, 1,383, represents the addition by births less deaths to the population during the five years which had elapsed since the taking of the previous census. Of the population in 1828, "free persons" were recorded as 20,930, and "convicts" as 15,668, but as a number of the latter class was at large on tickets-of-leave, it must also have contributed to the birth increase. The excess of recorded births over recorded deaths was 1,258, and the number of departures from the Colony was never registered.

Of the total population, 41,644 were males, and 16,150, or 26 per cent. of the whole number of the inhabitants, were females. The total number of free persons, inclusive of those who had become free by servitude and expiration of sentence, and by conditional and absolute pardon, but exclusive of the military, was 36,250. Of these, 22,798 were males, and 13,452 were females. The convicts, inclusive of those at the distant penal settlements of Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay, and of prisoners at large on tickets-of-leave, numbered 24,544, of whom only 2,698, or one in every nine, were women. The convicts under sentence formed about two-fifths of the entire population.

The total number of adults in the Colony, meaning thereby all persons over twelve years of age, numbered 50,607; of these, 39,388 were males, and 11,219 were females. The total number of children under twelve years of age was 10,187. In the census statement of 1828 the total number was 5,771, but this number included both the children who "came free" and those "born in the Colony;" whereas the total of 10,187 given for the year 1833 was designated simply as "came free." This term, as already pointed out, is misleading, as under it are included the children born in the Colony as well as those who were immigrants. The following table represents the proportion of sexes and ages for the two censuses of 1828 and 1833:—

Sex.	1828.		1833.	
	Under 12 years.	Over 12 years.	Under 12 years.	Over 12 years.
Males	2,835	24,776	5,256	39,388
Females	2,936	6,051	4,931	11,219
TOTAL.....	5,771	30,827	10,187	50,607

The growth of the principal towns of the Colony within the five years may be seen by the following figures:—

	Year 1828. Town and District.	Year 1833. Town only.
Sydney	10,815	16,232
Parramatta	4,618	2,637
Liverpool	1,216	619
Windsor	4,454	{ 998
Richmond	...	{ 762
Newcastle { Hunter's River and Port Stephens. }	3,225	536

When it is remembered that the figures for the year 1828 represent not only the towns but also the districts of which they were the centres, and those for 1833 represent the towns only, the extraordinary growth of Sydney, and its progress as compared with that of other towns of the Colony, becomes at once apparent. In regard to the table given above, it will be noted that Richmond was in previous censuses included under the returns of Windsor and the Hawkesbury, while Newcastle in 1828 embraced also the district of Hunter's River and Port Stephens.

In the classification of the different religious beliefs, no distinction was made between members of the Church of England and of other evangelical bodies, such as Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Independents; they are classed indiscriminately as "Protestants," although the ecclesiastical returns for years intervening between 1828 and 1833 enumerate places of worship of the denominations above mentioned. The following table shows the difference between the figures of the religious professions at the Census of 1828 and at that of 1833:—

Religious Profession.	Year 1828.	Year 1833.
Protestants	25,248	43,172
Roman Catholics	11,236	17,179
Jews	95	345
Pagans.....	19	6
Uncertain .....	.....	42

THE POPULATION FROM 1833 TO 1836.

The number of troops varied from year to year; in 1836, the year of the succeeding census, they comprised 2,048 men of all ranks, officers included; but they do not appear to have been included in the enumeration of the people in that year.

The statistics of the movement of population still continue unsatisfactory in the most interesting particulars. The arrivals of convicts are given in detail, and some information respecting immigration, but the departures are nowhere stated.

According to one of the miscellaneous returns in the Statistical Register, the number of convicts who had arrived in the Colony during the years intervening between the census years of 1833 and 1836 was as follows:—

Year.	English.		Irish.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1834	1,923	284	781	173	3,161
1835	2,099	179	1,324	.....	3,602
1836	2,195	274	960	394	3,823
	6,217	737	3,065	567	10,586

From 1828 to 1836, both inclusive, no fewer than 30,090 convicts had been landed in New South Wales. A transportation return for the year 1836 gives the following classification of the convicts debarked in the Colony:—

From England.	From Ireland.	From Van Diemen's Land.	From Swan River.	From the Cape of Good Hope.	From India.
2,398	1,354	12	1	20	38

From this it will readily be seen that the convicts sent to New South Wales from Van Diemen's Land, the Swan River, the Cape of Good Hope, and India, were all classified as convicts sent from England, and this had probably been done for a number of years, although 1836 is the first year in which any detailed classification was made in the Statistical Registers. That the Colony of New South Wales was accustomed from an early period to receive prisoners from the various English dependencies is proved by a despatch from Downing-street to Governor Macquarie, dated 14th May, 1811, from which it would appear that convicts had for some time been sent from India, although such convicts were in all probability entered in the books as having been sent from Great Britain.

The immigration returns for the period between the Census of 1833 and that of 1836 were as follow:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1834	571	596	397	1,564
1835	551	644	233	1,428
1836	524	807	290	1,621
	1,646	2,047	920	4,613

The MS. Registers enumerate also the number of persons who have from year to year become free. These returns are:—

Year.	Free by servitude.		Absolutely pardoned.		Conditionally pardoned.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1834	1,313	236	8	...	2	...
1835	1,012	246	10	...	244	11
1836	1,005	220	40	...	165	7
	3,330	702	58	...	411	18

From the year 1829 to 1836 the convicts rendered free by servitude numbered 9,151; of these 7,788 were males and 1,363 were females; those absolutely pardoned numbered 66 males and 2 females, and those conditionally pardoned, 543 males and 22 females.

THE POPULATION IN 1836.

The Census of the year 1836 was taken under an Act (7 William IV, No. 1), similar in its scope and provisions to that under which the Census of 1833 was taken, and subject to the same imperfections and limitations.

The Census was taken on the 2nd of September, 1836, and the total number of the inhabitants is recorded as 77,096, or an increase in three years of 16,302. The population of the Colony in 1828 was 36,598; hence in the space of eight years it had more than doubled. During this period the number of convicts despatched from the United Kingdom was 27,378, and of emigrants 10,634, making a total addition from outside sources of 38,012, which, deducted from the total number of the inhabitants in 1836, leaves a residue of 39,084, or an increase, due to excess of births over deaths and departures, of 2,486, or 6·8 per cent. for the whole period.

The information given is somewhat meagre, the only distinctions made being between males and females, with the sub-sections free and convict, the free class being again divided into those above and those under 12 years of age. In this, as in the statement of 1833, no attempt was made to distinguish those born free within the Colony from those who had become free by servitude or by absolute or conditional pardon, nor were convicts engaged on public work distinguished from those at large on tickets-of-leave or in private assignment. Of the total population of 77,096 persons, 27,831 were convicts, including those at Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay; and the 35,094 persons above 12 years of age, described as free, included all the

"emancipist" class. The constitution of the inhabitants of New South Wales may be seen in the following table:—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free—above 12 years	23,121	11,973	35,094
„ under 12 years	7,164	7,007	14,171
Convicts.....	30,285	18,980	49,265
	25,254	2,577	27,831
	55,539	21,557	77,096

By these figures it appears that the convicts formed 36 per cent. of the whole population, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of immigrants, the free people of convict origin must still have been a very important element, though, in the absence of information touching this point for several censuses, there is no method of arriving at anything like an approximation of its numbers.

In the censuses of 1828, 1833, and 1836, it does not appear that the military were enumerated with the rest of the inhabitants. The wives and children of the soldiers were probably included in the total population; but separate returns may, perhaps, have been submitted to the Home Department of the effective troops of all ranks serving in New South Wales and its dependencies.

The total number of free people was 49,265. Of these 35,094 were above 12 years of age; the children under 12 years of age numbering 7,164 males, and 7,007 females; or a total of 14,171. Of the whole population the children formed 18 per cent.; of the free people 28 per cent. were children, and while the proportion of males to females in the total population was as 5 to 2, the sexes amongst the children were nearly equal.

The growth of infant population since the taking of the first census in 1828 was certainly satisfactory, as the following figures show:—

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828	2,835	2,936	5,771
1833	5,256	4,931	10,187
1836	7,164	7,007	14,171

The total population for each of the three censuses was as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828	27,611	8,987	36,598
1833	44,644	16,150	60,794
1836	55,539	21,557	77,096

During the eight years covered by the foregoing figures there is a perceptible increase in the proportion of females to males, and if allowance were made for children of tender years the increase would be still more obvious.

Dr. Lang, in his "History of New South Wales," remarks that in 1836 two-fifths of the total population of the Colony consisted of the prisoner class, and that, also, the disproportion of the sexes continued to be very unfavourable to the social and moral welfare of the Colony, notwithstanding the attempt to increase the female portion of the population by emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The disproportion of the sexes, Lang observes, was scarcely affected by the free immigration during Bourke's administration; the proportion of females to every hundred males of the entire population being in the year 1836 only 39.

Of the total population of the Colony 19,729 resided in the town of Sydney, the inhabitants of which had increased by 3,497 during the three years that had elapsed since the taking of the previous census. The total gain of the whole Colony for the same period was 16,302, or an average gain of 5,434 persons per annum, while the average annual gain of Sydney was 1,166 persons; hence the capital received as much as 21.5 per cent. of the entire increase of population in the Colony, including Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island, and the newly-established settlement at Port Phillip. Out of 77,096 persons living in New South Wales and its dependencies in 1836, considerably more than one-half, viz., 39,797 persons, were settled in the metropolitan county of Cumberland, and of these again 19,729 lived in the city and suburbs of Sydney, which contained at that time somewhat over a fourth of all the inhabitants of the Colony. The parishes of Sydney, according to the census of the county of Cumberland, contained 22,231 inhabitants.

Of the 19,729 inhabitants of the capital, 12,111 were males and 7,618 females; of these the free males numbered 9,179, and the free females 7,032; the male convicts 2,932 and the female convicts 586, or a total of 16,211 free persons as against a total of 3,518 convicts. Of the free persons the males above 12 years of age numbered 6,974; those under that age 2,205; the females above 12 years of age were 4,744, and those under 2,288.

The population of the principal towns at the two censuses is shown below. In 1836 a portion of the parish of Alexandria was excluded from the area designated Sydney, and in the same year the female factory was included with

the total for Parramatta, which does not appear to have been the case in 1833 :—

	1833.	1836.
Sydney	16,232	19,729
Parramatta	2,637	3,600
Liverpool	619	597
Windsor	998	1,145
Richmond	762	982
Newcastle	536	704
Maitland, East and West	1,556	1,163
(Port) Macquarie	536	820

From this statement it will be seen that during the three years the following towns had received accessions to their populations:—Parramatta, 963; Windsor, 147; Richmond, 220; Newcastle, 168; and (Port) Macquarie, 284; while Maitland lost 393, and Liverpool 22 inhabitants. Port Macquarie was still a convict settlement, and Maitland, in the year 1833, probably included outlying country detached from the census area of the towns proper.

Towards the year 1836, the distribution of population becomes specially interesting. Besides "the twenty counties" which had expanded from the nucleus of settlement on the shores of Port Jackson, 2,968 persons are described as living "without the boundaries." In the years 1827 and 1829, Cunningham explored the country in the region of the Peel River, discovered and named the Gwydir and the Dumaresq, and opened to settlement the fertile territory lying between the Liverpool Ranges and the Brisbane River; Captain Charles Sturt, in 1829, discovered the Darling, and explored the tract of country bounded by the Bogan and the Castlereagh Rivers; in 1830, he embarked on the Murrumbidgee, and navigated this stream until it disembogued into the Murray, down which river he sailed to its junction with the Darling, and thence till he reached Lake Alexandrina, and the sea on the southern coast; in 1829, Captain Stirling and others opened up to settlement that part of Western Australia situated in the neighbourhood of the Swan River; in 1831, Major Mitchell extended the discoveries of Oxley and Cunningham along the course of the Peel River, and beyond the Liverpool Plains into the vast stretch of country watered by the Namoi, the Macintyre, the Barwon, and the Darling, arriving within 100 miles of the junction of the latter stream with the Murray River; the following year Dixon crossed the Bogan, followed it for 60 odd miles, and examined the region lying between the Lachlan and the Macquarie; in 1834, the Hentys established themselves at Portland Bay; in 1835, Batman and Fawcner founded the settlement of what was afterwards known as Melbourne, on the banks of the Yarra, at Port Phillip; and Mitchell set out on his great overland journey through the south and south-western

parts of the Colony, crossed the Murray, and opened to settlement the broad plains of the Wimmera. In the wake of the explorers followed the flocks and herds of the squatters. The Census of 1836 shows that 224 persons had already settled in Port Phillip, and from this date onward, the expansion of the interior was continuous.

Reverting to the older settled territory, the following figures sufficiently indicate the progress of the "twenty counties" for eight years :—

	1828.	1833.	1836.
Argyle and St. Vincent	1,546	{ 2,850 ...	2,417
Bathurst and the Wellington Valley	2,072	{ 445 ...	592
Camden, including Illawarra	792	{ 3,454 ...	1,729
Brisbane		{ Wellington	530
Cook		2,648	3,161
Cumberland	25,142	229	1,378
Northumberland and Durham ...	3,225	1,465	2,052
The River Manning.....	35	35,844	39,797
Murray		4,606	5,016
Bligh		3,303	3,208
Georgiana ..		{ Gloucester 583 ...	854
Hunter		{ Macquarie 744 ...	1,300
King		510	1,728
Phillip.....			376
Roxburgh			575
Westmoreland			808
			544
			247
			1,980
			579

One of the most noticeable features in the foregoing table is the growth of the County of Cumberland, and the corresponding growth of the metropolis, which at the three censuses presented the following proportions :—

	The County of Cumberland.	Sydney.
Year 1828	25,142	Town and District 10,815
„ 1833	35,844	16,232
„ 1836	39,797	19,729

In the Census of 1828 Northumberland and Durham are bracketed together; in 1833 and 1836 these counties are given separately. This remark applies also to Argyle and St. Vincent, and Bathurst and Wellington, the latter being termed Wellington Valley; in the census statement of 1833 Wellington is not designated; it appears as a separate county for the first time in the statement of 1836. It will be observed that the population of Argyle had decreased by 433 during the period between the years 1833 and 1836. This was due, doubtless, to the fact that the counties of Westmoreland, Georgiana, and King were not delimited until the latter year, and some of their inhabitants were necessarily included among the population of Argyle at previous censuses. This applies also to the county of Durham, which appears to have lost about a hundred inhabitants during the three years, on account of its western

boundary being defined by the creation of the new county of Hunter. In the Census of 1828 the Manning River, which divides the county of Gloucester from that of Macquarie, represents these two counties, their names not appearing in the census statement until 1833. The new counties mentioned in the statement of 1836 were Wellington, Bligh, Georgiana, Hunter, King, Phillip, Roxburgh, and Westmoreland.

Besides the enumeration of the inhabitants of the "twenty counties," the census statement of 1836 details the population of Port Phillip, which appears for the first time with 224 inhabitants. The colonial marine and miscellaneous classes compare as follow :—

	1828.	1833.	1836.
The colonial marine	753	992	1,175
The road and ironed gangs ...	1,696	1,903	2,230
Penal and distant settlements, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay.	1,337	1,218	1,628

The total population of the Colony, 77,096, was made up in the year 1836, by the 2,968 persons entered in the census statement as living "without the boundaries of settlement." In the newly settled parts of the Colony the population, as might be expected, was almost entirely masculine; in Port Phillip out of a population of 224 only 23 were women, and 15 female children under 12 years of age.

The religious census of 1836 is just as unsatisfactory as its predecessors, no attempt being made to sub-divide the comprehensive term "Protestants," although Presbyterian and Wesleyan clergymen were in active ministration in the Colony, and the MS. Statistical Register enumerates chapels and meeting-houses of the two denominations in the yearly ecclesiastical returns. The religions of the people for the three periods were as follow :—

	1828.	1833.	1836.
Protestants	25,248	43,172	54,621
Roman Catholics	11,236	17,179	21,898
Jews	95	345	477
Pagans, &c.	19	98	100

The religions of the people in Sydney in 1836, were :—

Protestants	14,391
Roman Catholics	4,942
Jews	340
Pagans	56

Lang records the free immigration for the six years of Sir Richard Bourke's governorship as not exceeding 12,881, consisting of 6,546 persons brought out at the public expense, and 6,335 who had themselves defrayed the cost of their passage. According to the immigration returns, Dr. Lang's estimate is understated by about 700.

THE POPULATION FROM 1836 TO 1841.

The returns of immigrants to New South Wales for the quinquennium, 1837 to 1841, are as follow :—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1837.....	1,769	1,138	1,368	4,275
1838.....	3,631	2,132	3,077	8,840
1839.....	5,843	3,719	3,796	13,358
1840.....	5,159	3,457	2,036	10,652
1841 (From 1st. Oct., 1840 to 30th Sept., 1841.)	7,945	6,620	4,016	18,581
	24,347	17,066	14,293	55,706

Convict transportation ended in 1841, although a few prisoners arrived from British possessions in 1842; but it will be seen by the above table that as convict transportation dropped off the free immigration to the Colony, which gradually swelled in volume, more than took its place, supplying in one year as many additions to population as the convicts had supplied in six.

The convicts in the Colony at the time of taking the Census in 1836 numbered 27,831. During the year, 3,823 were sent from England. It would be absurd to expect that all these arrived between the 2nd of September and the 31st of December; yet a return bearing the latter date gives the number of convicts in the Colony as 31,186. Of these, 4,480 are described as holding tickets-of-leave, and 20,934 as being in private service, and it is probably in connection with these two classes that the discrepancy has occurred.

The number of convicts in New South Wales in 1837 is given in a return dated 31st December, as 36,109, although a careful addition yields only 32,109. The figures for 1836 were 31,186, and 3,425 convicts were sent out during 1837, which would give a total for the latter year of 34,611; although the real total in the Colony on the 31st December would necessarily fall greatly short of this number, as an allowance must be made for deaths amongst convicts during the twelvemonth, and also for those whose sentences had expired and who had been liberated. The people holding tickets-of-leave are enumerated as 5,679; those in private service as 21,153; in 1838 the latter class is given as 25,929; perhaps the correct number in private service in 1837 lies somewhere between these two sets of figures, which would account for the discrepancy in the total number of convicts in the Colony in the year 1837. Of the 3,425 convicts landed in the Colony during the year 1837, 2,155 males and 235 females are described as English, and 737 males and 298 females as Irish.

During the year 1838 the convicts landed in the Colony numbered 3,073, of whom 1,673 males and 172 females were English, and 1,067 males and 161 females were Irish. If the sum given by a correct addition of the various numbers of convicts in the Colony in 1837 be taken, viz., 32,109, and the number of convicts arriving in 1838 added to it, the result would be 35,182. If, however, the actual figures submitted by the return of 1837 be taken, viz., 36,109, and a similar addition made the result will be 39,182. The return of convicts in the Colony on the 31st of December, 1838, differs considerably from either of these totals, the number given being 37,973; of these 6,026 held tickets-of-leave, and 25,929 were in private service.

In 1839 the number of convicts landed in the Colony was 2,293, comprising 1,193 males and 314 females of English nationality, and 372 males and 414 females of Irish nationality. The return of the number of convicts in the Colony on the 31st of December of the same year enumerates 38,035; of these 6,935 held tickets-of-leave, and 25,322 were in private service. The practice of assigning convict servants to private persons was discontinued at about this time.

In the year 1840 were landed in the Colony 2,574 convicts, of whom 1,089 males and 212 females were English, and 912 males and 249 females were Irish, and 112 males were sent from British colonies and possessions. The return of convicts in New South Wales in 1840 accounts for 38,415. Of these 9,292 were holders of tickets-of-leave, and 22,299 were engaged in private service.

In the census year of 1841 (from 1st Oct., '40 to 30th Sept., '41) the transportation of convicts dropped to 939, comprising 269 males and 212 females from England, 177 males and 249 females from Ireland, and 32 males from British colonies and possessions. This was the last assignment of convicts received in the Colony, excepting those allowed to land in 1849 ex Hashemy. Transportation to Tasmania was not, however, abolished until 1853. The yearly return records 26,565 convicts in the Colony, 9,928 as being holders of tickets-of-leave, and 10,432 as being in private service. In all these returns it must be borne in mind that an allowance has to be made not only for deaths but also for those convicts who became free by expiration of sentence, and by absolute and conditional pardon.

The military in the Colony for the period was as follows:—

Stations.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Sydney	524	518	544	535	534
Other stations in New South Wales	918	943	858	928	760
Port Phillip	33	82	46	40	68
Moreton Bay	64	53	25	25	19
Norfolk Island	190	177	189	235	196
Mounted Police and Miscellaneous	196	247	255	196	192
	1,925	2,020	1,917	1,959	1,769



CHAPTER XV.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE YEAR 1841 TO THE YEAR 1851.

THE POPULATION IN 1841.

THE Census of 1841 was taken under the provisions of an Act (4 Victoria, No. 26) dated the 23rd of October of the preceding year. It differed only slightly from the Act authorising the collection of the Census of 1836, but special provision was made for enumerating the inhabitants of the undefined portions of the Port Phillip District and of the commissioners' districts beyond the boundaries of location. A clause was also inserted to the effect that nothing contained in the Act should "be deemed or construed to extend to that part of the territory of New South Wales situated within the islands of New Zealand." The remuneration given to collectors for their services was fixed at 10s. a day for those employed on foot, and 15s. for those on horseback.

This census showed a marked advance over all preceding enumerations, the population being taken in police districts, counties, and towns. In the county of Cumberland the inhabitants were enumerated by hundreds and parishes, and a separate return for the Port Phillip District was prepared. The tabulation of results was also more scientific, and much detail will be found in the printed report of the Census. Age groups adopted were—under two years, two and under seven, seven and under fourteen, fourteen and under twenty-one, twenty-one and under forty-five, forty-five and under sixty, and sixty and upwards. At no previous census was any such attempt made to classify the people in age periods. Another improvement was the classification of the conjugal condition of the inhabitants. The table describing civil condition provided for six classes—three under the general term of "Free," and three under the general term of "Bond." The first division comprised—"Born in the Colony," "Arrived Free," and "Other Free Persons"; and the second division comprised—"Holding Tickets-of-leave," "In Government Employment," and "In Private Assignment." The classification of religions embraced the following denominations—Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, other Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Mahometans and Pagans. The classification of

the workers under their various callings is a recognition of the industrial progress of the Colony, and of its emergence from the condition of a penal settlement. The heads of classification adopted were—1, Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Persons; 2, Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers; 3, Mechanics and Artificers; 4, Shepherds and others "in the care of sheep;" 5, Gardeners, Stockmen, and Persons employed in Agriculture; 6, Domestic Servants; and, 7, All other persons not included in the foregoing classes. A census of habitations was also made for the first time for the whole of the Colony, an enumeration of the houses in Sydney having been made at the Census of 1828. The classification adopted in 1841 was—(a) material, subdivided into (1) stone or brick, and (2) wood; and (b) occupied or unoccupied. The number of buildings in course of erection was also ascertained.

The population in 1841 numbered 130,856, viz., 87,298 males and 43,558 females; or an increase of 31,759 males and 22,001 females since the taking of the Census of 1836. There were in New South Wales proper 74,636 males and 39,965 females, or a total of 114,601; engaged on colonial vessels, 2,130 males; at Moreton Bay, 176 males and 24 females—total, 200; at Norfolk Island, 2,082 males and 105 females—total, 2,187; and at Port Phillip, 8,274 males and 3,464 females—total, 11,738.

When compared according to ages, the females preponderate in the first period. Of 7,674 children under two years, 3,707 were males and 3,967 were females; of 13,214 between two and seven years, 6,633 were males and 6,581 were females; of 12,170 between seven and fourteen years, 6,306 were males and 5,864 were females; of 10,927 between fourteen and twenty-one years, 6,045 were males and 4,882 were females; of 72,894 adults between twenty-one and forty-five years, 53,381 were males and 19,513 were females; of 9,387 between forty-five and sixty, 7,212 were males and 2,175 were females, and of 2,460 persons of sixty years and upwards, 1,884 were males and 576 were females. The persons under twenty-one years

numbered 43,985, and formed 34 per cent. of the population; the children under fourteen years numbered 33,058, and formed 26 per cent. of the population; the persons between twenty-one and forty-five years numbered 72,894, and formed 57 per cent. of the population; while, finally, persons of forty-five years and over numbered 11,847, and formed 9 per cent. of the population. The figures relating to the ages, and, in fact, to all other tabulations, are exclusive of shipping.

The inhabitants of New South Wales, exclusive of shipping, numbered 128,726, of whom 101,749 were free, and 26,977 were bond. Of the free people, 14,819 males and 14,630 females, or a total of 29,449, were born in the Colony, and 30,745 males and 22,158 females, or a total of 52,903, arrived free; while 19,397 people, comprising 15,760 males and 3,637 females, were described as "other free persons." This last-named class embraced, doubtless, all those who had become free by servitude, or who had been absolutely or conditionally pardoned. The convicts holding tickets-of-leave numbered 6,159, viz., 5,843 males and 316 females; those employed by the Government numbered 7,637, or 6,658 males and 979 females; and those assigned to private persons numbered 13,181, or 11,343 males and 1,838 females. It will be seen from the above that the 26,977 convicts enumerated in these three classes will require to be added to the 19,397 "other free persons" in order to give the correct number of people in the Colony belonging to the prisoner class, either still under sentence, or emancipated from servitude; the total number of this description of persons was, in 1841, about 36 per cent. of the whole population, comprising 39,604 males and 6,770 females; total, 46,374. The convicts actually under sentence, viz., 23,844 males and 3,133 females; total, 26,977, formed nearly 21 per cent. of the total population.

The free people in the town of Sydney numbered 15,452 males and 12,236 females; total, 27,688; and the bond numbered 1,717 males and 568 females; total, 2,285.

Of the total population of New South Wales, 18,802 males and 17,551 females—total, 36,353, or 28 per cent., were married; and 66,366 males and 26,007 females—total, 92,373, or 72 per cent., were single. Widows and widowers were not separately recorded. Including shipping, the males in the Colony, in 1841, numbered 87,298, and the females 43,558. The proportion between the sexes was therefore as two to one. Of the 29,973 persons comprising the population of Sydney 17,169 were males, and 12,804 were females; of these, 5,203 males, and 5,099 females—total, 10,302, were married; and 11,966 males and 7,705 females—total, 19,671, were single.

The religions of the people in 1841 are shown in the following table:—

Church of England	73,727
Church of Scotland	13,153
Wesleyan Methodists ..	3,236
Other Protestants	1,857
Roman Catholics	35,690
Jews	856
Mahometans and Pagans.....	207

The Protestants comprised about 71 per cent., and the Roman Catholics about 28 per cent. of the whole population. The educational condition of the people was not ascertained at this census.

The table of occupations of the people, given in 1841 for the first time in the history of the census in New South Wales, does not distinguish the sexes, and its unspecified class, roughly comprising most of the women in the Colony, the children, and the convicts in Government employ, numbers no less than 72,317, or about 56 per cent. of the total number of the inhabitants. The occupations proper comprised:—

Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	4,477
Shopkeepers and other retail dealers	1,774
Mechanics and artificers.....	10,715
Shepherds and others in the care of sheep ...	12,948
Gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture	16,670
Domestic servants	9,825
	56,409

It will be noted also that no one of the foregoing classes is comprehensive enough to embrace the military, of whom there were in the Colony and its dependencies, between 1,700 and 1,800. If the seventh class in the occupations table comprised all the convicts in Government employment, all the children under fourteen years of age, and all the women in New South Wales at the time, the total of these three descriptions of people would be about 67,000; the total given in the occupations table was 72,317. The military may, perhaps, have been therein included, notwithstanding the absence of all mention of such a course. It must, however, at the same time be remembered that it was a usual procedure in the earlier censuses to submit population figures exclusive of the troops, which were given in a separate return.

The last branch of inquiry investigated was with respect to habitations. Under this head were given the following returns: Total number of houses in the Colony (including the Port Phillip District and Norfolk Island), 16,776, of which 6,375 were built of stone or brick, and 10,401 were built of wood; 15,329 were finished, and 1,447 were unfinished; and 16,445 were inhabited, and 331 uninhabited.

Port Phillip contained 1,490 houses, and Norfolk Island 29; the returns of houses in Moreton Bay were not given. The total number of houses in New South Wales proper was 15,257, of these 5,913 were built of stone or brick, and 9,344 were built of wood; 14,142 were completed, and 1,115 were uncompleted; and 14,951 were inhabited, and 306 uninhabited.

The changes of population in the existing counties during the five years from census to census were:—

	1836.	1841.
Argyle	2,417	3,397
Bathurst	1,729	2,465
Bligh	376	546
Brisbane	1,378	1,560
Camden	3,161	6,286
Cook	2,052	2,892
Cumberland	39,797	58,108
Durham	3,208	6,238
Georgiana	575	749
Gloucester	854	1,424
Hunter	808	999
King	544	598
Macquarie	1,800	2,409
Murray	1,728	2,111
Northumberland	5,016	9,975
Phillip	247	453
Roxburgh	1,980	1,520
St. Vincent	592	1,762
Wellington	530	510
Westmoreland	579	619
	68,871	104,621

It will be seen there was an increase in every case with the exception of the counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, and it is probable that the decrease in these cases was due to a readjustment in the boundaries of the counties.

In the Census of 1836 the people living "without the boundaries" were enumerated as 2,968; in the Census of 1841 the following returns were given of "commissioners' districts beyond the boundaries of location":—

Wellington	935
Bligh	672
Lachlan	1,245
"Monaroo"	1,883
Murrumbidgee	1,539
Peel's River	1,591
New England	1,115
Clarence River	416
Macleay River	584
	9,980

These figures reveal an increase of the inhabitants in the districts "without the boundaries," since the last Census, of 7,012. In the year 1836 the population of Port Phillip was given as 224; in 1841 it had grown to 11,738, distributed as follows:—

Counties—	
Bourke	7,720
Grant	790
Normanby	597
Commissioners' Districts—	
Western Port	1,371
Portland Bay	1,260

The population of the distant penal settlements of Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay had increased during the same period from 1,628 to 2,387, of which 2,187 were at Norfolk Island, and 200 at Moreton Bay.

The crews of colonial vessels numbered at the last census, 1,175; at the Census of 1841, they had reached the number of 2,130. The road and ironed gangs, separately enumerated in former statements, were now distributed among the population of the counties.

Of the 58,108 persons in the county of Cumberland in 1841, no fewer than 29,973, or considerably over one-half, resided in the capital, as against 19,729 in 1836, thus showing an increase of about 52 per cent. for the city and suburbs of Sydney, and 46 per cent. for the entire county of Cumberland.

The urban population of the whole Colony (including Melbourne and Geelong) was given as 53,517, and the smallest town enumerated was Hartley, with 39 inhabitants. Apart from Sydney, the towns given in the Census of 1836 had, with the sole exception of Richmond, increased their population in 1841 according to the following figures:—

	Year 1836.	Year 1841.	Increase per cent.
Parramatta	3,600	5,389	50
Liverpool	597	690	16
Windsor	1,145	1,440	26
Richmond	982	514	decrease 48
Newcastle	704	1,377	96
Maitland, East	1,163	1,022	138
" West		1,746	
Port Macquarie	820	1,053	28

The following new towns are enumerated in the Census of 1841, viz.:—

County.	Town.	Population.
Argyle	Goulburn	655
"	Bungonia	82
Bathurst	Bathurst	720
Brisbane	Scone	63
Camden	Wollongong	831
"	Berrima	249
Cook	Hartley	39
Cumberland	Campbelltown	446
"	Appin	96
"	Pitt Town	202
Durham	Paterson	90
"	Muswellbrook	215
Gloucester	Raymond Terrace	364
Murray	Queanbeyan	72
"	Yass	173
Northumberland	Singleton	431
"	Gosford	199
Roxburgh	Kelso	453

PORT PHILLIP.

Bourke	Melbourne	4,479
Grant	Geelong	454

Bathurst, though mentioned in the statements for 1821, 1822, 1823, etc., appears to have been taken, not as a town, but as a district, the statement of 1841 being its first appearance as a town.

The progress of the Colony received a great stimulus from the discoveries of Major Mitchell during his great exploring expedition, commonly known as the "Major's Line," when he opened up the fertile country which he called Australia Felix to agricultural and pastoral occupation. In five years the population of the district of Port Phillip had increased from 224 to 11,738, and the country lying between the coast and the Dividing Range was closely examined and continuously settled. In 1836, Captain Hobson, afterwards first Governor of New Zealand, visited Port Phillip and surveyed the bay which now bears his name. In 1837, George Hamilton, with a party of over-landers, made his way from Sydney to Melbourne. During the same year, Gellibrand and Hesse explored the Cape Otway country, where they were murdered by the blacks. In the years 1840 and 1841, Angus M'Millan penetrated into what is now called the Gippsland country, and Strzlecki explored from the mountainous region in the south-eastern corner of New South Wales into the province already discovered by M'Millan. In the census year of 1841, Orr and others examined the country in the neighbourhood of Corner Inlet and down the south-eastern coast of Victoria, crossed the Latrobe River, and arrived in sight of the Snowy Mountains; and Barker, Brodribb, and Hobson found their way into the heart of Gippsland, while the Russells extended the area of settlement in the vicinity of the Darling Downs, explored along the course of the Condamine, and opened up the country lying to the back of Wide Bay.

In reference to the clause in the "Census Act of 1841," excepting New Zealand from the operations of the Act, it is interesting to note that Auckland was founded by Captain Hobson, subsequently the first Governor of that Colony, in 1839; but it was not until the month of May, 1841, that the islands composing the group were proclaimed an independent colony. Up to that date they continued a dependency of New South Wales.

Governor Phillip's commission constituted him ruler of the territory of New South Wales, which country is defined as constituting that portion of the continent and the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from North Cape or Cape York, in latitude $10^{\circ} 37'$ south, to South Cape, in latitude $43^{\circ} 39'$ south, and westward as far as longitude 135° . This meridian fairly bisects South Australia, and the major portion of the present settled part of that colony is to the east of it. Nevertheless no reference appears to have been had to the parent colony at the settlement of Adelaide in 1836 by Captain Hindmarsh and the first colonists.

THE POPULATION FROM 1841 TO 1846.

The census of 1841 was taken in March, when the convicts in the Colony numbered 26,977. By the month of September, in 1842, they numbered 24,948, and included 10,978 holders of tickets-of-leave and 7,391 convicts in private service, or a decrease in the latter class of nearly six thousand. The number of convicts in private service declined rapidly after the stoppage of assignments, and in 1845 few, if any, remained in such service. In 1842 only 29 convicts were landed in New South Wales, and these came from British colonies. For all practical purposes, convict transportation may therefore be said to have ceased to these shores in the year 1841, though a revival of the system was attempted in 1849, as already adverted to. There being nothing to keep up the numerical strength of the prisoner class in the Colony, from this on it began rapidly to decline, owing not only to deaths, but also to expiration of sentences and the granting of absolute and conditional pardons, although the pardons, and especially those made absolute, were comparatively not numerous. In September, 1843, the convicts in the Colony numbered 22,099; of these 12,254 were in possession of tickets-of-leave and 4,669 were in private service. Three months subsequently the total had decreased to 21,426. In 1844 the convicts stationed at Norfolk Island appear to have been drawn from thence; for some years a few convicts were kept at the new settlement at Port Phillip, and also at Moreton Bay. The total was 19,175 in the whole Colony—13,385 of these were holders of tickets-of-leave, and only 2,277 were "supposed to be in private service"; while the establishment at Moreton Bay had dwindled to 75. In 1845 there were 16,843 convicts in the Colony, including 74 at Moreton Bay and 414 at Port Phillip. Of the whole number, 13,766 held tickets-of-leave and 476 were "supposed" to be in private service. In the census year of 1846 the number of convicts in New South Wales and its dependencies numbered 11,271; of these 9,417 were in possession of tickets-of-leave and 379 were "supposed" to be in private service.

The immigration returns for 1842 show 7,280 men, 6,204 women, and 4,235 children, or a total of 17,719; while those of 1843 show 2,842 men, 987 women, and 791 children, or a total of 4,620. Assisted immigration came into vogue in 1837, under the auspices of Lord Glenelg, who appropriated to this object a portion of the accumulated land revenue of New South Wales. In 1838 Sir Richard Bourke was succeeded in the governorship of New South Wales by Sir George Gipps, and during his administration assisted immigration assumed extensive proportions. In 1839 the arrivals amounted to 13,358; and in 1841 (up to

the month of October) to 18,581. The immigration returns for the period from 1841 to 1846 were as follow:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1842 (to October)	7,280	6,204	4,235	17,719
1843 (to October)	2,842	987	791	4,620
1844	4,835	1,900	2,074	8,809
1845	4,317	1,651	*	5,968
1846	5,417	1,256	*	6,673
	24,691	11,998	7,100	43,789

* Children not separately returned in these years.

In 1842 the military in the Colony numbered 1,622; in 1843 the total was 1,676; in 1844 it was reduced to 1,566, but Norfolk Island was no longer included in the returns; in 1845 the establishment was further reduced to 1,211; and in 1846, the next census year, the number rose to 1,712. The distribution of the detachment included Port Phillip and Moreton Bay.

THE POPULATION IN 1846.

The Census of 1846 was taken on the 2nd of March, under an Act (9 Victoria, No. 21), which was somewhat wider in its scope than that regulating the Census of 1841. In the latter case the Act was supplemented by an explanatory clause or rider, passed the 16th December, 1840, while the Act itself was dated the 23rd of October of the same year. In the Act of 1846 this clause was given in the body of the Bill. Its purport was that nothing in the Act should be deemed to require any person to answer an inquiry as to his original civil condition. The information was desired, but it was not made compulsory to supply it. The Act of 1846 empowered the Governor to define the boundaries of the counties or reputed counties of Stanley and Auckland; and provided that the police magistrate at Brisbane, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district of "Maneroo," the justices of Petty Sessions at Melbourne and Geelong, and the police magistrate at Portland should be authorised to act in the collection of the census in every respect similar to the police magistrates or benches of magistrates of the old settled districts and counties. The fines imposed by the Act of 1841 were made recoverable before one or more justices; by the Act of 1846 they were made recoverable before two or more justices; the reference to New Zealand—which was now an independent colony—was, of course, omitted; and a clause was inserted making false affirmation punishable in the same way as wilful perjury. The schedule appended to the Act, besides providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants by wards in the case of cities and towns, set forth two new branches of inquiry, viz.,

education and birthplace; the classification under the heading "Occupations" made provision for ascertaining the grade of employment as follows:—"Principal Journeyman," "Apprentice," or "Hired or Assigned Servant;" and to the subject of inquiry "Religion," a fresh subsection was added, viz., "Other Persuasions." Under the heading "Civil Condition," the two classes "Arrived Free or Born in the Colony" and "Other Free Persons" were bracketed together, thus incidentally attesting the growing power and social and political influence of the "Emancipists"; and information was sought in reference to habitations as to whether the houses were shingled or slated. Though the Act of 1846 made definite provision for the taking of the census in gaols, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and similar institutions, the schedule provided for no such distinctions under the branch of inquiry of habitations. In other respects the schedule differed but slightly from that prepared for the taking of the preceding census.

Under the supervision of the Colonial Secretary for the time being, the Hon. E. Deas-Thomson, the Census of 1841 was fuller and more satisfactory than any that had preceded it; but the Census of 1846, also taken under Mr. Deas-Thomson's direction, was still more complete and satisfactory. Instead of five tables, as in the former census, the results were presented in fifty-six; and instead of seven heads of inquiry, nine were adopted, viz., sex, age, civil condition (not compulsory), conjugal relationship, religion, education, birthplace, occupation, and habitation. Under each of these heads of information a separate table was prepared for the chief localities; the Colony was divided into the Port Phillip District and the Middle District, and the latter was subdivided into counties and commissioners' districts, police districts, parishes in the county of Cumberland, city of Sydney and suburbs, each ward of the city of Sydney, and country towns and villages. The Port Phillip District was enumerated by counties and commissioners' districts, each ward of the town of Melbourne was given, and the population of country towns and villages. Finally was given a summary for the whole Colony.

The population of New South Wales in the year 1846 numbered 189,609 persons, of whom 114,769 were males and 74,840 were females, and had increased at the rate of nearly 45 per cent. since the taking of the census in 1841; the gross increase during the five years being 27,471 males and 31,282 females (total, 58,753), or about 32 per cent. for the males and 72 per cent. for the females. The annual increase was about 7·70 per cent., or 5·62 per cent. for the males and 11·43 per cent. for the females.

The proportion between the sexes in 1846 was as 60·53 for the males to 39·47 for the females; in 1841 it was as 66·71 to 33·29.

There resided in what is at the present time known as New South Wales 90,491 males and 61,518 females, or a total of 152,009; engaged on colonial vessels "in Harbour or at Sea" 2,196 males; in the Moreton Bay District 1,898 males and 627 females (total, 2,525); and in the Port Phillip or Southern District 20,184 males and 12,695 females (total, 32,879). The population within the limits of location was given as 162,351. Of these, 138,883, viz., 80,576 males and 58,307 females, resided in the Middle District, and 23,468, viz., 13,234 males and 10,234 females, in the Port Phillip District. The population without the boundaries of location was given as 25,062. Of these, 15,651, viz., 11,813 males and 3,838 females, resided in the Middle District, and 9,411, viz., 6,950 males and 2,461 females, resided in the Port Phillip District.

The age periods of the population—exclusive of shipping, which was not taken into account in this and other tabulations—were as follow:—

Age Period.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under two years.....	7,884	7,890	15,774
Over two and under seven.....	14,404	14,398	28,802
Over seven and under fourteen.....	10,708	10,104	20,812
Over fourteen and under twenty-one	7,075	7,387	14,462
Over twenty-one and under forty-five	59,009	30,315	89,324
Over forty-five and under sixty	10,694	3,804	14,498
Sixty years and upwards	2,799	942	3,741

From these figures it appears that the persons under twenty-one years numbered 79,850, and formed nearly 43 per cent. of the population; the children under fourteen years numbered 65,388, and formed about 35 per cent. of the population; the persons of twenty-one years and upwards to forty-five numbered 89,324, and formed nearly 48 per cent. of the population; while those of forty-five years and over numbered 18,239, and formed a little less than 10 per cent. of the population.

Of the 187,413 inhabitants of New South Wales, including Port Phillip and Moreton Bay, 176,575 were free, and 10,838 were bond. Of the free people, 80,115 males and 69,436 females, or a total of 149,551, were born in the Colony or arrived free; whilst 22,537 males and 4,437 females, or a total of 27,024, were classed as "other free persons," and probably comprised those who had become free by expiration of sentence or who had been absolutely or conditionally pardoned. The convicts in possession of tickets-of-leave numbered 7,577 persons, or 7,116 males and 462 females. Those employed by the Government numbered 2,312, viz., 2,074 males and 238

females; and those in private assignment numbered 948, or 731 males and 217 females. If to the 10,838 convicts are added the 27,024 "other free persons," the sum 37,862 will represent the number of people in the whole Colony who were or who had been prisoners. The December return of the number of convicts in the Colony shows the total as 11,271, and not 10,838 as quoted above. The census return gives the results of the manner in which the people recorded themselves, and the December return is in all likelihood an abstract from the Government books, and not based on a poll of the convicts actually in the Colony at the time of making it. The convicts under sentence in March, 1846, viz., 10,838, formed less than 6 per cent. of the whole population; the prisoner class, including "other free persons" than those who were born or arrived free in the Colony, formed 20 per cent. of the whole population. The free people in the city and suburbs of Sydney (which at this census excluded the district of Petersham) numbered 23,587 males and 20,737 females (total, 44,324); while the bond numbered 769 males and 97 females (total, 866).

Of the total number of inhabitants in the Colony, 31,137 males and 31,140 females (total, 62,277), or 33 per cent., were married; and 81,436 males and 43,700 females (total, 125,136), or 67 per cent., were single. Of the 45,190 persons who formed the population of Sydney and its suburbs 17,015, viz., 8,428 males and 8,587 females, were married, and 28,175, viz., 15,928 males and 12,247 females, were single. This tabulation is termed "Social Condition" in the census statement under notice.

The religions of the people in 1846 follow the tabulation of 1841, but provision is made, in addition to the former classification, for "Other Persuasions"; and "Other Protestant Dissenters" of the preceding census are here called "Other Protestants." The figures given exhibit the following increases:—

	1841.	1846.
Church of England.....	73,727	94,731
Church of Scotland.....	13,153	21,909
Wesleyan Methodists.....	3,236	7,935
Other Protestants	1,857	4,850
All Protestant denominations	91,973	129,425
Roman Catholics.....	55,690	56,262
Jews	856	1,086
Mahomedans and Pagans	207	162
Other Persuasions .....	.....	478

The Census of 1846 included, also for the first time, a statement of the education of the people, which in that year was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Could not read	38,615	30,046	68,661
Could read only.....	15,166	14,780	29,946
Could read and write ...	58,792	30,014	88,806

until the year 1871. It will be noted in the above table that Brisbane and Macquarie had, during the quinquennium, lost—the first 154 inhabitants, and the second 436.

In 1841 in the commissioners' districts beyond the boundaries of location were living 9,980 persons. In the census statement of 1846 the population of the commissioners' districts was 15,813, or an increase of population beyond the boundaries of location of 5,833 for the five years which had elapsed since the taking of the last census. The figures for the two periods were as follow:—

	1841.		1846.
Wellington	935		1,199
Bligh	672		788
Lachlan	1,245		2,198
Monaroo	1,883	Including the county	3,004
		of Auckland.	
Murrumbidgee	1,539		2,592
Peel's River	1,591	(Liverpool Plains)	2,110
New England	1,115		2,231
Clarence River	416		1,225
Macleay River	584		466

The population of the county of Cumberland was 73,538; of these, 45,312 lived in the city of Sydney and its suburbs, including Petersham, as against the metropolitan population of 29,973 in the year 1841, which shows an increment of 15,339, or about 51 per cent. for the city, a rate of increase almost identical with that of the preceding quinquennium, while the whole county of Cumberland had increased at the rate of 27 per cent. If, however, the population of Sydney be subtracted it will be found that the actual increase of the rest of Cumberland, including Parramatta, Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, and other towns, was only 0·3 per cent. The males in the city and suburbs of Sydney, including Petersham, numbered 24,422, and the females 20,890.

The total urban population of New South Wales within its present boundaries was given as 68,869. The smallest town enumerated in the 1846 Census was that of Ailsa, in the county of Bligh, with only 13 inhabitants. The principal towns in the Colony, other than Sydney, had increased since the Census of 1841 as follows:—

	1841.		1846.		Increase per cent.
Parramatta	5,389		4,454		17 decrease.
Liverpool	690		601		13 "
Windsor	1,440		1,679		17 "
Richmond	514		746		45 "
Newcastle	1,377		1,471		7 "
Maitland, East	1,022		910		11 decrease.
" West	1,746		2,409		44 "
(Port) Macquarie	1,053		819		22 decrease.
Goulburn	655		1,171		79 "
Bathurst	720		1,883		162 "
Wollongong	831		515		38 decrease.
Campbelltown	446		541		21 "
Singleton	431		565		31 "
Kelso	453		464		2 "

The population of the Port Phillip District had been subject to the alterations shown in the following figures:—

Counties.	1841.		1846.
Bourke	7,720		17,331
Grant	790		3,870
Normanby	597		2,267
Commissioners' Districts.			
Western Port	1,371		3,525
Portland Bay	1,260		3,476
Gippsland	—		852
Murray	—		1,558

The population of the Port Phillip District had therefore nearly trebled since the taking of the census in 1841; Gippsland was being opened up to settlement, and the fertile country which had been discovered and explored by Mitchell and others now slowly began to be peopled. The two towns of Melbourne and Geelong showed the following increase:—

	1841.		1846.
Melbourne	4,479		10,954
Geelong	454		1,370

Queensland in 1846 was represented by the county of Stauley, with 1,599 inhabitants, and the commissioners' districts of Darling Downs and Moreton Bay, the former with 658 and the latter with 268 inhabitants, or a total of 2,525; of these 960 resided in Brisbane (North and South) and 103 in Ipswich. In 1841 Moreton Bay contained only 200 inhabitants. Norfolk Island, finally evacuated between the two censuses, was not represented in that of 1846. The people engaged on colonial vessels had during the quinquennium increased from 2,130 to only 2,196.

A great number of towns appear for the first time in the census statement of 1846, amongst the new names being Ailsa, Albury, Boyd, Braidwood, Broulee, Bungendore, Camden, Carcoar, Clarence Town, Dalkeith, Dungog, Eden, Gundagai, Gunning, Haydowntown, Merriwa, Montefiores, Morpeth, Mudgee, Murrurundi, Narellan, Nurea, Penrith, Petersham (not then accounted a suburb of Sydney), Picton, St. Albans, St. Aubins, Stockton, and Wollombi. In the county of Stanley were given for the first time in a census statement Brisbane North, Brisbane South, and Ipswich. The suburbs of Sydney were Balmain, Camperdown, Canterbury, Chippendale, The Glebe, Newtown, O'Connell Town, Paddington, Redfern, St. Leonards, and Surry Hills. Besides Melbourne and Geelong, the towns enumerated for the Port Phillip District were Brighton, Brunswick, Richmond, Williamstown, Ashby, Irishtown, Newtown, Belfast, and Portland. The total urban population for the whole Colony (inclusive of the Moreton Bay and Port Phillip Districts) was 84,973; of these 46,519 were males and 38,454 were females. The city of Sydney was for the first time presented separate from its suburbs,

THE POPULATION FROM 1846 TO 1851.

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the population being 38,358, of which number 20,810 were males and 17,548 were females. The population of the metropolis was given also according to the number of the inhabitants of each ward. The population of Sydney and suburbs is shown in the following table :—

THE CITY.			
Gipps Ward	6,366		
Bourke „	5,161		
Brisbane „	6,081		
Macquarie Ward	4,831		
Cook „	4,424		
Phillip „	10,340		
	37,203		
Military	1,155		
		38,358	
THE SUBURBS.			
Balmain	1,337		
Camperdown	241		
Canterbury	218		
Chippendale	416		
The Glebe	1,055		
Newtown	1,215		
O'Connell Town	40		
Paddington	826		
Redfern	865		
St. Leonards	412		
Surry Hills	207		
	6,832		
Petersham (not then included among the Suburbs of Sydney)	122		
		6,954	
Total Sydney and Suburbs ...		45,312	

THE POPULATION FROM 1846 TO 1851.

On March the 2nd, the date of the Census of 1846, the convicts in the Colony numbered 10,838. A return dated 31st December gave the number as 11,271. By the month of December, 1847, they appear to have decreased to 6,664; in 1848 they were recorded as 4,015; in 1849 as 3,517, of whom no less than 2,818 were in possession of tickets-of-leave; in 1850 they numbered 2,364; while in 1851 the total was given as 2,359, or only five less than that of the preceding year. The census statement of 1851 gave, however, a total of 2,693. During the same period the following convicts were liberated :—

Year.	Absolutely pardoned.			Conditionally pardoned.			Free by servitude.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1846	...	...	...	472	11	483	756	297	1,053
1847	2	...	2	1,020	33	1,053	588	215	803
1848	6	1	7	2,226	66	2,292	275	77	352
1849	3	1	4	1,573	47	1,620	392	59	431
1850	1	...	1	767	15	782	234	34	268
1851	2	...	2	468	13	481	121	16	137

The immigration returns for the same period are given in the Statistical Registers as follow :—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1847	5,377	1,186	6,563
1848	8,452	5,525	13,977
1849	12,971	10,801	23,772
1850	10,124	7,387	17,511
1851	5,799	2,091	7,890

An Act (19 Vic. No. 34) providing for the compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages, became law on the 3rd of December, 1855. Up to this date such vital statistics as existed were supplied by the clergymen of the various denominations in the Colony. In the year 1851 the returns filed represented figures obtained from the registers of the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Independent, the Baptist, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish Churches. The returns for the earlier years are considerably less complete. The following table summarises the births, deaths, and marriages registered from the census year of 1836 to that of 1851 :—

Year.	Births.			Marriages.	Deaths.				Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.		
					Men.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1837	1,159	1,111	2,270	916	937	280	303	279	1,799
1838	1,440	1,377	2,817	955	983	404	381	321	2,089
1839	1,618	1,575	3,193	1,086	1,074	489	445	420	2,428
1840	1,928	1,947	3,875	1,392	964	434	402	384	2,184
1841	2,336	2,219	4,555	1,560	908	626	412	597	2,543
1842	2,631	2,630	5,261	1,923	1,007	478	375	420	2,280
1843	2,959	2,815	5,774	1,501	760	508	298	427	1,993
1844	3,325	3,232	6,557	1,468	800	442	309	348	1,899
1845	3,531	3,430	6,961	1,504	648	415	336	388	1,787
1846	3,377	3,374	6,751	1,478	879	500	353	458	2,190
1847	3,645	3,533	7,178	1,476	811	606	377	508	2,302
1848	3,576	3,350	6,926	1,401	812	484	375	432	2,103
1849	3,803	3,673	7,476	1,603	994	632	491	586	2,703
1850	3,705	3,578	7,283	1,856	984	629	424	548	2,585
1851	3,893	3,782	7,675	1,915	1,026	587	476	511	2,600

The troops serving in the Colony in 1846 were recorded as 1,712; by the month of December in the year following they had been decreased to 1,122. Of this number 641 were stationed at Sydney, 170 at other posts in New South Wales proper, 53 at Port Phillip, and 49 at Moreton Bay; the remaining 209 belonged to the mounted police, or were variously employed. In 1848 the force serving in New South Wales and its dependencies was 1,167 strong; in 1849 it numbered 1,008; in 1850 it was reduced to 712, and in the census year of 1851 to 495—of these 464 were stationed at Sydney.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

FROM THE YEAR 1851 TO THE YEAR 1856.

THE POPULATION IN 1851.

THE Act for taking an account of the population of New South Wales (14 Victoria, No. 18), dated 19th September, 1850, is to all intents and purposes a copy of the preceding census Act. Auckland is not, however, mentioned among the reputed counties, although provision is made for the collection of returns in any areas outside the police districts already delimited, and a clause is inserted to the effect that the city of Melbourne was to be deemed as being comprised within the police district of Bourke in the district of Port Phillip. In the statement of this census Stanley is designated a reputed county, but the commissioners' districts of former years are now styled squatting districts—these number seventeen.

The Census of 1851 was taken on the 1st of March, when the population numbered 190,999, of whom 109,643 were males and 81,356 females. This total showed an increase of 22 per cent. on that of 1846, when the population, excluding the district of Port Phillip, numbered 156,730. The southern settlements were separated from New South Wales on the 1st of July, 1851, and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria; this was, however, historically subsequent to the passing of the Act and the actual taking of the census. The population of the new colony at the time of separation was 77,345; and had Port Phillip remained an integral part of New South Wales the total number of inhabitants in the year 1851 would have been 268,344, or an increase of 41 per cent. on the population of the Census of 1846. In Victoria the population had increased 135 per cent. during the same period.

In the year 1851 New South Wales, within its present boundaries, contained 100,217 males and 78,451 females, or a total of 178,668. The persons engaged in the colonial marine, travellers, military, etc., numbered 2,462 males, and 246 females, or a total of 2,708. Those residing in the district of Moreton Bay and the Queensland squatting

districts numbered 6,012 males and 2,563 females, or a total of 8,575. The total belonging to or within the Colony on the 1st of March, 1851, numbered 108,691 males and 81,260 females, or 189,951 all told; while there were on board British and foreign vessels in port 952 males and 96 females, thus bringing the complete enumeration up to 190,999.

The general summary of the census was as follows:—

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
*Population of the Colony classified and domiciled	106,229	81,014	187,243
Travellers, not classified nor domiciled, estimate	100	58	158
Mariners, etc., on board 89 colonial vessels in the ports of the Colony ...	553	13	566
Mariners, etc., on board 294 colonial vessels at sea	1,220	.....	1,220
Military, etc., in barracks and guards ...	589	175	764
Total belonging to or within the Colony, 1st March, 1851	108,691	81,260	189,951
†Corresponding total of the Colony, 2nd March, 1846	94,585	62,145	156,730
Increase during five years	14,106	19,115	33,221
Increase per cent. during the same period	14.92	30.76	21.20
Crews, etc., on board 50 British vessels in the ports of the Colony	818	96	914
Crews, etc., on board 9 foreign vessels in the ports of the Colony	134	.....	134
Complete enumeration of the Colony ...	109,643	81,356	190,999

* Includes the county of Stanley, and the Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Maranoa, and Wide Bay Districts.

† This is exclusive of Port Phillip.

Taken in age periods the males up to 14 years preponderate slightly. Between 14 and 21, however, the females exceed them by 1,873. In the next age period, viz., between 21 and 45, the males number 17,104 more than the females; between 45 and 60, 7,487 more; and from 60 upwards, 2,110 more. The excess of females

between the ages of 14 and 21 years, as shown by the Census, is a very remarkable circumstance, which can only be explained by the success of the efforts of the immigration authorities to induce single women under 21 years of age to accept passages to the Colony on the easy terms then offered. The classified and tabulated population of New South Wales in 1851, according to ages, was as follows:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years	6,437	6,361	12,798
2 years and under 7	15,734	15,519	31,253
7 " " 14	14,480	14,384	28,864
14 " " 21	9,047	10,920	19,967
21 " " 45	44,697	27,593	72,290
45 " " 60	12,529	5,042	17,571
60 and upwards	3,305	1,195	4,500
	106,229	81,014	187,243

The persons under 21 years numbered 92,882, and formed 49·6 per cent. of the population; the children under 14 years numbered 72,915, and formed 38·9 per cent. of the population; the persons between 21 and 45 years numbered 72,290, and formed 38·6 per cent. of the population; and persons of over 45 years numbered 22,071, and formed 11·8 per cent. of the population. In this and all other tabulations no attention is paid to travellers not classified or domiciled, to sailors belonging to the colonial marine, to the military, and to the crews of British and foreign ships in the ports of the Colony.

The total number of free people in the Colony in 1851 was 184,550, of whom 103,623 were males, and 80,927 females. The number of convicts was 2,693, of whom only 87 were females. The free people were therefore over 98½ per cent., and the bond not quite 1½ per cent. of the entire population. Of the former—81,226 males, and 76,695 females—total, 157,921, or 84 per cent. of the whole of the inhabitants, had either arrived free or had been born in the Colony; and 22,397 males, and 4,232 females—total, 26,629, or 14 per cent., were described as "other free persons," and comprised doubtless the emancipist class, viz., those who had become free by servitude and expiration of sentence, and those who held pardons, either absolute or conditional. If to this class be added the convicts, a total of 29,322, viz., 25,003 males, and 4,319 females, would represent the number of persons at that time in the Colony who were or had formerly been prisoners. In this connection, however, it is important to remember that the Act did not permit of any direct questioning in regard to civil condition, and

some of the emancipists probably took advantage of this provision to return themselves as either born in the Colony or arrived free. Of the bond, 1,986 males, and 46 females—total, 2,032, held tickets-of-leave; 594 males and 32 females—total, 626, were in the employment of Government; and 26 males and 9 females—total, 35, still remained in private assignment. By the end of the year the convicts in the Colony had decreased to 2,359. The Census of 1851 was the last occasion on which the civil condition of the population formed a subject of inquiry.

The total classified and tabulated population was 187,243. Of these 30,002 males and 30,363 females—total 60,365, or 32 per cent., were married, and 76,227 males and 50,651 females—total 126,878, or 68 per cent., were single. Of the 53,924 persons comprising the population of the city of Sydney and its suburbs 27,099 were males and 26,825 females; of these 9,327 males and 9,930 females—total 19,257, were married; and 17,772 males and 16,895 females—total 34,667, were single.

The religions of the people in the year 1851 were as follow:—

Church of England	93,137
Church of Scotland	18,156
Wesleyan Methodists	10,008
Other Protestants.....	6,472
Roman Catholics	56,899
Jews	979
Mahomedans and Pagans	852
Other persuasions.....	740

The educational condition of the people as stated in the Census of 1851 was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Could not read	35,247	29,263	64,510
Could read only	15,462	16,435	31,897
Could read and write ...	55,520	35,316	90,836

Of those above 21 years of age, viz., 94,361 persons, 12,475 males and 7,010 females—total 19,485, or about 20 per cent., could not read; and 7,222 males and 6,842 females—total 14,064, or nearly 15 per cent., could read only.

The birthplaces of the people are shown in the subjoined table.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Colony.....	40,665	40,726	81,391
England	35,021	16,101	51,122
Wales	376	182	558
Ireland	20,440	18,219	38,659
Scotland	6,531	4,376	10,907
Other British dominions	1,118	837	1,955
Foreign countries	2,078	573	2,651

The proportions per cent. of the birthplaces of the people of the Colony were: New South Wales, 43·5 per cent.; England, 27·3 per cent.; Wales, 0·3 per cent.; Ireland, 20·6 per cent.; Scotland, 5·9 per cent.; the other British dominions, 1 per cent.; and foreign countries, 1·4 per cent.

The occupations of the people in 1851 are enumerated in the following table:—

Commerce, trade, and manufacture	12,423
Agriculture	11,898
Grazing:—	
“Shepherds and persons in the management of sheep”	11,449
“Stockmen and persons in the management of horses and cattle”	4,170
Horticulture	930
Other labourers	10,875
Mechanics and artificers.....	5,857
Domestic servants:—	
Male	3,853
Female	6,594
Clerical profession (clergymen)	283
Legal profession	207
Medical profession	326
Other educated persons	2,188
Alms-people, pensioners, paupers, etc	694
All other occupations	6,337
Residue of population.....	109,159

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that over 58 per cent. of the people were classed under the head of “Residue of population.” This comprised the convicts in Government employment, the women other than domestic servants, and all the children under fourteen, besides a considerable number above that age. A paragraph in the General Report of the Census of 1856 stated that the column headed “Miscellaneous Occupations” comprised Government officers and clerks, the military, publicans, board and lodging-house keepers, cab proprietors, horse dealers, fruiterers, poulterers, and other occupations not mechanical, nor capable of classification under any of the other heads, and that, moreover, this column corresponded with “All other occupations” in the Census of 1851. “All other occupations” was likewise given in 1846. Notwithstanding this fact, the general summary of 1851 enumerates 589 males and 175 females—total, 764, as military, etc., in barracks and guards, over and above the classified and tabulated population of 187,243 persons comprised in the foregoing table of occupations. The troops serving in the Colony on the 31st December, 1851, amounted only to 472 of all ranks.

The final branch of inquiry was “Houses.” Under this head were presented the following returns:—Total number of houses in New South Wales and the Queensland

squatting districts (including the reputed county of Stanley), 31,662. Of these 13,303 were built of stone or brick; 18,152 of wood; and 207 of bark or some other inferior material; 21,952 were shingled; 612 slated; and 9,098 covered with bark or thatch, or not roofed in at all; 30,408 were completed, and 1,254 uncompleted; and 29,711 were inhabited, and 1,951 uninhabited. The Moreton Bay and other Queensland districts contained 1,021 houses, of which number 424 were situated in Brisbane and its suburbs, and 156 in the newly planted town of Ipswich. The total number of houses in New South Wales within its approximately existing boundaries was 30,641. Of these 13,192 were built of stone or brick; 17,253 of wood; and 196 of bark or some other inferior material; 21,207 were shingled; 612 slated; and 8,822 covered with bark or thatch, or not roofed in at all; 29,518 were completed, and 1,123 uncompleted; and 28,711 were inhabited, and 1,930 uninhabited. The total number of houses in Sydney and its suburbs was 10,750, of which 8,527 were of stone or brick, and 2,223 of wood; 10,133 were shingled, 546 slated, and 71 barked or thatched; 10,455 were finished, and 295 unfinished; and 9,578 were inhabited, and 1,172 uninhabited.

The changes of population in the “Twenty Old Counties” revealed by the Census of 1851 are shown in the subjoined table. Auckland, given in the statement of 1846, is this year included in the squatting district of Monaro:—

	1846.	1851.
Argyle.....	4,911	5,465
Bathurst.....	4,391	6,405
Bligh	598	1,004
Brisbane	1,406	1,733
Camden	8,323	9,663
Cook	3,598	3,541
Cumberland ..	73,538	81,114
Durham	7,554	7,928
Georgiana	953	1,525
Gloucester	2,399	3,149
Hunter	1,190	1,063
King	1,665	2,505
Macquarie	1,973	1,637
Murray	2,721	3,886
Northumberland	13,335	15,207
Phillip.....	641	674
Roxburgh	2,353	2,538
St. Vincent	2,102	2,572
Wellington.....	970	1,609
Westmoreland	1,575	1,541
	136,196	154,759

Sixteen of the above enumerated counties had increased in population, while four had lost, viz., Cook, 57; Hunter, 127; Macquarie, 336; and Westmoreland, 34.

The differences of population in the commissioners', now styled squatting, districts were as follow :—

	1846.	1851.
Bligh	788	1,291
Clarence.....	1,225	1,721
Lachlan	2,198	2,892
Liverpool Plains	2,110	2,385
Macleay	466	391
Monaro (including Auckland)	3,004	3,689
Murrumbidgee	2,592	4,671
New England	2,231	4,197
Wellington	1,199	1,512
Western Lower Darling.....	.....	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	.....	291
Gwydir ..	.....	737
	15,813	23,909

It will be noted that there are increases in all these squatting districts with the sole exception of Macleay. Three new districts appear on the census statement, viz., Western Lower Darling, and Eastern Lower Darling, probably included in previous censuses in either the Lachlan or the Murrumbidgee; and Gwydir, in all likelihood previously returned in the Liverpool Plains District.

The differences of population in the Queensland districts were:—

	1846.	1851.
Reputed county of Stanley ...	1,599	4,787
Squatting Districts.		
Moreton.....	268	272
Darling Downs.....	658	2,173
Burnett .....	.....	852
Maranoa .....	.....	85
Wide Bay .....	.....	406
	2,525	8,575

In the foregoing statement Burnett, Maranoa and Wide Bay were new districts; but the country explored by Mitchell, Leichhardt, and others, appears not to have been yet settled.

The population of the county of Cumberland in 1851 was 81,114; of these 53,924 resided in Sydney and its suburbs, as against a metropolitan population of 45,312 in the year 1846. This shows an increment of 8,612, or about 19 per cent., while the whole county of Cumberland shows an increase of only 7,576, or 10 per cent. If the population of the city and suburbs be subtracted, the rest of the county would appear to have lost to the extent of 1,036, or nearly 4 per cent. The population of the city

and suburbs at the census of 1851 is given in the sub-joined table:—

THE CITY.	
Gipps Ward	6,862
Brishane Ward	6,220
Bourke Ward.....	5,456
Phillip Ward	11,600
Macquarie Ward	4,997
Cook Ward.....	9,105
	44,240
THE SUBURBS.	
Balmain	1,397
Camperdown	503
Canterbury	473
Chippendale	387
The Glebe	1,575
Newtown.....	925
O'Connell Town.....	560
Paddington	1,389
Redfern ..	1,205
St. Leonards	737
Surry Hills ..	533
	9,684
	53,924

The total urban population of New South Wales within its present boundaries was 82,897, and the smallest town enumerated in the Census of 1851, as in that of 1846, was Ailsa in the county of Bligh, which now possessed 14 inhabitants, viz., 8 males and 6 females.

The principal towns of the Colony, outside the metropolis, showed the following fluctuations since the Census of 1846:—

	1846.	1851.	Rate per cent.
Parramatta	4,454	4,128	7 decrease.
Liverpool	601	392	35 "
Windsor	1,679	1,435	15 "
Richmond.....	746	736	1 "
Newcastle..	1,471	1,340	9 "
Port Macquarie..	819	519	38 "
Maitland East ...	910	1,099	21 increase.
Maitland West..	2,409	3,131	30 "
Bathurst	1,883	2,252	20 "
Goulburn	1,171	1,518	21 "
Morpeth	635	734	12 "
Yass	274	653	138 "
Singleton	565	630	11 "
Armidale .....	.....	556	.....
Campbelltown ...	541	533	1 decrease.
Wollongong	515	501	3 "
Albury	65	442	580 increase.
Penrith	291	416	43 "
Gundagai	87	397	356 "
Queanbeyan	208	372	79 "
Camden	242	342	41 "
Kelso	464	339	27 decrease.
Grafton .....	.....	319	.....
Raymond Terrace	263	313	19 increase.
Carcoar	73	303	315 "
Mudgee ...	131	292	123 "
Tamworth.....	.....	254	.....
Wagga Wagga...	.....	221	.....

Of the above 28 towns nine, viz., Parramatta, Liverpool, Windsor, Richmond, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Campbelltown, Wollongong, and Kelso, had lost in population, while Armidale, Grafton, Tamworth, and Wagga Wagga appear on a census statement for the first time.

The following 16 towns also appear for the first time in a census report:—Aberdeen, Binalong, Bombala, Bowning, Cooma, Dubbo, Emu, Kempsey, Kiama, Molong West, Orange, Seaham, Tumut, Warialda, Wee Waa, and Wellington. In the enumeration of 1846, Petersham and Broulee were mentioned as being among the towns of the Colony. In 1851 no reference was made to either.

The urban population of that part of the Colony comprising the northern squatting districts, and the reputed county of Stanley, was 4,333; the towns being:—

	1846.	1851.	Increase per cent.
Brisbane	960	2,543	165
Ipswich	103	932	805
Drayton	...	200	.....
Gayndah	...	92	.....
Maryborough ...	...	299	.....
Warwick	...	267	.....

The last-mentioned four appear for the first time in a census statement.

THE POPULATION IN 1856.

The Census of 1856 was taken under the provisions of an Act (19 Victoria, No. 5) dated the 27th July, 1855, which differed but slightly from the preceding census Act. The allowance to collectors was raised to twenty shillings per diem for those employed on foot, and five-and-twenty for those on horseback. This was double the rate in the case of men on foot to that paid in 1851, but it was due, doubtless, to the general rise in wages throughout the Colony, sequent on the gold discoveries that characterised this period. The number of persons employed in collecting returns was 300.

The Census of 1856 was taken on the night preceding Saturday, 1st of March, and the results were tabulated according to police districts, counties, and commissioners' districts, city of Sydney and suburbs, towns and villages throughout the Colony, and hundreds and parishes in the county of Cumberland, besides summary tables, a table of population with regard to area, and a synopsis of the whole. After the publication of the general report the population of the Colony was tabulated according to electoral districts, of which there were thirty-four, comprising counties, pastoral districts, and boroughs and towns.

At the taking of this census, Police Magistrates, Crown Lands Commissioners, and Benches of Magistrates were relieved of the duty previously imposed on them of making abstracts of returns, on account of the inaccurate manner in which this work had been performed at preceding censuses. The necessary subdivisions of the Colony numbered about 400, and the householders' schedules received numbered 43,094, and accounted for a total population of 266,189 persons.

This census was distinguished by being the last of the series taken between the decennial periods adopted by the United Kingdom. It was, moreover, the first census of New South Wales supplemented by a general report. This was supplied by Mr. Christopher Rolleston, then Registrar-General, and afterwards Auditor-General, of the Colony, under whose supervision the work of enumeration was carried out.

The actual population of New South Wales in 1856 was 269,722, of whom 150,488 were males and 119,234 females. It had therefore increased 41·2 per cent. since the taking of the census at the preceding quinquennial period, the gross increase for the five years being 78,723, viz., 40,845 males and 37,878 females, or about 37·3 per cent. for the males and 46·6 per cent. for the females. The annual increase was about 7·16 per cent., or 6·54 per cent. for the males and 7·94 per cent. for the females. The proportion between the sexes in 1856 was 55·79 males to 44·21 females. At the preceding census it was 60·53 to 39·47.

In what is known as New South Wales at the present time, there resided 136,597 males and 112,510 females, or a total of 249,107, and in the Moreton Bay districts (including the reputed county of Stanley), 10,494 males and 6,588 females, or a total of 17,082. As, however, the adjustment of the boundaries was made in police districts, and not in commissioners' areas, the population of New South Wales, as defined by its present limits, was more accurately 249,282, and of what is now known as Queensland, 16,907. Besides the foregoing, the following items are recorded as untabulated and unclassified, viz., in 5 wayside inns and private houses, 24 persons; in 139 colonial vessels in Port Jackson, 1,014 males and 113 females; in 145 colonial vessels at sea, 1,391 males and 10 females; in 28 British vessels in Port Jackson, 754 males and 4 females, and in 15 foreign vessels in the same harbour, 218 males and 5 females. Of the 3,509 persons on board these various ships, 3,115 belonged to the crews. The total of the unclassified and untabulated population was, therefore, 3,397 males and 136 females, in all, 3,533 persons, which number being added to the combined total of the populations of New South Wales and the northern squatting districts shows the entire population of the Colony in 1856 to have been 269,722, of whom 150,488 were males and 119,234 females.

The population within the limits of location was given as 228,395. Of these, 218,520, viz., 116,701 males and 101,819 females, resided in the settled portion of the Colony known as the "Twenty Old Counties." The population

without the boundaries of location numbered 37,794. Of these, 30,587, viz., 19,896 males and 10,691 females, resided in the squatting districts within the present boundaries of the Colony. Notwithstanding the considerable increase in the number of residents since the Census of 1851, there was a continuous movement of population from the Colony of New South Wales to the Victorian gold-fields, estimated as being as high as 1,000 persons a month. Mr. Rolleston, in his general report on the Census of 1856, states his belief that over 30,000 persons, and these principally able-bodied adults, had crossed the river Murray to the gold-fields of the south, and had never returned. He submits the following table in confirmation of this opinion:—

The population of Victoria, according to the census of 1851	77,345
Arrivals by sea to 30th April, 1854.....	227,647
Departures to same date	89,373
	138,274
	215,619

The Victorian Census of the 26th April, 1854, showed a total of 236,798, or a difference of 21,179.

This difference the Registrar-General considers to have been fairly assignable to an increase arising from undetected arrivals by sea and overland, besides the probable excess of births over deaths during the intervening two years. He points out, however, that any great addition from the last cause was highly improbable, as the adults at that period formed over two-thirds of the population of Victoria, and there were only 35,408 married women; hence, the probabilities were that the deaths equalled the births, and that the entire excess of 21,179 was attributable to unrecorded overland immigration. Assuming this view as being correct, the Registrar-General adds 14,118 persons for the loss during the two years from April, 1854 to March, 1856, thus, showing a total loss to the parent colony of 35,297 persons during the five years succeeding the 1st March, 1851.

It is evident enough that there was a loss of population to Victoria during the five years referred to by Mr. Rolleston, but it is doubtful if such loss exceeded 15,000 persons, or 3,000 persons per annum. The assumption that the deaths equalled the births is erroneous, for, during the two years preceding March, 1856, the excess of births was 8,621, and in the three years 1851 to 1854 it is probable that the excess was not less than 12,500, or 21,121 for the five years, which must be subtracted from the 35,297 set out in Mr. Rolleston's conclusions. The Registrar-General ventures a comment upon this drain on the population of New South Wales, and refers to grave considerations forced

upon the attention of the authorities with regard to the employment of the land fund for immigration purposes.

The ages of the people, as taken at the Census of 1853, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Age Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under two years	8,171	8,056	16,227
Two years and under four.....	7,579	7,632	15,211
Four years and under seven	11,179	11,034	22,213
Seven years and under fourteen	23,347	23,260	46,607
Fourteen years and under twenty-one ...	15,795	17,881	33,676
Twenty-one years and under forty-five ...	58,464	41,768	100,232
Forty-five years and under sixty.....	17,480	7,455	24,935
Sixty years and upwards	5,076	2,012	7,088
	147,091	119,098	266,189
Unclassified shipping, etc.	3,397	136	3,533
Total	150,488	119,234	269,722

From these figures it appears that the disparity of the sexes was gradually diminishing. In 1851, as the report points out, there were on an average 748 females to every 1,000 males, whereas in 1856 the number had risen to 792, or an increase of 44 females to every 1,000 males during the quinquennium. The excess of males was, moreover, confined to the adult population, there being under 21 years of age an excess of females over males of 1,792, which excess, as at the previous census, occurs principally in the age period from 14 to 21 years.

The persons under 21 years numbered 133,934, and formed 50·3 per cent. of the population; the children under 14 years numbered 100,258, and formed 37·7 per cent. of the population; the persons of 21 years and upwards to 45 numbered 100,232, and formed 37·7 per cent. of the population; while those of 45 years and over numbered 32,023, and formed 12 per cent. of the population.

Dealing with the numbers returned at different ages, Mr. Rolleston notices a peculiarity observed by all census-takers, the excess at the decennial and quinquennial periods, and remarks that a large portion of the inhabitants of the colony appeared to forget their exact ages, and that room was afforded for doubt on the part of those who were apt to cavil at the returns of the ages of ladies in the middle period of life. He had, however, no reason for thinking that the supposed general tendency of women to understate their ages had materially impaired the general truthfulness of the returns.

It was found that 88,837 persons, viz., 44,524 males and 44,313 females, or 33·4 per cent. were married, and 177,352, viz., 102,567 males and 74,785 females, or 66·6 per cent. were single. Since the taking of the Census of 1851 the proportion of married people to the whole population had increased as follows:—

	Males. (Married.)	Females. (Married.)
1851	30,002	30,363
1856	44,524	44,313

But while the married males had increased 2·1 per cent., the married females had decreased 0·2 per cent. in regard to the total population.

Of the 69,173 persons who composed the population of the city of Sydney and its suburbs, 24,877, viz., 11,994 males and 12,883 females, were married, and 44,296, viz., 21,937 males and 22,359 females, were single. This tabulation is termed "Social and Domestic Condition," and appended thereto is a statement setting forth the particulars gathered in respect to dwelling-houses.

The religions of the people follow the tabulation of 1851, with the exception that the class "Other Protestants" no longer includes Congregationalists, who are given separately. For the first time also the sex in relation to religious persuasion is given. The figures submitted exhibit the following proportions:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	76,485	55,627	132,112
Presbyterians	15,267	12,536	27,803
Wesleyans	7,936	7,668	15,604
Congregationalists	1,523	1,546	3,069
Other Protestants	2,539	1,722	4,261
Roman Catholics	39,927	38,942	78,869
Hebrews	835	599	1,434
Mahomedans and Pagans	1,892	43	1,940
Other Persuasions	687	410	1,097

For the first time in the history of the census in New South Wales, the educational condition of the people was taken in combination with religious persuasion; the latter being given in the following five classes, viz., Church of England, Presbyterian, other Protestants, Roman Catholics, and other denominations. The subjoined table shows this classification:—

Denomination.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.
Church of England	40,220	16,964	74,928
Presbyterian	6,635	3,409	17,759
Other Protestants	5,428	3,086	14,420
Roman Catholics	32,452	12,534	33,883
Other Denominations	1,838	283	2,350
	86,573	36,276	143,340

Of those above 21 years of age, viz., 132,255 persons—13,732 males and 9,062 females, total 22,794, or 17 per cent., could not read, and 6,924 males and 8,955 females, total, 15,879, or 12 per cent., could read only, the balance, 60,364 males and 33,218 females, total, 93,582, or 71 per cent., being able to read and write.

With regard to the birthplaces of the people the tables for 1856 have been amplified, and distinguish those born in the United States of America, China, Germany, and France, from which countries a considerable immigration had been attracted by the discovery of gold, and by the high rate of wages given to all skilled labourers.

The information respecting the native-born was this year of so vague a character, and the general term Australia occurred so frequently as a birthplace, that it was thought better to throw the two lines "New South Wales" and "Other Australian Colonies and New Zealand" together under one head. At previous censuses no attempt had ever been made to separate New South Wales from the other Australasian colonies as a birthplace, the line "In the Colony" apparently standing for the entire continent and the islands of Tasmania and New Zealand. The columns "British America" and "Other British Dominions" were believed to be together equivalent to the "Other British Dominions" of the Census of 1851.

Immigration from England and Wales had raised the proportion of females from these countries considerably, though males and females together remained at about the same per-centage; this was also the case with Scotland, while Ireland showed a diminution of 2 per cent. The greatest increase, viz., of 2·3 per cent., appeared, however, under the heading of "Other Foreign Countries" according to the grouping of the Census of 1851, and this was made up principally of German and Chinese immigrants. The Australian-born seem to have suffered a reduction of 1 per cent. Mr. Rolleston had, even at this early date, occasion to deplore the results of Chinese immigration.

The following table gives the birthplaces of the people according to the Census of 1856:—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia and New Zealand	56,592	56,522	113,114
England and Wales	47,601	26,697	74,298
Scotland	9,659	6,674	16,333
Ireland	24,204	25,933	50,137
British America	151	42	193
Other British dominions	1,333	829	2,162
France	380	191	571
Germany	3,458	1,787	5,245
United States of America	656	135	791
China	1,800	6	1,806
Other foreign countries	1,257	282	1,539

The Census report, but not the tables appended to it, distinguishes the line "Australasia and New Zealand" thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Colony	53,418	53,392	106,810
In unspecified Australian colonies and New Zealand	3,174	3,130	6,304
	56,592	56,522	113,114

The proportions per cent. of the birthplaces of the entire population of the Colony were—Australasia and New Zealand, 42·49; England and Wales, 27·91; Scotland, 6·14; Ireland, 18·84; British America, 0·07; other

British dominions, 0·81; France, 0·21; Germany, 1·97; the United States of America, 0·30; China, 0·68; and other foreign countries, 0·58.

The table giving the occupations of the people was enlarged by the addition of six new heads of classification, distinguishing—(1) persons employed in the cultivation of the vine from horticulturists and from the general agricultural population; the mining population from others of the labouring class under the heads, (2) miners in precious metals, (3) miners in inferior metals, and (4) miners in coal; (5) schoolmasters and persons engaged in teaching from “Other educated persons” or from “other occupations,” under one of which heads they had been tabulated in former statements; and (6) seafaring men temporarily resident on shore—in Sydney and the outports of the Colony—who would otherwise have been given in the column of “Miscellaneous Occupations,” already considered sufficiently comprehensive without the addition of the maritime population. The Census of 1851 classed trade, commerce, and manufacture together; in 1856 trade and commerce constituted one tabulation, and persons engaged in manufactures were transferred to the column “Artificers and skilled workmen.” For the purpose of comparison the total of the two lines must be considered, thus:—

	1851.	1856.
Trade and commerce	12,423	6,094
Mechanics and artificers	5,857	17,326
	18,280	23,420

representing 8·8 per cent. of the total population in 1856 as against 9·8 per cent. in 1851. Sex was also distinguished in the classification of occupations in 1856, as shown in the following table:—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Trade and commerce.....	5,652	442	6,094
Agriculture.....	16,728	.....	16,728
Grazing—Sheep.....	8,532	.....	8,532
Cattle and horses.....	3,855	.....	3,855
Horticulture.....	1,093	.....	1,093
Wine-growing.....	126	.....	126
Mining—in precious metals.....	4,451	.....	4,451
„ inferior metals.....	29	.....	29
„ coal.....	371	.....	371
Artificers and skilled workmen.....	17,326	.....	17,326
Unskilled labourers.....	15,446	.....	15,446
Seafaring men (not including those unclassified).....	2,146	.....	2,146
Domestic service.....	4,311	12,375	16,686
Learned professions—Legal.....	233	.....	233
„ Medical.....	441	.....	441
„ Clerical.....	293	.....	293
Teachers.....	698	662	1,360
Other educated professions.....	437	14	451
Almspeople and paupers (old and infirm).....	716	314	1,030
Miscellaneous occupations.....	10,309	6,976	17,285
Occupations not stated (or none).....	53,898	98,315	152,213
	147,091	119,098	266,189

The persons employed in agriculture had increased during the quinquennium by 4,830, the figures for the two periods being:—

1851.....	11,898
1856.....	16,728

The number of persons who found employment in pastoral pursuits fell from 15,619 in 1851 to 12,387 in 1856, notwithstanding an increase of over a million in sheep and half that number in cattle. The decrease in the number of hands was not due, as has been supposed, to improvements effected in the management of station properties, but to the desertion of shepherds, and persons tending cattle, who left the uneventful life of the pastoralist to join in the search for gold, principally, however, in the neighbouring colony of Victoria.

Concerning those returned as being engaged in mining, Registrar-General Rolleston remarked in his report that the number seemed small indeed, particularly of those employed on the gold-fields of the Colony, the Census showing only 4,451 so occupied. He insists, however, that these figures indicated only those residing on the gold-fields on the 1st of March, 1851, actually engaged in digging for the precious metal, and probably comprising not more than one-third of the number of persons who at different seasons of the year were in the habit of leaving their usual callings to try their luck at digging for gold.

Since the last census the number of females employed in domestic service had very largely increased. From the month of January, 1851, to the same month in 1856, no less than 15,507 females over 14 years of age were said by Mr. Rolleston to have been introduced into the Colony at the public cost, and 3,344 more at their own expense, or a total of 18,851—a number for the greater part available for domestic service. The increase in domestic servants, male and female, for the five years was 6,239. The following are the figures for the two periods:—

	Males.	Females.
1851.....	3,853	6,594
1856.....	4,311	12,375

Almspeople and paupers included also lunatics, but not children in orphan schools. Nearly all those classed under this heading belonged to the districts of Sydney and Parramatta, where large Government establishments were maintained for “paupers, lunatics, and suchlike.”

The “Miscellaneous Occupations” comprised Government officers and clerks, the military, publicans, board and lodging-house keepers, cab proprietors, horse dealers, fruiterers, poulterers, and other occupations not mechanical, forming altogether a very curious assortment of pursuits

to be classified under one heading. The column "No Occupation, or Not Stated," covered chiefly women and children, and showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on the preceding census.

Under the branch of inquiry "Houses" the returns gave an average of 6·3 persons to every inhabited dwelling, including tents and drays at the diggings and on the roads, and the ships containing classified persons. Iron for the first time was mentioned as having entered into the construction of houses, 229 metal buildings, and 1,214 buildings roofed with metal, being enumerated in this tabulation. A great increase was shown in the number of stone and brick houses, while wooden buildings of an inferior description, and roofed with bark, which were not previously considered under a separate heading, were now classified. The following figures exhibit the facts relating to the housing of the people in 1856:—

District.	Brick and Stone.	Metal.	Weather-board, Slab, or inferior.	Total.
Sydney—City	7,941	96	1,568	9,605
" Suburbs	1,854	59	1,271	3,184
	9,795	155	2,839	12,789
Remainder of New South Wales within its present boundaries...	5,562	71	20,951	26,584
	15,357	226	23,790	39,373
Brisbane and suburbs	203	2	627	832
Remainder of Moreton Bay and other northern squatting districts	48	1	1,225	1,274
	251	3	1,852	2,106
Total for the whole Colony...	15,608	229	25,642	41,479

The roofing of habitations was as follows:—

District.	Slated.	Shingled.	Metal.	Bark or Interior.
Sydney and suburbs	1,875	9,941	713	260
Remainder of New South Wales as at present bounded	299	13,224	492	12,569
Brisbane and suburbs .....	.....	761	5	66
Remainder—Moreton Bay, etc...	4	787	4	479
Total	2,178	24,713	1,214	13,374

Of the total number of houses in the Colony, 2,295 were uncompleted, and 1,490 were uninhabited. There were besides the 41,479 houses above enumerated, 1,850 "other residences," consisting of 1,725 tents, 50 drays, and 75 ships. Of these, 20 tents were within the boundaries of the city of Sydney, and 34 in its suburbs. The remainder of the number of tents, viz., 1,671, were pitched chiefly on

the sites of the recent gold discoveries, the greatest number being in the county of Wellington. The ships enumerated are those only that contained a portion of the classified population.

The changes of population in the "Twenty Old Counties" during the five years from census to census were:—

	1851.	1856.
Argyle	5,465	6,521
Bathurst	6,405	8,409
Bligh	1,004	698
Brisbane	1,733	2,325
Camden	9,663	15,821
Cook	3,541	4,331
Cumberland	81,114	108,982
Durham	7,928	10,445
Georgiana	1,525	1,838
Gloucester	3,149	4,567
Hunter	1,063	1,251
King	2,505	3,097
Macquarie	1,637	2,405
Murray	3,886	4,129
Northumberland	15,207	23,152
Phillip	674	1,051
Roxburgh	2,538	5,695
St. Vincent	2,572	5,462
Wellington	1,609	6,246
Westmoreland	1,541	2,095
	154,759	218,520

From this table it appears that eight counties, viz., Camden, Gloucester, Macquarie, Northumberland, Phillip, Roxburgh, St. Vincent, and Wellington, had increased in population much above the general average of the Colony, the increase being greatest in the county of Wellington, which had added to its population in five years no less than 288 per cent. This was occasioned by the discovery of the large deposits of gold in the Western District. The county of Bligh had, on the contrary, decreased in population to the extent of 30 per cent., which Mr. Rolleston accounts for by the reduction of the number of sheep and cattle depastured within its limits.

The differences of population in the squatting or commissioners' districts were as follow:—

	1851.	1856.
Murrumbidgee	4,671	6,307
New England	4,197	5,508
Monaro	3,689	4,982
Liverpool Plains	2,385	3,313
Lachlan	2,892	3,119
Clarence	1,721	2,359
Wellington	1,512	1,539
Bligh	1,291	1,353
Gwydir	737	1,011
Macleay	391	657
Lower Darling	423	279
Albert .....	.....	160
	23,909	30,587

The squatting district of Macleay had, it will be seen from the above figures, increased by 68 per cent., a rate considerably beyond that of the general average. In the preceding quinquennium the same district had decreased by 16 per cent. Albert, comprising some 30,000 square

miles in the north-western portion of the Colony, doubtless previously included in the Darling District, appears for the first time in the census statement as a squatting district.

The differences of population for the two periods in the districts which were afterwards formed into the colony of Queensland were:—

	1851.	1856.
Reputed county of Stanley	4,787	9,875
Commissioners' Districts.		
Darling Downs.....	2,173	3,977
Burnett	852	1,309
Wide Bay	406	669
Moreton	272	527
Maranoa	85	110
Leichhardt .....	.....	328
Port Curtis .....	.....	287
	<u>8,575</u>	<u>17,082</u>

This table shows a general increase of over 99 per cent. for the total number of districts, including the reputed county of Stanley. In order to keep pace with the expansion of settlement and the growth of the squatting interests in the north, two new districts, viz., Port Curtis and Leichhardt, were formed to the northward of the Burnett and Wide Bay Districts, extending beyond the 23rd parallel of south latitude, and embracing an area of over 40,000 square miles. These districts, though at the time of the Census thinly occupied, were deemed capable of depasturing a vast amount of stock and supporting a large population. The boundaries of Queensland as delimited by the Act of Separation, do not exactly coincide with the boundaries of the districts as above detailed. As it is quite evident that the difference must have occurred in the country aligning the frontier of the northern colony, some portions of the districts of Moreton, Darling Downs, and Maranoa were probably allotted to the mother province.

The population of the county of Cumberland in 1856 was 108,982, of whom 69,173 resided in the city of Sydney and its suburbs, as detailed in the following table:—

THE CITY.		
Gipps Ward	7,444	
Brisbane Ward.....	6,931	
Bourke Ward	5,415	
Phillip Ward	13,211	
Macquarie Ward	5,123	
Cook Ward	15,234	
		53,358
THE SUBURBS.		
Balmain	2,224	
Camperdown	872	
Canterbury	390	
Chippendale	829	
The Glebe	3,107	
Newtown	1,515	
O'Connell Town	1,020	
Paddington	2,642	
Redfern	2,276	
St. Leonards.....	464	
Surry Hills	476	
		15,815
Total for City and suburbs		69,173

The metropolitan population of 1851 was 53,924, hence there was a gain for the quinquennium of 15,249 or 28 per cent. The whole county of Cumberland during the same period had increased in population by 27,868 or 34 per cent. Exclusive of the city of Sydney and suburbs, the county had gained 12,619 inhabitants, or 46 per cent. on the population of the same area in 1851. In the census report of 1861 the population of the suburbs was given in registry districts, and reference was made to the total population of 1856 for the same areas, but not a single district was distinguished. The total population of the suburban registry districts in 1856 was given as 28,223, and if these figures be accepted the total metropolitan population for that year was 81,581 within the present boundaries, excepting Ryde and Hunter's Hill, the population of which cannot be given previous to 1861. The increase shown in the population of the county of Cumberland since the taking of the census in 1851 was due, therefore, to the expansion of the suburbs of Sydney outside the old suburban boundaries. Taking the metropolitan population as given in the foregoing table, viz., 69,173, the total urban population of New South Wales within its present boundaries was 112,137, and the smallest town enumerated was Wingham, in the county of Macquarie, with thirty-one inhabitants, viz., 14 males and 17 females.

The towns of the Colony which first appeared on a census statement in and prior to 1836 presented the following changes:—

Towns.	1851.	1856.	Increase per cent.
Parramatta	4,128	5,429	32
Liverpool	392	627	60
Windsor	1,435	1,781	24
Richmond	736	880	20
Newcastle	1,340	1,404	5
Port Macquarie	519	495	5 decr.
Maitland East	1,099	1,655	51
Maitland West	3,131	4,441	42

The towns which first made their appearance in a census statement in 1841 and subsequently showed the following fluctuations between the two census periods:—

	1851.	1856.	Rate per cent.
Bathurst	2,252	3,249	44 increase.
Goulburn.....	1,518	1,779	17 "
Morpeth	734	1,472	101 "
Wollongong	501	864	72 "
Armidale	556	857	54 "
Mudgee	292	803	175 "
Singleton.....	630	739	17 "
Yass	633	660	1 "
Grafton	319	655	105 "
Albury.....	442	645	46 "
Campbelltown	533	627	18 "
Raymond Terrace.....	313	551	76 "
Sofala .....	.....	528	.....
Penrith	416	517	24 increase.
Braidwood	212	507	139 "

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

	1851.	1856.	Rate per cent.
Queanbeyan	372	504	35 increase.
Kiama	199	495	149 "
Camden	342	458	31 "
Muswellbrook	204	450	121 "
Tamworth	254	448	76 "
Hinton .....	.....	418	.....
Stroud .....	.....	368	.....
Carcoar	303	364	20 increase.
Dungog	286	356	24 "
Gundagai	397	347	13 decrease.
Kelso	339	343	1 increase.
Wagga	221	336	52 "
Bombala	123	319	159 "
Clarence Town	193	295	53 "
Gosford	211	272	29 "
Tumut	64	256	300 "
Scone	180	244	36 "
Orange	28	236	743 "
Eden	120	235	96 "
Wellington	29	228	686 "
Merriwa	123	205	67 "
Panbula .....	.....	203	.....

Fifteen new townships or villages were added to those enumerated on the last occasion. These were, besides Hinton, Panbula, Sofala, and Stroud mentioned above, Deniliquin, Gerringong, Hexham, Jugiong, Moruya (which here takes the place of Broulee of former censuses as the seaport to the Araluen back country), Upper Picton, St. Mary's, Tenterfield, Tinonee, Wellingrove, and Wingham. Nine townships or villages which had a place in the Census of 1851 were not on this occasion thought important enough for separate enumeration. These were Ailsa, Boyd, Bowning, Dubbo, Molong, Montefiores, Nurea, Seaham, and Wee Waa.

The urban population in the districts which were afterwards erected into the colony of Queensland had increased from 4,333 in 1851 to 8,427 in 1856. The towns numbered eight, and presented the following figures for the two periods :—

	1851.	1856.	Increase per cent.
Brisbane and Suburbs	2,543	4,395	73
Dalby .....	.....	109	...
Drayton	200	263	32
Gayndah	92	152	65
Gladstone .....	.....	224	...
Ipswich	932	2,459	164
Maryborough	299	353	18
Warwick	267	472	77

Of the foregoing Dalby and Gladstone appear in a census statement for the first time. The enumeration of 1856 marks the final appearance of these towns in the statistical reports of New South Wales.

For the first time in any census the population of the Colony was presented in an appendix according to electoral districts. An electoral Act (14 Victoria, No. 48), passed in 1851, had divided the Colony into 31 districts. This Act was amended by 18 and 19 Victoria, No. 54, which increased the number of districts to thirty-four, and it was according to this division that the people were enumerated in 1856 in electoral districts. A new electoral Act was, however, passed before the taking of the Census of 1861, therefore any further reference to the population based on such a division would be futile.



CHAPTER XVII.

THE CENSUSES OF 1861, 1871, AND 1881.

THE northern squatting districts of Moreton, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, Maranoa, Leichhardt, and Port Curtis, together with the reputed county of Stanley, were granted an independent administration, and formed into a distinct colony under the name of Queensland, by letters patent bearing date 6th June, 1859, although separation from New South Wales was not consummated until December the 10th of the same year, upon the assumption of office by the first Governor. The population statistics, therefore, have henceforward reference only to what constitutes the colony of New South Wales at the present day, as comprised within the following limits:—On the west by the 141st meridian of east longitude, from its intersection with the river Murray northward to the 29th parallel of south latitude; on the north by the 29th parallel of south latitude to its intersection with the river Macintyre, the boundary then following the course of this stream to its junction with the Dumaresq, and along the latter until it reaches a spur extending from the Main Dividing Range to the junction of the Dumaresq River and the Tenterfield Creek; from this point the spur is followed as far as the main chain, then the latter in a northerly direction until Wilson's Peak is reached; thence the boundary lies in an easterly direction along the Macpherson Range to Point Danger. The eastern boundary is formed by the Pacific Ocean from Point Danger in the north to Cape Howe in the south, the small islands lying off the coast being included within the territory of the Colony. The southern boundary consists of a straight line from Cape Howe to the source of the Indi, one of the upper branches of the river Murray. This source is at the base of Forest Hill, a few miles south of the Pilot Mountain. The southern boundary next follows the course of the Indi, and afterwards the river Murray, until the latter stream is intersected by the 141st meridian of east longitude.

As the results of the enumerations of 1861, 1871, and 1881 will be considered in connection with those of the Census of 1891, it will be necessary only to detail the changes in the method of enumerating, and the provisions of the various Acts authorising the numbering of the people.

The Act (24 Vic., No. 5) regulating the Census of 1861, provided that the day of enumeration should be identical with that chosen for the United Kingdom. The other colonies forming the Australasian group, with the exception of New Zealand and Western Australia, also adopted this day, so that a decided step was taken towards that uniformity in the Census of the British Empire which was at length accomplished in 1881, as related in the chapter of this report dealing with the date of the Census. In 1871 only New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia adopted the Imperial date.

In 1861 enumerators were appointed irrespective of their official position. This was a decided departure from previous custom, and tended in no small degree to the success of the Census. Various minor alterations were made in the schedule, such as the insertion of an inquiry as to infirmity (blind, deaf and dumb), and the relationship, if any, of the person enumerated to the head of the family. A definition of "dwelling" was inserted in the Act. The question of tabulation was left open by the Act, and it was decided to follow as nearly as possible the Imperial procedure. The penalty imposed under the regulations of the Act for refusing to give information or for making a false declaration was limited to £5.

The Census was taken on the 7th of April, and the information was collected according to registry districts, the district registrars of the Colony acting as enumerators. The results were subsequently presented in registry districts, in police districts, in electoral districts (in accordance with the Electoral Act of 1858), in counties and pastoral districts, in towns and villages, in municipalities, and in parishes of the county of Cumberland.

In tabulating the ages of the people, the number of each age was given for successive years up to fifteen, and then in progressive quinquennial periods up to eighty, the last column showing persons of eighty years and upwards.

The table devoted to "Conjugal and Domestic Condition" made provision for exhibiting the following classes—the married, the widowed, the not married, and the unspecified.

The branch of inquiry "Houses and Other Residences" was tabulated with the information relating to conjugal condition, the information as to roofing material formerly deemed of sufficient importance to be ascertained at the census was omitted, but inquiries were instituted for the first time with regard to the number of rooms in each dwelling.

Under the head "Religion," Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists were tabulated together, the latter in all probability being included in "Other Protestants" in former censuses. The "Other Persuasions" of preceding statements now appeared as "Other and Unspecified Persuasions." Education in relation to religion, tabulated for the first time in 1856, is not presented in the Census of 1861, and does not again appear until 1881. The Census of 1856 gave the education of the people in the following age periods: under 4, four and under 7, seven and under 14, fourteen and under 21, twenty-one and under 45, and forty-five and upwards. The age periods in connection with education in 1861 were presented as follow: under 5, and in successive quinquennial periods up to 30, in successive decennial periods from 30 to 50, 50 and upwards, and unspecified.

The birthplaces (erroneously termed "Nationality") enumerated those born in each of the seven Australasian colonies; India was given as a separate classification, and a column was provided for the unspecified.

The tabulation of the occupations showed some improvement upon that of 1856. It coincides, as the report points out, in all material respects with the classification employed in England, and also that generally adopted, with slight modifications to suit local requirements, by all the Australasian colonies. Nevertheless, it has no claims to scientific precision, and in many respects borders upon the absurd.

The tabulation of the people in counties and squatting districts showed an addition of one to the latter, viz., Warrego, while Monaro continued to embrace the reputed county of Auckland. The suburbs of Sydney, as detailed in the census statement of 1861 under the heading of "Towns and Villages," were Balmain, The Glebe, Paddington, Redfern, St. Leonards, Waterloo, and Woollahra. The metropolitan population was, however, given at this census according to registry districts. For the sake of comparison with the results of each subsequent census the registry district of Ryde has to be included. The city of Sydney, which in 1856 comprised six wards, now comprised eight, the two new wards being Denison and Fitzroy. The number of towns in the Colony had been increased since the Census of 1856 by thirty-three, viz., Adelong, Avisford,

Bega, Belford, Burrowa, Cowra, Cundletown, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Gunnedah, Hargraves, Hay, Inverell, Jerry's Plains, Largs, Lochinvar, Merrendee, Moama, Molong, Montefiores, Muringo, Murrumburrah, Peel, Rylstone, Shellharbour, Tambaroora, Taree, Tomago, Tena, Walcha, Wentworth, and Wilberforce. The towns of Dubbo, Molong, and Montefiores were given in the Census of 1851, while the following eight towns, given in the Census of 1856, were this year omitted:—Aberdeen, Bungonia, Hexham, Narellan, St. Albans, St. Aubins, Wellingrove, and Wingham. All the towns given in the statement of 1861 contained within defined boundaries 100 inhabitants or more.

An entirely new feature of the Census of 1861 was the classification of the people according to municipalities, an Act (22 Vic., No. 13) having been passed in 1858, providing for the establishment of municipal institutions outside the city of Sydney, which had already been the second time incorporated under a special Act passed in 1857. The following twenty-three towns and districts had, up to the taking of the Census of 1861, availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, viz.:—Albury, Balmain, Central Illawarra, Cudgong, The Glebe, Goulburn, Grafton, Hunter's Hill, Kiama, Mudgee, Newcastle, Orange, Paddington, Randwick, Redfern, St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, Shellharbour, Shoalhaven, Waterloo, Waverley, Wollongong, and Woollahra.

The Act (33 Victoria, No. 12), dated 4th May, 1870, for the regulation of the census taken on the 2nd April, 1871, was to all intents and purposes a duplicate of the preceding census Act; the penalty for any violation of its provisions was, however, this year raised to £20, and the operation of the Act was extended in order to secure returns relating to the live stock and agricultural produce in the Colony.

For the purposes of enumeration the whole of the territory of New South Wales was divided into ninety-one districts, corresponding with the registration districts already established, the boundaries of some of which were altered for the convenience of the work, so as to give to each as nearly as possible a maximum population of 10,000 inhabitants, in order that such area might be conveniently superintended by one person acting as an enumerator. The divisions of the Colony under which the information was grouped were similar to those adopted in 1861.

The tabulation of the results of the Census of 1871 differed from that of 1861 in a few particulars. In the education table the information collected was presented inclusive and exclusive of Chinese and aborigines, and the latter appear to have been noticed for the first time.

The ages of the people were given as in the preceding Census, with these differences—new columns, 20 and under 21, and 21 and under 25, took the place of the 20 and under 25 column of the 1861 enumeration, while persons 80 years of age and under 100 were given distinct from those over 100.

The details formerly classified under the heading of "Conjugal and Domestic Condition" now appeared under that of "Social Condition," and the information of this kind was tabulated in the age periods of "under 15," "15 and under 20," "20 and under 21," "21 and under 25," then in periods of 5 years up to 40, from 40 to 80 in periods of 10 years, 80 and upwards, and ages unspecified.

Under the heading of "Religion" the following new columns were given:—"Other Methodists," Baptists, Unitarians, Protestants undescribed, and Catholics undescribed; while "Other Persuasions" and "Unspecified Persuasions," which formed one branch of information in 1861, were separated, and the "Mahomedans and Pagans" of the previous census were given only as "Pagans" in 1871, the Mahomedans apparently having been included in "Other Persuasions."

The education of the people was tabulated in 1871 as in 1861, with this difference—the age period of from 20 to 25 was separated into 20 and under 21, and 21 and under 25; while the column devoted to those who could not read was specified as embracing Chinese and aborigines.

The birthplaces tabulation continued to be termed "Nationality," notwithstanding the fact that the nationalities of the people were given in a table distinct from the birthplaces, which at this census included the aborigines. India and British America, separately given in 1861, were in 1871 embraced by the general term of British Possessions, while those born at sea, also previously classed under that general term, were given a line to themselves. Under "Foreign Countries" appeared for the first time the islands in the South Pacific.

The presentation of the details classified under the heading of "Occupations" was an improvement upon that of the Census of 1861. The people were arranged in thirteen classes, and these classes were again divided in sub-orders in which the various trades and professions therein embraced were consecutively enumerated. The classification continued, however, to be vague and unscientific, and much confusion was shown in the grouping of utterly diverse occupations under a common head. But this remark applies to all methods of arrangement

of the pursuits of the people that followed the English method of making the material upon which persons worked the basis of classification.

The branch of inquiry denominated "Houses" was given only in the summary tables. The distinction of iron as a building material was no longer made; the number of rooms, information as to which was collected in 1861, was not in 1871 recorded; but in the latter year the inhabited were distinguished from the uninhabited dwellings, a difference neglected in the tabulation of the preceding census.

The tabulation of the people in counties presented a great number of changes, the surveyed and located "Twenty Old Counties" were increased to twenty-five, the new names being Buccleuch, Cowley, Gordon, Harden, and Lincoln, although the greater portion of their population was included in the old squatting districts.

The Albert pastoral district comprised portions of the two registry districts of Bourke and Menindie, and was the only large area not subdivided into counties.

The pastoral district of Bligh comprised the counties of Gowen, Napier, and Ewenmar, and portions of the counties of Lincoln, Leichhardt, and Gregory.

The pastoral district of the Clarence comprised the counties of Clarence, Fitzroy, Rous, and Richmond, and portions of the counties of Drake, Buller, and Gresham.

The pastoral district of the Darling comprised the counties of Wentworth, Taila, Tara, Perry, and Windeyer, and part of the registry districts of Balranald and Menindie.

The pastoral district of the Gwydir comprised the counties of Burnett, Murchison, Conrallie, Benarba, and Stapylton, and a portion of the county of Arrawatta.

The pastoral district of the Lachlan comprised the counties of Monteagle, Forbes, Dowling, Gipps, Bland, Clarendon, Cooper, and Bourke, a portion of the county of Harden, and a part of the registry district of Hay.

The pastoral district of Liverpool Plains comprised the counties of White, Buckland, Pottinger, Nandewar, Darling, and Jamison, and portions of the counties of Denham, Baradine, Parry, and Inglis.

The pastoral district of the Macleay comprised the county of Raleigh and a portion of the county of Dudley.

The pastoral district of Monaro comprised the counties of Auckland, Wellesley, Dampier, Beresford, and Wallace, and portions of the counties of Cowley and Buccleuch.

The pastoral district of the Murrumbidgee comprised the counties of Goulburn, Hume, Selwyn, Denison, Urana, Townsend, Wynyard, Cadell, Wakool, and Mitchell, and part of the registry districts of Balranald and Hay.

The pastoral district of New England comprised the counties of Sandon, Hardinge, Vernon, Hawes, Gough, Clive, and Clarke, and portions of the counties of Inglis, Parry, Dudley, Arrawatta, Drake, Buller, and Gresham.

The pastoral district of the Warrego comprised the counties of Narran, Finch, and Clyde, portions of the counties of Denham, Barradine, and Leichhardt, and part of the registry district of Bourke.

The pastoral district of Wellington comprised the counties of Ashburnham, Cunningham, Kennedy, Flinders, Oxley, Narromine, and Canbelego, and portions of the counties of Gordon and Gregory, and a small part of the Bourke registry district.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the country not allotted in counties comprised the registry districts of Bourke, Menindie, Balranald, and Hay. The registry district of Bourke, besides forming a large section of the squatting district of the Albert, comprised also a portion of the pastoral district of the Warrego, and a small portion of the pastoral district of Wellington; the registry district of Menindie covered territory in the two squatting districts of the Albert and the Darling; the registry district of Balranald formed portions of the squatting districts of the Darling and the Murrumbidgee; and the registry district of Hay formed portions of the squatting districts of the Murrumbidgee and the Lachlan. The whole of this undefined area was subsequently divided into the following forty-one counties:—

Barrona	Kilfera	Tandora
Blaxland	Killara	Thoulcanna
Booroondarra	Landsborough	Tongowoko
Boyd	Livingstone	Ularara
Caira	Manara	Waljeers
Cowper	Menindie	Waradgery
Culgoa	Mootwingie	Werunda
Delalah	Mossgiel	Woore
Evelyn	Mouramba	Yancowinna
Farnell	Nicholson	Yanda
Fitzgerald	Poole	Yantara
Frauklin	Rankin	Young
Gunderbooka	Robinson	Yungnulgra
Irrara	Sturt	

The total number of towns enumerated in the Census of 1871 was 167, exclusive of the city and suburbs of Sydney.

Of these 101 were situated in the "Twenty Old Counties," 61 in the eighty new counties, and 5 in the still unapportioned squatting areas. Of the towns enumerated in 1861 the following were omitted in 1871, viz., Hartley, Tomago, Belford, Avisford, and Merrendee, while sixty-seven towns were mentioned that did not appear in the census statement of 1861. The new towns that were enumerated which contained a population of over 200 were as follow:—

Balranald	Grenfell	Shoalhaven
Bourke	Hill End	(Numba)
Brauxton	Kempsey West	Terrara
Casino	Narrabri	Trunkey
Coonamble	Nattai (Mittagong)	Uralla
Cootamundra	Newra	Wilcannia
Enfield (North	Rydal	Wombat
Richmond)	Smithfield	Young

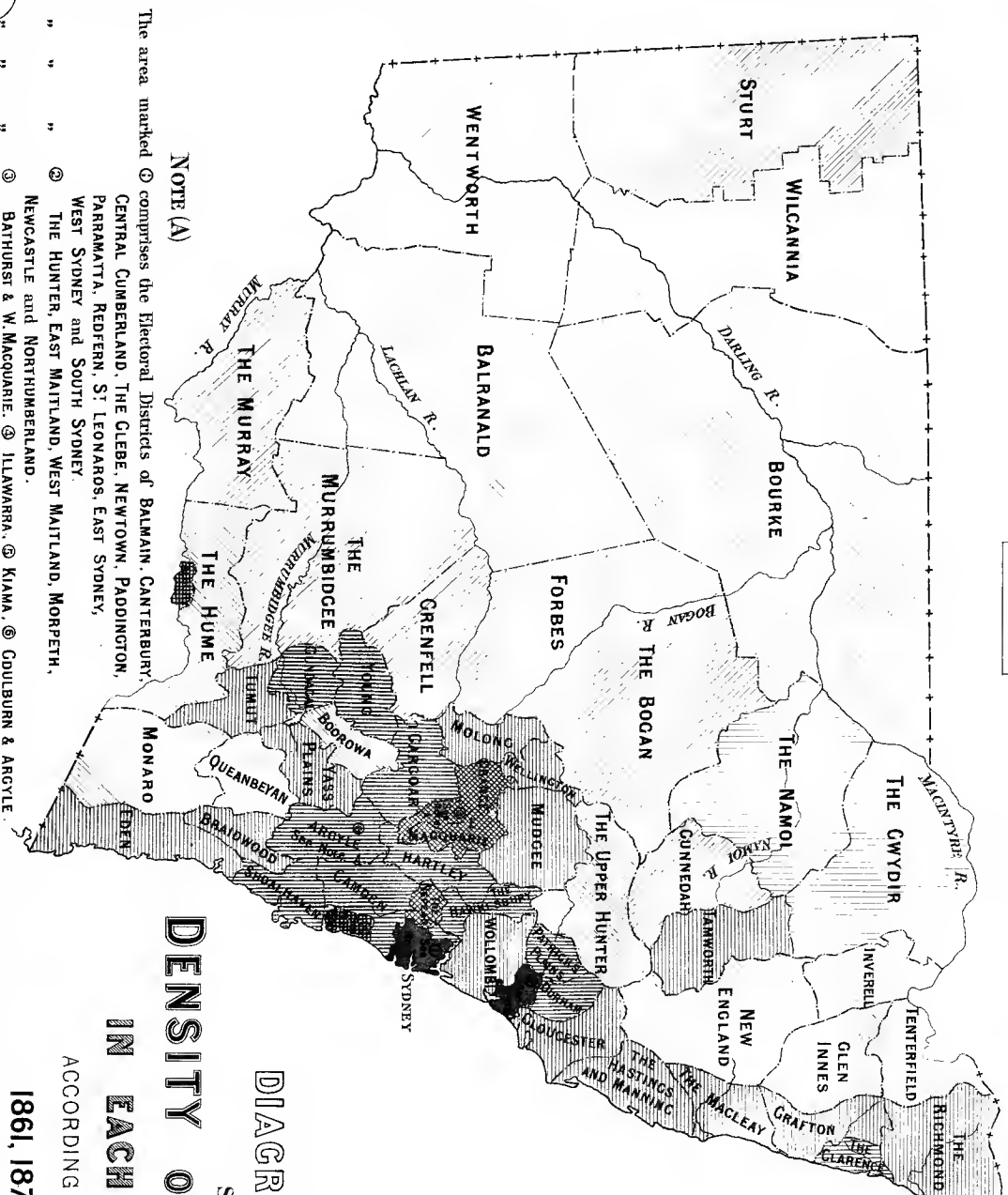
Of these, however, Grenfell—the centre of a goldfields district—contained no fewer than 1,657 inhabitants, while Trunkey contained 681, and Hill End 716.

The new municipalities at this census, twenty-five in number, were Alexandria, Armidale, Bathurst, Broughton Creek and Bomaderry, Camperdown, Darlington, Deniliquin, Forbes, Marrickville, Maitland East, Maitland West, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Newtown, North Illawarra, North Willoughby, Parramatta, Ryde, St. Peters, Singleton, Victoria, Wagga Wagga, Waratah, West Botany, and Wickham.

The census taken on the 3rd of April, 1881, was provided for by an Act (44 Victoria, No. 2) dated the 25th of June, 1880, which did not differ in any material point from the two preceding census Acts. The tabulation, as far as it went, was practically the same as that adopted at the preceding census; the results were, however, unfortunately destroyed in the disastrous fire which occurred on the morning of Friday, the 22nd of September, 1882, by which the exhibition building of the Garden Palace was destroyed, together with the Census Office situated in the basement of that building. There were, luckily, at the time of this catastrophe a number of summary tables in the hands of the Government Printer, and these comprise all that was preserved for public information of the Census of 1881.

The results of the Census were arranged according to electoral districts, as defined by the Electoral Act of 1880, but no tabulation of the population in counties had been made before the destruction of the documents. The subjects of inquiry remained the same, although a few unimportant changes were made in the classification.

1891



NOTE (A)

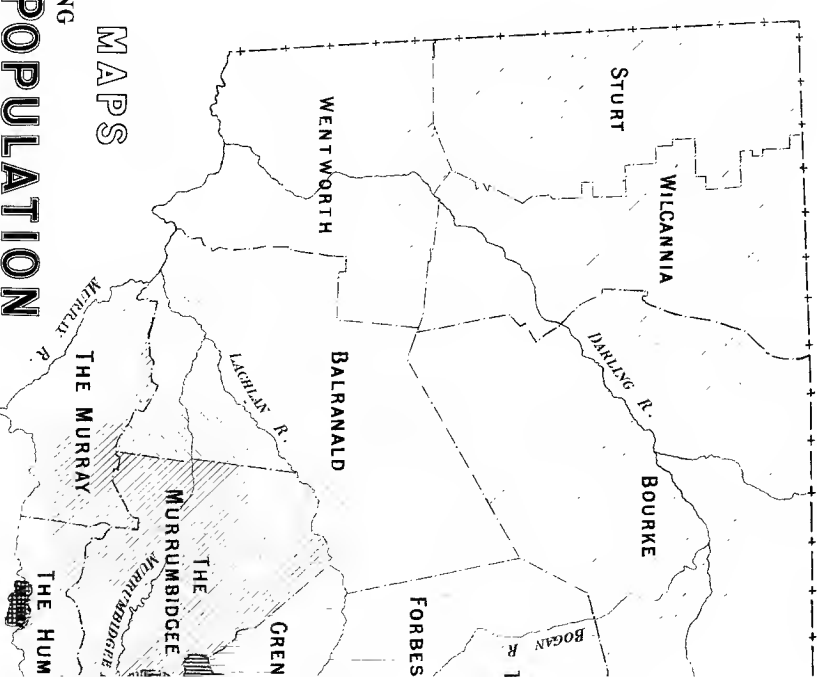
The area marked ① comprises the Electoral Districts of BALMAIN, CANTERBURY, CENTRAL CUMBERLAND, THE CLEBE, NEWTOWN, PADDINGTON, PARAMATTA, REDFERN, ST LEONARDS, EAST SYDNEY, WEST SYDNEY and SOUTH SYDNEY.
 ② THE HUNTER, EAST MAITLAND, WEST MAITLAND, MORPETH, NEWCASTLE and NORTHUMBERLAND.
 ③ BATHURST & W. MACQUARIE. ④ ILLAWARRA. ⑤ KIAMA. ⑥ GOULBURN & ARCTYE.

DIAGRAM MAPS SHEWING DENSITY OF POPULATION IN EACH ELECTORATE

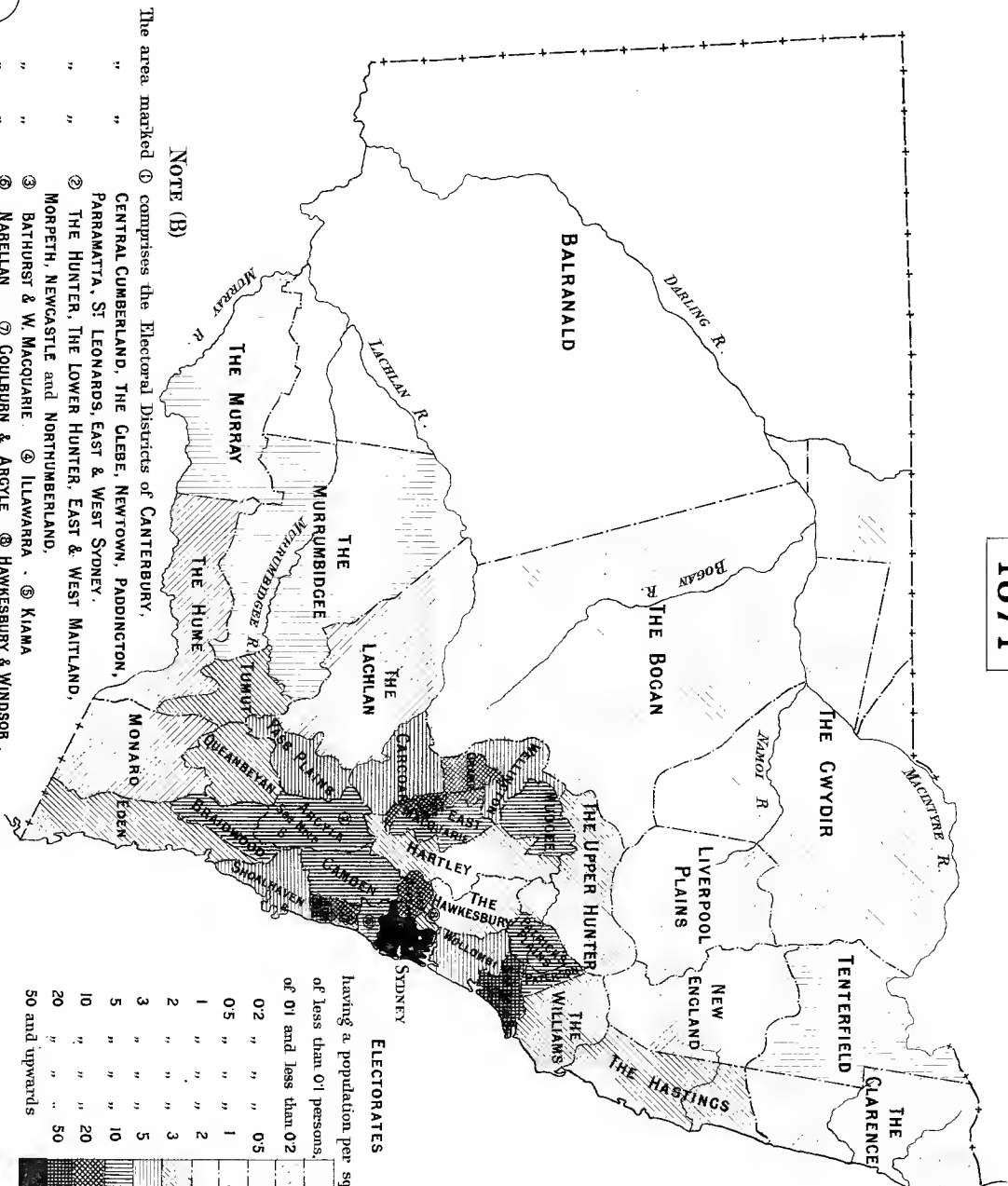
ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF

1861, 1871, 1881 & 1891.

1881



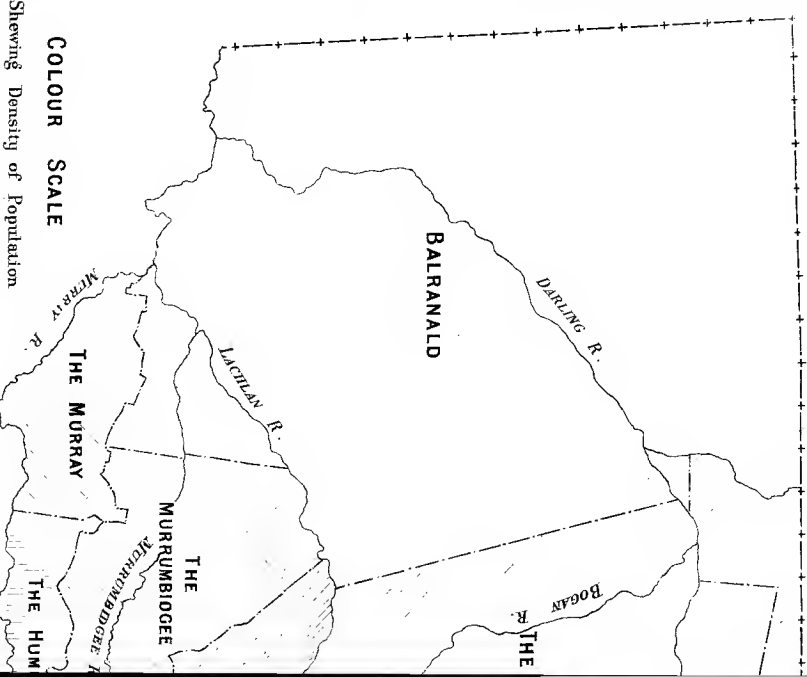
1871



NOTE (B)

The area marked ① comprises the Electoral Districts of CANTERBURY, CENTRAL CUMBERLAND, THE CLEBE, NEWTOWN, PADDINGTON, PARAMATTA, ST LEONARDS, EAST & WEST SYDNEY.
 ② THE HUNTER, THE LOWER HUNTER, EAST & WEST MAITLAND, MORPETH, NEWCASTLE and NORTHUMBERLAND.
 ③ BATHURST & W. MACQUARIE. ④ ILLAWARRA. ⑤ KIAMA. ⑥ GOULBURN & ARCTYE. ⑦ HAWKESBURY & WINDSOR.

1861



ELECTORATES

having a population per sq. mile
of less than 0.1 persons,
of 0.1 and less than 0.2

0.2	"	"	0.5
0.5	"	"	1
1	"	"	2
2	"	"	3
3	"	"	5
5	"	"	10
10	"	"	20
20	"	"	50
50	"	"	and upwards

COLOUR SCALE

Shewing Density of Population
per sq. mile in each Electorate,
by a series of tints graduated
in intensity accordingly.

1881

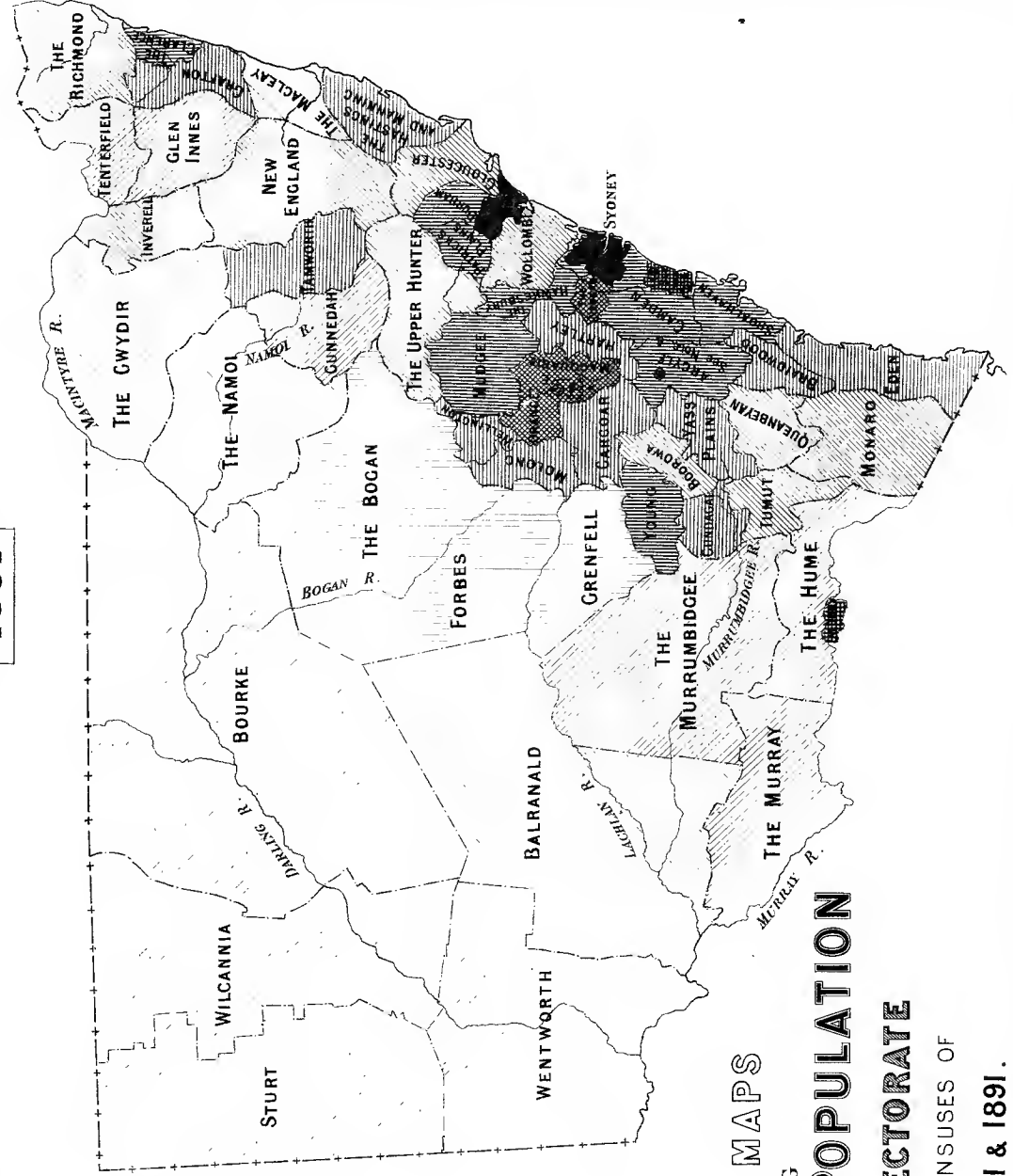


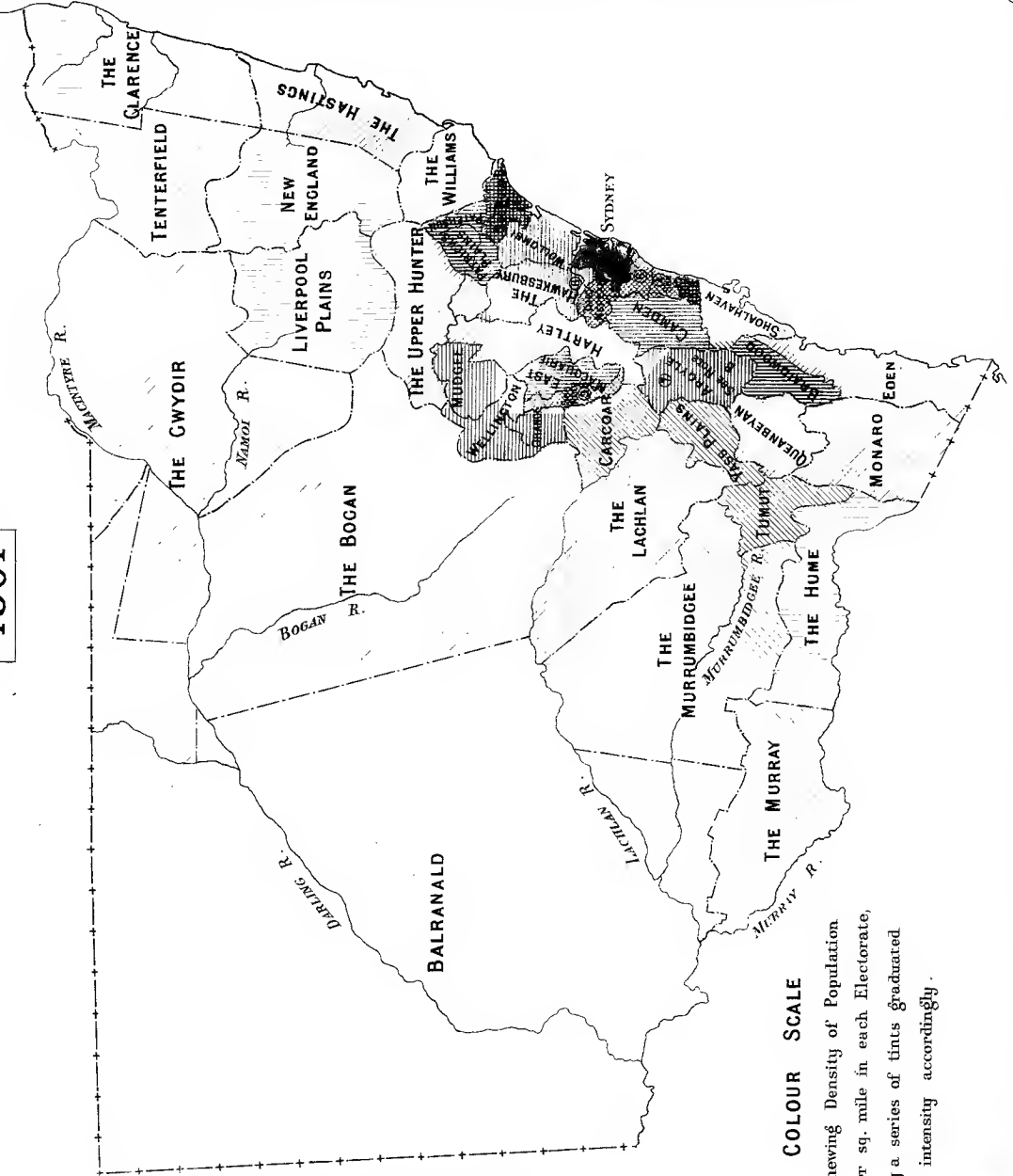
DIAGRAM MAPS

ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF

1861, 1871, 1881 & 1891.

AWARRA: ⑤ KIAMA, ⑥ GOULBURN & ARGYLE.

1861



COLOUR SCALE

Showing Density of Population
per sq. mile in each Electorate,
by a series of tints graduated
in intensity accordingly.

ELECTORATES	having a population per sq. mile of less than 04 persons, of 04 and less than 02
0.2	" " 0.5
0.5	" " 1
1	" " 2
2	" " 3
3	" " 5
5	" " 10
10	" " 20
20	" " 50
50 and upwards	

of CANTERBURY,
NEWTOWN, PADO
& WEST SYDNEY.
EER, EAST & WEST
MBERLAND,
ILLAWARRA. ⑤ K
ROYLE ⑧ HAWKES

The towns containing 100 inhabitants and upwards appearing on the statement for 1881 which were not given in that of 1871 numbered 120. Of these thirty-six contained over 450 inhabitants. They were :—

A. A. A.'s Estate	Denman Town	Nambucca
Adamstown	Germanton	Newstead
Araluen and Araluen West	Goonoo Goonoo	Onebygamba
	Greta	Parkes
Auburn Vale	Gulgong	Temora
Bellinger River	Hamilton	Tingha
Boggabri	Junee	Vegetable Creek
Bulli	Lambton	(Emmaville)
Butterwick	Lismore	Wallerawang
Byron	Lithgow	Wallsend
Cobar	Marengo	Wellingrove
Condobolin	Marthaguy	Wickham
Copeland	Minmi	

Of the foregoing, Lithgow, Tingha, Vegetable Creek, and Wallerawang contained over 2,000 inhabitants, while Temora contained over 3,000.

The new municipalities numbered forty-one, thus bringing the total in the Colony up to ninety, including the city of Sydney. The following are the names appearing for the first time in a census statement :—

Ashfield	Hay	Prospect and Sherwood
Bourke	Hill End	
Broughton Vale	Inverell	Richmond
Burwood	Lambton	Shoalhaven
Canterbury	Leichhardt	(Central)
Carcoar	Lismore	Tamworth
Casino	Liverpool	Tenterfield
Cooma	Macdonaldtown	Ulladulla
Coonamble	Manly	Ulmara
Dubbo	Molong	Wallsend
Five Dock	Nowra	Wellington
Gerrington	Penrith	Wentworth
Glen Innes	Petersham	Windsor
Gulgong	Plattsburg	Yass
Hamilton		



CHAPTER XVIII.

THE DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

THE settlement on the shores of Port Jackson was the nucleus from which the colonisation of Australia sprung, and from it were directly established the colonies of Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland, as well as the beginnings of settlement in Western Australia, New Zealand, and the Northern Territory of South Australia.

For twenty-five years the Blue Mountains bounded the hopes and the interests of the first settlers. According to an outline map of the settlements in New South Wales in 1817, drawn by Jas. Wyld, the inhabited area lay between the rivers Nepean or Hawkesbury and the coast. Outside these limits a strip of the county of Camden was shown, besides the Illawarra lakes and a small part of the county of Cook. After the crossing of the range by Blaxland and his companions, Lawson and Wentworth, the settlement of Bathurst was founded, and thus became a starting-point for fresh excursions into the interior. Along the coast Newcastle and Port Macquarie were established, but a long stretch of uninhabited country lay between. The valley of the Hawkesbury and the plains bordering the Nepean were early settled, and the Cow-pastures of Camden occupied by graziers; thus the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Camden, comprising an area of 6,210 square miles, constituted for a long period the territory which was practically New South Wales, and the lead in population which these counties acquired in the first days of settlement has remained with them ever since, notwithstanding the occasional rush of population westward at times of gold fever to the rich fields of the table-land.

For purposes of comparison in decennial periods, with regard to density of population, it is convenient to consider the Colony as comprising four divisions, viz., the coast, the table-land, the western slope, and the western plains. The coastal division may be considered as comprising a northern, a central, a metropolitan, and a southern section; the table-land and the western slope may each be divided into a northern, a central, and a southern section, while the western plains may be treated as a single district. These eleven partitions were represented by

seventy-two electorates, according to the Act of 1880, and fifty-seven, according to the Act of 1858; but it is possible, by making certain allowances and adjustments, to compare the areas above detailed for the four decennial periods of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

THE COAST DISTRICT.

The first district, the northern division, is represented by the five electorates of the Richmond, the Clarence, Grafton, the Macleay, and the Hastings and Manning. Roughly speaking, it may be said to embrace the country lying between the Macpherson Range on the north, and the southern watershed of the Maunung on the south, and between the ocean and the foot of the New England Range.

This territory was represented approximately by the two electorates of the Clarence and the Hastings according to the Act of 1858. Its area is about 13,051 square miles. The growth of its population at each of the four census periods is shown in the subjoined table:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
The Clarence...	5,141	13,760	The Richmond The Clarence.. Grafton..... The Macleay.. The Hastings and Manning	9,266	22,321
				6,752	8,221
				7,744	9,852
				7,123	11,530
The Hastings..	6,697	12,198		9,309	13,428
	11,838	25,958		40,194	65,352

The boundaries of the Richmond, Clarence, and Grafton electorates of 1881 and 1891 do not exactly coincide with those of the Clarence of 1861 and 1871, and the same remark holds good with reference to the Macleay and the Hastings and Manning electorates in relation to the old Hastings electorate. Nevertheless the approximation is sufficiently close to enable a comparison to be made for the four periods.

The average density of population per square mile for this district was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861.....	0·91
1871.....	1·99
1881.....	3·08
1891.....	5·01

The greatest increase has been in the district lying farthest north, especially in the country watered by the Richmond River and its tributaries, and the Tweed. The soil in this part of the Colony is of great fertility, and the general climatic condition adapted to the growth of sugar-cane and maize. The cultivation of these crops, together with cattle-breeding, and general and dairy farming, engage the labours of a considerable rural population, and it is not improbable that this part of the Colony will ultimately become more densely peopled than any other, the metropolitan and Northumberland districts excepted.

The second division of the coast district, viz., the central, extends from Sugarloaf Point on the north to Broken Bay on the south, and inland to the Dividing Range. It comprises the twelve electorates of Gloucester, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Northumberland, East Maitland, West Maitland, the Hunter, Patrick's Plains, the Wollombi, the Hawkesbury, and the Nepean.

This district fairly corresponds to the fourteen old electorates of the Williams, the Paterson, Patrick's Plains, the Hunter, the Lower Hunter, East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, Newcastle, Northumberland, the Wollombi, the Hawkesbury, Windsor, and the Nepean, and comprises an area of 8,809 square miles. The density of population is not comparable by electorates for the whole four periods, as the electoral boundaries have suffered considerable alteration, although the district as a whole is contained within the same boundaries. For instance, the electorate of the Williams has been diminished to increase the area of the Paterson; these districts now appear as Gloucester (which includes the greater part of the old electorate of the Lower Hunter), and Durham. Patrick's Plains continues fairly within the same limits. The six electorates lying round the lower course of the Hunter River, viz., the Hunter, the two Maitlands, Morpeth, Newcastle, and Northumberland, together occupy the same area as the old electorates of the same names, save that the western section of the Lower Hunter has been added to Morpeth. The Hawkesbury electorate has lost about a third of its area to the Wollombi; but, on the other hand, it now includes the old electorate of Windsor, while the

Nepean remains as before. With the foregoing qualifications the population of these districts may be compared between 1861 and 1871, and between 1881 and 1891, as follows:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
The Williams..	4,323	5,580	Gloucester...	5,643	6,366
The Lower Hunter	3,535	3,015			
The Paterson...	2,440	2,561	Durham	5,945	6,733
Newcastle	1,462	7,581	Newcastle ...	15,596	29,612
Morpeth	3,874	3,289	Morpeth	4,944	4,641
North'berland.	6,460	10,642	North'berland	14,773	27,000
Maitland, East	3,265	3,405	Maitland, E...	4,103	5,122
Maitland, West	5,694	5,381	Maitland, W.	5,703	7,295
The Hunter ...	5,614	4,884	The Hunter...	5,530	7,572
Patrick's Plains	5,584	6,699	Patrick's Plains	7,021	8,224
Wollombi	4,234	4,424	Wollombi.....	5,334	7,741
The Hawkesbury.	6,880	5,990	The Hawkesbury	8,699	10,339
Windsor.....	2,843	2,797			
The Nepean ...	5,984	5,321	The Nepean...	6,031	10,093
	62,192	71,569		89,322	130,738

The density of population for the whole of this district was therefore:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	7·06
1871	8·12
1881	10·14
1891	14·85

In the greater number of electorates that make up this division of the coast, farming and timber-getting are the leading industries. In these districts population has increased slowly, and has in some cases actually decreased. Between the enumerations of 1861 and 1871, the electorates of the Lower Hunter, Morpeth, Maitland West, the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, Windsor, and the Nepean all decreased in population. Notwithstanding the fact that Morpeth was enlarged by the Electoral Act of 1880, its gain was not great, and it appears once more as a loser in 1891. All the other electorates were gainers between the periods 1881 and 1891. Newcastle and Northumberland, the great coal-mining centres, have all along increased in population out of all proportion to the rest of this division. The progression of these combined electorates is represented by the following proportions:—

Census.	Growth of Population.
1861	100
1871	230
1881	383
1891	715

The electorate of the Nepean shows an increase of over 4,000 for the decennium between 1881 and 1891. This is probably due to the fact that the district has grown to be

the great sanatorium of the Colony. The census of 1891 was taken just after Easter, when the population was swollen somewhat by persons spending their holidays in the mountains, nevertheless there has been a large permanent settlement, comprising chiefly lodging-house and hotelkeepers and their employes, engaged in ministering to the wants of visitors.

The next division, though belonging geographically to the central section of the coast, is, on account of its great political and commercial importance, comprising as it does the metropolis of the Colony and its environs, considered separately.

This district contains the ten metropolitan electorates of Balmain, Canterbury, The Glebe, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, St. Leonards, East Sydney, West Sydney, and South Sydney, together with the two extra-metropolitan electorates of Central Cumberland and Parramatta. It is bounded on the north by the Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay; on the east by the Pacific Ocean from Barrenjoey Point on the north to Wattamolla on the south; its southern boundary is an irregular line running westerly to a point a few miles north of Campbelltown, while its western boundary is a broken line running northward roughly parallel with the coast at a distance of about 22 miles.

The area of this district is only a little over 791 square miles, and it corresponds with the nine electorates of the old Act, the new electorates being Balmain, Redfern, and South Sydney. The population of the Metropolis and its environs for the four census periods was as follows:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Canterbury ...	11,740	18,715	Balmain	16,929	35,567
Central Cumberland.....	8,076	8,941	Canterbury ...	22,434	68,786
The Glebe	7,177	11,494	Central Cumberland.....	15,256	35,141
Newtown	6,090	10,019	The Glebe ...	10,856	22,050
Paddington ...	8,832	15,102	Newtown ...	15,745	33,268
Parramatta ...	5,577	6,103	Paddington ...	20,220	43,001
St. Leonards...	5,556	8,012	Parramatta ...	8,432	11,677
East Sydney...	28,894	39,897	Redfern	23,638	42,487
West Sydney...	27,500	34,526	St. Leonards	11,010	26,091
			{ East Sydney	29,263	30,128
			{ West Sydney	34,277	35,450
			{ South Sydney	36,612	42,074
	109,442	152,809		244,672	425,720

With the exception of Parramatta, it is impossible to compare these electorates for the whole four periods, as the boundaries have been so greatly interfered with by the Electoral Act of 1880.

For purposes of comparison, it will be most convenient to present the population of the city of Sydney in wards, and the figures are so given in the following table:—

Wards of the City.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
East Sydney—				
Bourke Ward	5,154	5,258	5,300	4,148
Macquarie Ward	4,513	7,945	8,083	7,188
Fitzroy Ward	10,959	12,000	15,880	18,792
South Sydney—				
Cook Ward	8,268	14,694	25,537	29,727
Phillip Ward	5,915	8,154	11,075	12,347
West Sydney—				
Gipps Ward	7,220	8,969	10,983	10,845
Brisbane Ward	6,304	7,269	7,219	4,714
Denison Ward	8,061	10,134	15,780	19,177
	56,394	74,423	99,857	106,938
The islands in Port Jackson, etc	446	143	295	714
Total city population according to the Census	56,394	74,423	100,152	107,652

It is probable that the population within the boundaries of the municipality of Sydney reached 124,000 midway between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, although the number as ascertained by the enumeration of the latter year amounted to only 107,652. Two of the wards, Brisbane and Bourke, have persistently fallen away in population for many years. These wards, as well as Gipps and Macquarie wards, which have also declined in population, contain the principal centres of business, and it is more than probable that the next census will show still further reduction in the population having domiciles in this part of the City. The number of residents, as shown in the Census of 1891, for the four wards, Brisbane, Bourke, Gipps, and Macquarie, was 26,895, but it must be recollected that this number represents the purely residential, or sleeping population, the business, or day population, being at least as high as 70,000. The other four wards are still largely devoted to residential purposes, though the day population, even in these, exceeds that of the night by some 12,000 to 20,000.

The population of most of the suburban districts has more than doubled during the ten years between 1881 and 1891. The belt of suburbs comprised within the limits of the electorate of Canterbury shows a growth of population of over 200 per cent., while that of Central Cumberland is about 130 per cent. The latter increase is due to the establishment of extensive manufacturing interests, especially around Granville, and to the development of the fruit industry, to which parts of this district are well adapted.

The density of population to the square mile of the twelve electorates comprising the metropolis and its environs was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	140·57
1871	196·27
1881	314·26
1891	541·79

The fourth and last section of the coast, viz., the southern, comprises the five electorates of Camden, Kiama, Illawarra, Shoalhaven, and Eden. It lies to the southward of the Metropolitan District, whence it extends as far south as the southern boundary of the Colony, and from east to west between the sea and the foot of the Main Dividing Range.

The area of the entire district was almost the same in 1861 and 1871 as in 1881 and 1891, the alterations being mainly in subdivision. The old electorates were six in number, viz., Camden, Narellan, Kiama, Illawarra, Shoalhaven, and Eden. Narellan now forms portion of the electorate of Camden, and Shoalhaven has been slightly increased at the expense of Braidwood, while the latter has gained at the expense of the Eden electorate. The area of this southern section of the coastal division of the Colony is a little over 7,933 square miles. The growth of its population at each of the four census periods is shown in the following table:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Camden	10,305	9,878	} Camden	15,723	22,708
Narellan	3,834	2,761			
Illawarra	6,049	5,681			
Kiama	5,486	5,750			
Shoalhaven ...	4,296	6,349			
Eden	4,307	7,602	Eden	11,484	16,385
Total	34,277	38,021	Total	48,544	70,412

The boundaries of these districts being much the same, comparisons are possible for the whole four census periods, provided Camden is made to include Narellan for the years 1861-71. A reference to the above table shows that from 1861 to 1871, although the entire district gained to a small extent, the gain was practically confined to the districts of Shoalhaven and Eden; Kiama may be said to have remained stationary, while Camden, Narellan, and Illawarra were actual losers. Between 1871 and 1881 the increase for Camden, Illawarra, and Shoalhaven was not very much more than might have been expected from excess of births over deaths for the decade (the mean annual increase for the Colony from 1881 to 1891 being in this particular 22·5 per thousand), Kiama stood absolutely still, and the increase for the district, due to the settlement of an agricultural population, belonged chiefly to Eden, although, as already mentioned, Camden, Illawarra, and Shoalhaven showed also

a slight increase in consequence of the extension of dairy-farming and the development of the coal-mining industry. Between 1881 and 1891 all the districts gained, some of them very considerably. The gain for Kiama for the latter period was apparently larger than was really the case, this being due to the presence in the district, at the time of taking the Census, of about 700 navvies and quarrymen, many of them accompanied by their families, engaged on the extension of the South Coast Railway to Shoalhaven; while the gain for Illawarra is due to an increased number of persons occupied in coal-mining. Camden had gained during the same period to a great extent in residential population in the townships along the Great Southern Line, such as Bowral, Moss Vale, etc., this portion of the coastal district rivalling as a sanatorium the hamlets of the Blue Mountains. The whole of the southern portion of this division is limited with regard to its possibilities of development. The ranges encroach so near to the sea that the river-courses are consequently shorter, and though the land in places is of excellent quality, the amount available for tillage is less than in the northern coastal part of the Colony, where henceforward the greater expansion of settlement may be looked for.

The average density of population per square mile for the whole of the southern section of the coastal division of the Colony was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	4·32
1871	4·79
1881	6·12
1891	8·88

These figures show a greater degree of density than any other of the eleven districts into which the Colony is divided for the purposes of this comparison, if the metropolitan area and the central districts of the Hunter and Hawkesbury be excepted.

The coastal area of New South Wales comprises the whole of the territory extending from Point Danger to Cape Howe, embracing the thirty-four coastal electorates of the northern, central, and southern divisions, inclusive of the metropolis and its environs. The area of this coastal belt is somewhat over 30,584 square miles. Its population and density for the four census periods were:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population	217,749	288,357	422,732	692,222
Density per square mile	7·12	9·43	13·82	22·63

As, however, the metropolis and its environs bear a similar relationship to each of the great geographical

divisions of the Colony as to the coastal district, and contain $61\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire coastal population, it will be necessary to survey this portion of New South Wales independently of the ten metropolitan electorates and those of Parramatta and Central Cumberland, in which case the figures will be—Area, 29,793 square miles, and the population and density as follow:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population	108,307	135,548	178,060	266,502
Density per square mile	3.64	4.55	5.98	8.95

THE TABLE-LAND.

The second great geographical division into which the Colony has been divided for purposes of comparison is the table-land, extending over the whole length of the Colony from north to south. This plateau admits of subdivision into three parts, viz., the northern, the central, and the southern. The northern part, according to the electoral system existing at the time of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891, embraced the electorates of Inverell, New England, Glen Innes, Tenterfield, and Tamworth; under the Electoral Act of 1858, the electoral districts comprising this area were Tenterfield and New England, with part of the electorate of the Liverpool Plains, and it is according to the latter arrangement that the census figures for 1861 and 1871 are grouped. The area of this northern portion of the table-land is a little over 20,833 square miles. The following figures exhibit its population at each of the four census periods of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Tenterfield ...	3,046	7,363	Inverell	7,186	8,647
New England..	6,630	9,706	Tenterfield...	4,855	6,978
Part of Liver- pool Plains...	2,958	6,870	Glen Innes...	6,900	8,986
	12,634	23,939	New England	15,222	19,713
			Tamworth ...	13,238	14,495
				47,401	58,819

The boundaries of the three electorates of Inverell, Tenterfield, and Glen Innes coincide roughly with the boundaries of the Tenterfield electorate of the two earlier periods. The electorate of New England appears to have suffered no alteration in its boundaries throughout the period of thirty years from 1861 to 1891, while the Tamworth electorate is nearly one half of the area of the old electorate of Liverpool Plains, the other half constituting the electorate of Gunnedah in the district of the north-western slope.

The average density of population per square mile for the district of the northern table-land was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	0.61
1871	1.15
1881	2.28
1891	2.82

Although this district has grown steadily in population, there were not at the last Census three men to the square mile. The main increase has been in the northern part of the division, the electorates of Tenterfield and Glen Innes showing an increase of 0.61 per square mile for the past decade, an increase due, doubtless, to the opening up of the country to agriculture. The Tamworth electorate has made hardly any progress during the same period, albeit it is the most densely-populated electorate of the group, while Inverell has added only 1,461 persons to its population during the ten years.

The second section of the table-land, viz., the central, is represented by the ten electorates of Hartley, the Upper Hunter, Mudgee, Macquarie East, Macquarie West, Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, Molong, and Wellington. The electorates established under the Act of 1858, according to which the population at the Census of 1861 and of 1871 were grouped, and corresponding with the electorates just mentioned, were the nine electorates of Hartley, the Upper Hunter, Mudgee, Macquarie East, Macquarie West, Orange, Bathurst, Carcoar, and Wellington, and that portion of the Bogan electorate which was by the Act of 1880 formed into Molong. The area of this district is 18,537 square miles, and the following figures represent the growth of its population at the four census periods:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Hartley	4,232	7,298	Hartley	8,673	12,369
The Upper Hunter ...	5,614	12,421	The Upper Hunter ...	11,321	12,956
Mudgee	6,578	11,901	Mudgee	17,977	15,753
Macquarie East ...	9,833	11,016	Macquarie East ...	8,187	9,136
Macquarie West ...	3,201	3,635	Macquarie West ...	4,641	4,834
Bathurst	4,042	5,030	Bathurst ...	7,221	9,162
Orange	2,892	7,586	Orange	9,472	11,892
Carcoar	4,995	7,424	Carcoar	10,482	13,873
Wellington ...	5,124	7,579	Wellington ...	6,034	6,139
Part of the Bogan	1,457	2,207	Molong	6,877	7,915
	47,968	76,097		90,885	104,029

With the exception of the Upper Hunter, East Macquarie, and Bathurst, the electorates which go to make up this division presented outlines in 1861 and 1871 widely different from those of 1881 and 1891; hence, unfortunately, no satisfactory comparison can be made for the larger part of the district. It is noteworthy that of the

three electorates which retained their old boundaries the Upper Hunter was only slightly more populous in 1891 than in 1871, while East Macquarie had fewer inhabitants in 1891 than in 1861. Owing to the development of the mineral resources of the district, Hartley, though reduced to half its original area, actually increased between the census periods of 1871 and 1881; whilst Mudgee, enlarged at the expense of Hartley, failed to retain between 1881 and 1891 the increase which it had gained in the preceding decennium. This was due, in a measure, to an exodus of gold-miners consequent upon the working out of several rich fields. The gain of Macquarie West after its reduction in area is too slight to be due to any cause but that of natural increase. The increment in the case of Carcoar and Orange belongs to the same category. Wellington showed a fair increase between 1861 and 1871; then the district was diminished in area, and between 1881 and 1891 the electorate appears to have stood absolutely still—a condition of things occasioned possibly by the emigration of part of its mining population. The portion of the Bogan which was afterwards erected into the electorate of Molong appears to have received a large addition to its population between the censuses of 1871 and 1881. The average density of population per square mile for the whole district in the four census years was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	2.59
1871	4.11
1881	4.90
1891	5.61

The third section of the table-land, viz., the southern division, comprises the ten electorates of Argyle, Goulburn, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Monaro, Yass Plains, Boorowa, Young, Gundagai, and Tumut.

The old electorates represented by this district were Argyle, Goulburn, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Tumut, Yass Plains, Monaro, and portions of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee electorates. Its area is 21,080 square miles. The subjoined table exhibits its population at each of the four decennial enumerations:—

Electorate.	1861.	1871.	Electorate.	1881.	1891.
Argyle	6,583	9,303	Argyle	10,365	10,087
Goulburn	3,241	4,453	Goulburn	6,839	10,916
Braidwood	8,199	11,422	Braidwood	6,948	6,277
Queanbeyan	3,612	4,675	Queanbeyan	5,459	6,505
Yass Plains	4,425	6,600	Yass Plains	7,893	8,986
Tumut	4,617	5,504	Tumut	6,685	6,950
Monaro	5,888	7,237	Monaro	10,751	12,395
Part of the Lachlan	1,924	9,789	{ Boorowa	4,306	4,581
Part of the Murrumbidgee	1,179	2,516	{ Young	11,850	12,932
			Gundagai	6,531	8,296
	39,668	61,499		77,627	87,925

The boundaries of Argyle, Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Monaro have remained the same since 1861. Braidwood gained slightly from Eden, and lost about the same extent of territory to Shoalhaven. Tumut lost to what was subsequently known as the Gundagai electorate. Yass Plains gained from the area comprising the Boorowa electorate, whilst Boorowa and Young were cut out of the old electorate of the Lachlan, and Gundagai out of the old electorate of the Murrumbidgee, with the addition of a considerable slice of the old electorate of Tumut. The entire district gained greatly in the period between 1861 and 1871, the Boorowa and Young districts of the old Lachlan electorate increasing from 1,924 to 9,789. Argyle and Braidwood gained considerably, due doubtless to the gold-fields and the operation of the Land Act of 1861, while other parts of the southern table-land also owed the growth of their population to the discovery of several rich gold-fields. From 1871 to 1881 Argyle, Goulburn, Queanbeyan, Yass Plains, and Tumut increased in population to a moderate extent. Boorowa and Young, together representing the expanding Lachlan district of the preceding period, made rapid strides. Gundagai, representing part of the old Murrumbidgee electorate, gained nearly 160 per cent., while Braidwood lost to the extent of about 40 per cent. From 1881 to 1891 Argyle and Braidwood retrograded in population, while Tumut and Boorowa practically stood still, and Young's increment was not much more than one third of the normal rate of increase. Goulburn presented the greatest increase, and Queanbeyan, Yass Plains, Monaro, and Gundagai were all below the average rate of increase for the Colony.

The average density of population per square mile for the southern table-land at each successive census since 1861 was:—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	1.89
1871	2.92
1881	3.68
1891	4.17

The table-land of the Colony, including the northern, central, and southern divisions just enumerated, embraced twenty-five electorates, with an area of over 60,450 square miles. Its population and density for the four census periods were:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population	100,270	161,535	215,913	250,773
Density per square mile	1.66	2.67	3.57	4.07

THE WESTERN SLOPE AND VALLEY OF THE MURRAY.

The third great division of the Colony comprises the broad belt lying between the table-land and the western plains, viz., the western slope. As in former instances, it will be convenient to consider it as being divided into a northern, a central, and a southern section, the latter being made to include the Valley of the Murray River as far as the junction of the Wakool. The first section consists of the three electorates of Gunnedah, the Gwydir, and the Namoi, and roughly corresponds to the old electoral district of the Gwydir, and the western half of the Liverpool Plains as existing at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871. Its area is a little over 26,837 square miles, and the following table represents the progress of settlement at the four census periods :—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Part of the Gwydir.....	3,010	6,687	The Gwydir...	5,490	8,284
Part of Liverpool Plains..	2,551	4,126	The Namoi ...	5,609	8,846
	5,561	10,813	Gunnedah ...	7,488	7,059
				18,587	24,199

The boundaries of the electorates of the Gwydir and the Namoi do not agree with those of the old electoral district of the Gwydir, a considerable strip of country, extending between the 147th and 149th meridians of east longitude, and lying between the rivers Barwon and Culgoa, and the 29th parallel of south latitude, being subsequently taken from the Gwydir and added to the Bourke electoral district. It comprised the country through which flow the lower courses of the Culgoa and the Bokhara, and which even at the present day contains very few inhabitants. The population of the whole district is of a mixed character, but is chiefly pastoral, the agricultural community being most numerous in the electorate of Gunnedah. In the Namoi and Gwydir electorates there are a few mineral areas which employ a number of miners, but the wool-growing industry is predominant.

The average density of population per square mile for this northern section of the western slope was :—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861.....	0·21
1871.....	0·40
1881.....	0·69
1891.....	0·90

The second section of the western slope, the central, comprised the three electorates of the Bogan, Forbes, and Grenfell.

This area was represented approximately by portions of the Bogan and the Lachlan electorates, according to the Act of 1858. Its area is almost 30,898 square miles. The subjoined table exhibits the growth of population at the successive census periods :—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Part of the Bogan	3,010	8,634	{ The Bogan... Forbes	13,044 7,759	21,819 13,131
Part of the Lachlan ...	11,526	4,679	Grenfell	5,546	7,218
	14,536	13,313		26,349	42,168

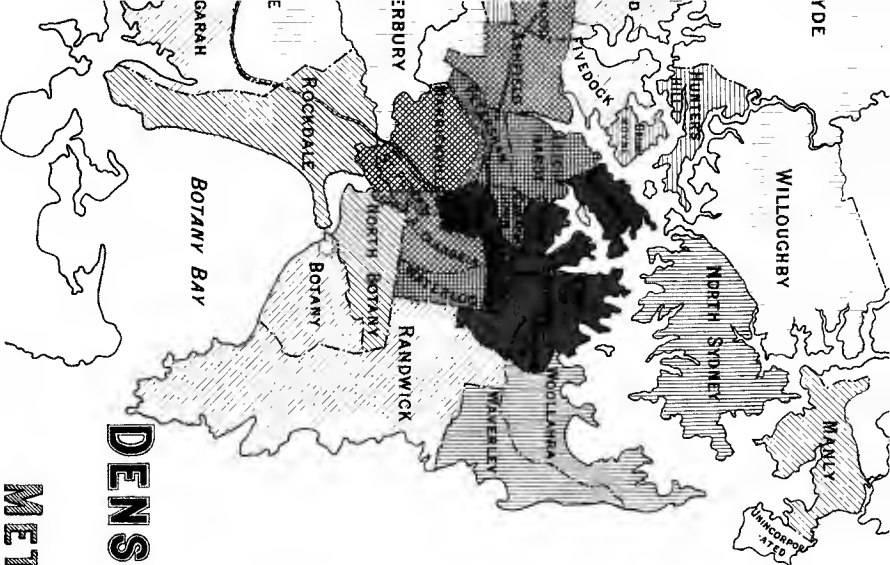
There is no correspondence between the boundaries of the old and the new electorates, and for the purposes of comparison only those portions of the 1861 and 1871 districts have been taken which roughly approximate to those of 1881 and 1891. The Bogan, according to the Act of 1858, included a great part of what is now known as the electorate of Bourke, besides the present electorates of Molong, Forbes, and the Bogan. The old electorate of the Lachlan is now represented by Grenfell, Young, and Boorowa, the two last-named electorates belonging to the southern table-land.

A reference to the above figures shows a very considerable increase in the population of the Bogan and Forbes electorates, especially between 1871 and 1881, due mainly to the progress of land selection subsequent to the working out of the gold-producing areas. Between 1861 and 1871 that portion of the Lachlan electorate now comprising the Grenfell electorate fell from 11,526 to 4,679 as a consequence of the desertion of the worked-out alluvial gold-fields. Since 1871 the progress of the electorate of Grenfell has been very gradual, and bears no comparison with that of the adjoining electorates of Forbes and the Bogan.

The average density of population per square mile for the central section of the western slope in the four census years was :—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861	0·47
1871	0·43
1881	0·85
1891	1·36

The third great section of the western slope, viz., the southern, embraces the whole of the country watered by the southern rivers, extending roughly from the Murray to the Lachlan. It comprises the four electorates of Albury, the Hume, the Murray, and the Murrumbidgee.



1871

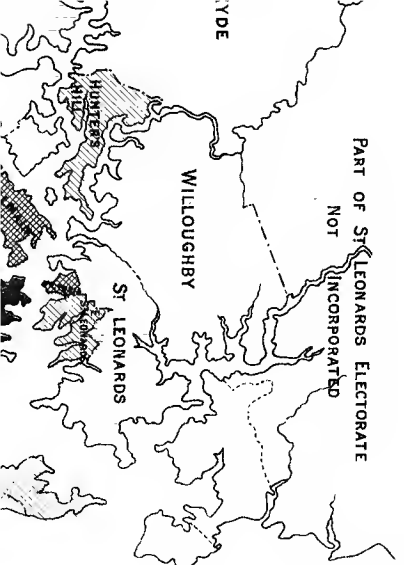
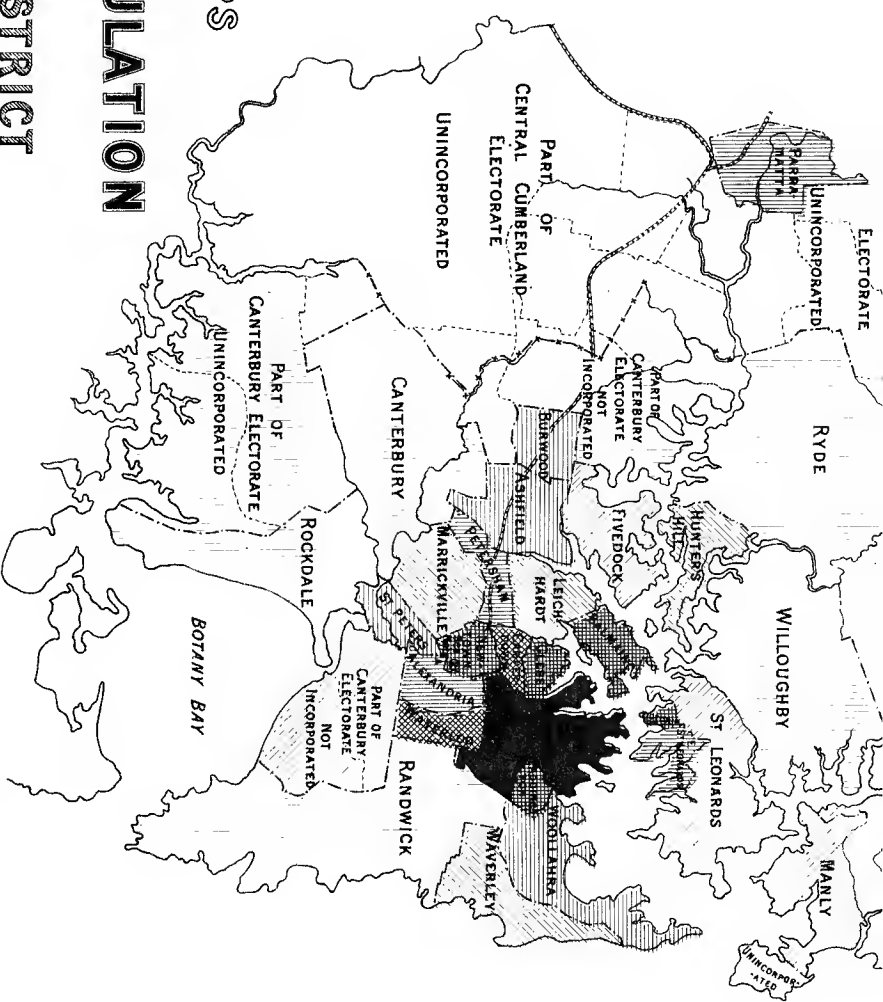


DIAGRAM MAPS SHEWING DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF SYDNEY

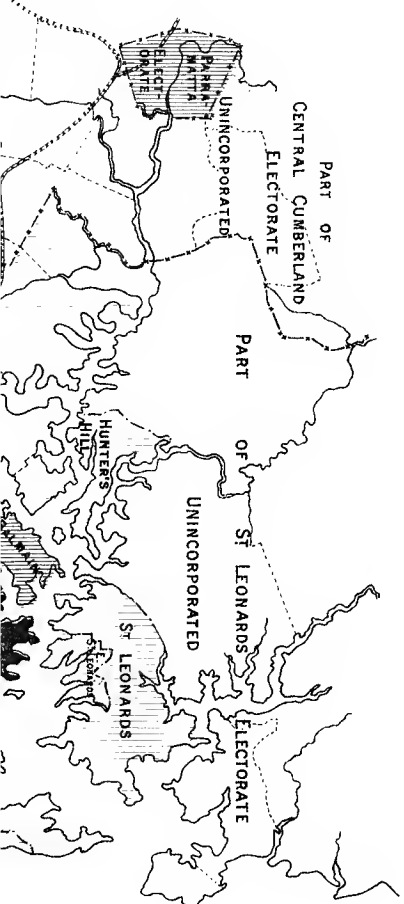
CENSUSES OF 1861, '71, '81 & '91

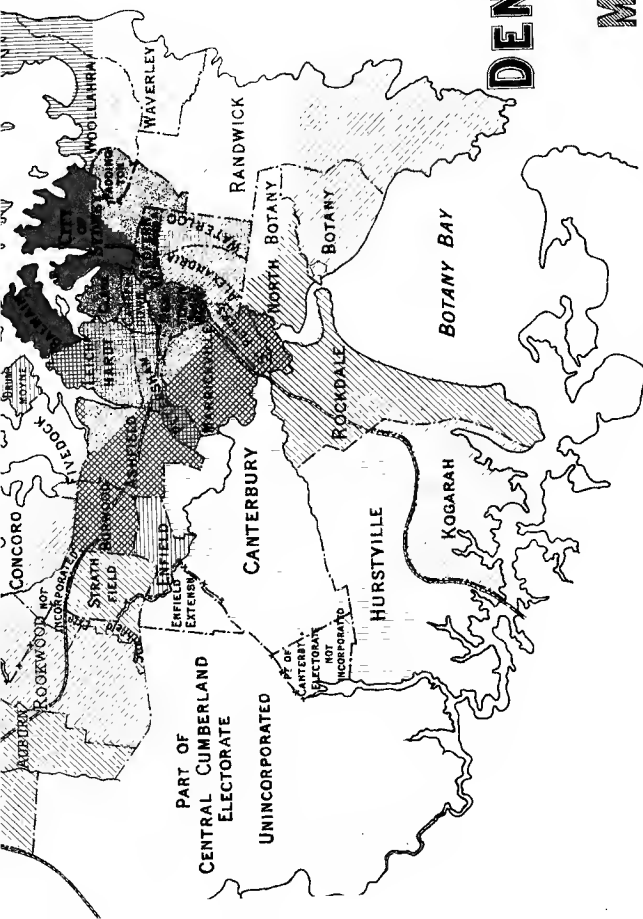
COLOUR SCALE

Shewing Density of Population per acre
in the various Municipalities and Electorates
as proclaimed and defined at date of

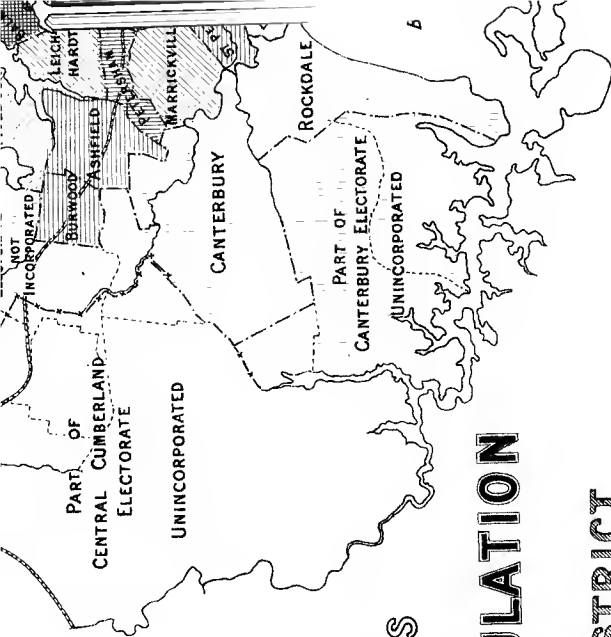


1861





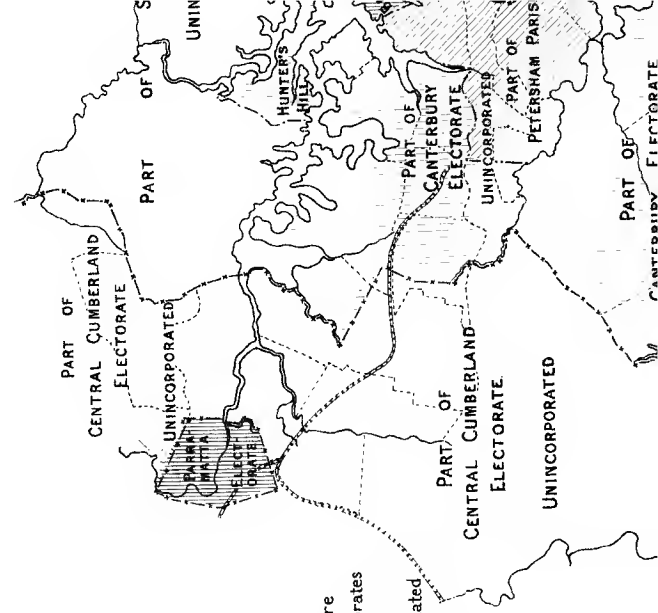
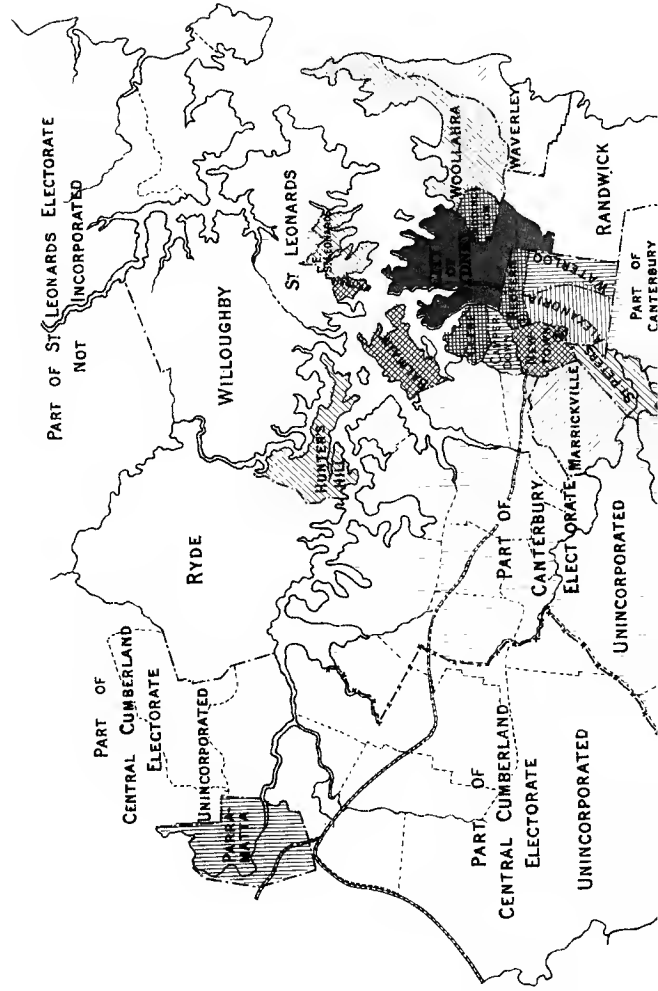
1871



1861

DIAGRAM MAPS SHEWING DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF SYDNEY

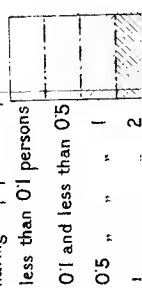
CENSUSES OF 1861, '71, '81 & '91



COLOUR SCALE

Shewing Density of Population per acre in the various Municipalities and Electorates as proclaimed and defined at date of each Census by a series of tints graduated in intensity according to

MUNICIPALITIES & ELECTORATES having a population per acre of



This district was represented by the old electorates of the Hume and the Murray, together with the Murrumbidgee electorate exclusive of Gundagai. Its area is nearly 29,428 square miles. The population for the four decennial periods was as follows:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
The Murrumbidgee	2,647	5,993	The Murrumbidgee.....	18,347	25,022
The Hume.....	3,771	9,190	{ The Hume...	9,281	10,872
			{ Albury	5,715	6,846
The Murray ...	2,393	4,172	The Murray...	8,908	8,228
	8,811	19,355		42,251	50,968

The increase in population during the first ten years amounted to 10,544, in the second ten years to 22,896, and in the ten years which terminated in 1891 the increase was 8,717, of which the three electorates bordering the Upper Murray were responsible for only 2,042. The progress of settlement which these figures disclose is eminently unsatisfactory, and shows that the Murray district has not only not attracted settlement, but that it has failed to retain the natural increase of its population. The progress of population in the Murrumbidgee has been in every respect more sound. The increase for 1871 to 1881 was 12,354, and from 1881 to 1891, 6,675.

The growth of population for the southern division of the western slope at each successive census for the four periods was as

100 : 220 : 480 : 578.

The average density of population per square mile being

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861.....	0·30
1871.....	0·66
1881.....	1·44
1891.....	1·73

The entire division of the western slope embraced ten electorates with an area of nearly 87,163 square miles. Its population and density for the four census periods were:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population	28,908	43,481	87,187	117,325
Density per square mile.....	0·33	0·50	1·00	1·35

THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The last division of New South Wales embraces the western plains, and comprises the five electorates of Balranald, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Bourke, and Sturt.

This great western division was represented approximately by the old Balranald electorate of the Act of 1858, together with a slice of the old Bogan electorate, and the northern strip of the old Gwydir electorate which lay between the Barwon and Culgoa Rivers. Its area is 135,858 square miles, or over 43 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, and over 14,000 square miles in excess of the area of the United Kingdom. The growth of its population was as follows:—

Electorates.	1861.	1871.	Electorates.	1881.	1891.
Balranald	2,003	6,934	Balranald ...	8,135	11,514
			Bourke	8,125	13,719
Part of the Bogan	20	1,272	{ Wilcannia ...	.....	2,704
			{ Wentworth..	6,149	3,410
Part of the Gwydir.	....	.....	{ Sturt .....	.. ...	26,583
	2,023	8,206		22,409	57,930

The progress in population of the western division was exceedingly gradual until the year 1884, when silver was discovered in the Barrier Ranges. Up to the Census of 1881 there was hardly any population in what is now the electorate of Sturt. In 1891 it contained 26,583 persons. Of these no less than 24,438 resided in the county of Yancowinna, in which are situated the two municipalities of Broken Hill and Silverton, the former containing 19,789 and the latter 1,397 inhabitants. Thus, practically, the whole electorate of Sturt outside this county contained only 2,145 inhabitants, spread over an area of 17,687 square miles, or one person to every $8\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. The three electorates of Wentworth, Wilcannia, and Sturt formed, in 1881, the electorate of Wentworth. Had it not been for the influx of mining population to the county of Yancowinna the increase for the last decennium of these three electorates would have been only 2,110. The population of the western division, outside the mining population of Yancowinna, is purely pastoral, with the exception, of course, of those whose business with the wool-producing community draws them to such centres of population as Bourke, Hay, Wilcannia, Balranald, and Wentworth.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The average density of population per square mile of the Western Division was :—

Census.	Population per square mile.
1861.....	0·01
1871.....	0·06
1881.....	0·16
1891.....	0·43

The total area of the Colony of New South Wales, as based on planimetric calculations of the present electorates, is 314,055 square miles, while the population within the boundaries of the electorates at each census, commencing with 1861, was :—

Census.	Population of the Colony.	Population per square mile.
1861.....	348,950.....	1·11
1871.....	501,579.....	1·60
1881.....	748,241.....	2·38
1891.....	1,118,250.....	3·56

The foregoing figures are exclusive of the shipping population and the Aborigines; a few of the last mentioned are included in 1871 and 1881.

GAIN OF POPULATION DUE TO NATURAL INCREASE AND IMMIGRATION.

THE aim of those who obtained the passing of the Lands Act of 1861 was, as they often proclaimed, to make the acquisition of land easy to every prospective settler, and to establish an industrious yeomanry upon the soil; but, although the land has been freely parted with, the figures which have been introduced into this chapter afford sufficient evidence, if such were wanting, that the yeomanry has not been thus established on the soil. At the passing of the Lands Act referred to, the breadth of territory alienated in all forms was 7,338,539 acres, while, at the close of the year preceding the Census of 1891, the alienation of territory amounted to 44,758,151 acres, without taking into consideration 9,903,949 acres leased with the option of purchase. During the same period the population of the Colony increased by 769,300, and the adult male population (that is, the population of twenty-one years and over) increased by 209,318, while the adult male population not resident in urban districts increased by 57,186 only, so that to settle the latter number on the soil there has been an alienation equal to 654 acres per head, or somewhat more than double the maximum selection—320 acres—which the Act of 1861 contemplated.

The weakness of the system of settling the State lands may be further illustrated by a comparison of the total increase in the various districts into which the Colony has been geographically divided in this chapter, with the

natural increase due to excess of births over deaths. It happens unfortunately, however, that this comparison can be made only for the period elapsing between the enumerations of 1881 and 1891; nevertheless, the figures are of no little interest, as may be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Division.	Total Increase in population 1881-91.	Excess of Births over Deaths 1881-91.	Apparent Increase or Decrease, due to Immigration or Emigration, 1881-91.	
			Increase.	Decrease
A.—Metropolitan Division—				
1. Metropolis & Environs.....	181,048	65,272	115,776	.....
B.—The Coast—				
2. Northern Division	25,158	15,842	9,316	.....
3. Central „	41,416	28,371	13,045	.....
4. Southern „	21,868	14,476	7,392	.....
Total, Coast	88,442	58,689	29,753	.....
C.—The Table-land—				
5. Northern Division	11,418	14,103	.....	2,685
6. Central „	13,144	24,060	.....	10,916
7. Southern „	10,298	19,921	.....	9,623
Total, Table-land	34,860	58,084	.....	23,224
D.—The Western Slope—				
8. Northern Division	5,602	6,074	.....	472
9. Central „	15,819	7,127	8,692	.....
10. Southern „	8,717	8,838	.....	121
Total, Western Slope ...	30,138	22,039	8,099	.....
E.—The Western Plains—				
11. Western Division.....	35,521	5,621	29,900	.....
Total	370,009	209,705	160,304	.....

It will be seen from the foregoing table that in some districts not only was there no increase due to immigration, but there was an actual loss of a considerable number of the natural increment due to excess of births over deaths—a loss reaching in the central and southern sections of the table-land as high as nearly 47 per cent. of such natural increment. A further examination of the figures of the sub-districts would show that, besides the various divisions of the table-land, and the district of the Murray Valley, other districts lost population, amongst these were the

electorate of Gunnedah in the northern division of the western slope, and the electorate of Morpeth in the central division of the coastal area.

In the foregoing statement it is assumed that the ascertained excess of births over deaths represents the natural increase. Such is, of course, not the case, as a considerable proportion of the deaths were amongst immigrants, but any allowance made on this score would not affect the general lesson which may be deduced from the foregoing pages.

The population in the various geographical districts at each of the last four censuses was as follows:—

Divisions	Census Populations.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
A.—Metropolitan Division—				
1. Metropolis & Environs...	109,442	152,809	244,672	425,720
B.—The Coast—				
2. Northern Division	11,838	25,958	40,194	65,352
3. Central ,, ...	62,192	71,569	89,322	130,738
4. Southern ,, ...	34,277	38,021	48,544	70,412
	108,307	135,548	178,060	266,502
C.—The Table-land—				
5. Northern Division	12,634	23,939	47,401	58,819
6. Central ,, ...	47,968	76,097	90,885	104,029
7. Southern ,, ...	39,668	61,499	77,627	87,925
	100,270	161,535	215,913	250,773
D.—The Western Slope—				
8. Northern Division	5,561	10,813	18,587	24,189
9. Central ,, ...	14,536	13,313	26,349	42,168
10. Southern ,, ...	8,811	19,355	42,251	50,968
	28,908	43,481	87,187	117,325
E.—The Western Plains—				
11. Western Division	2,023	8,206	22,409	57,930
Total	348,950	501,579	748,241	1,118,250

The density expressed in number of persons per square mile is given below. The most thickly settled area in the Colony is, naturally, the metropolis and its environs; next in order comes the central coast district, embracing the lower courses of the Hunter and Hawkesbury Rivers, with their tributaries, the average density therein being 14·85 per square mile, while the Illawarra and south

coast district has an average of 8·88 per square mile. The mean for the whole Colony is 3·56 per square mile; the only districts besides those mentioned which can boast a density above the average being the central division of the table-land with 5·61, the north coast district with 5·01, and the southern portions of the table-land with 4·17 per square mile. In the figures given the average density of the western plains is set down at 0·43 per square mile in 1891, as against 0·16 at the previous census. This increase is due, not to any general settlement over the region referred to, but to the concentration of mining population at Broken Hill. Without such an addition to the number of its inhabitants the density of this district would have been 0·25 persons per square mile.

Divisions.	Density per square mile.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
A. Metropolitan Division—				
1. Metropolis and Environs	140·57	196·27	314·26	541·79
B. The Coast—				
2. Northern Division	0·91	1·99	3·08	5·01
3. Central ,, ...	7·06	8·12	10·14	14·85
4. Southern ,, ...	4·32	4·79	6·12	8·88
	3·64	4·55	5·98	8·95
C. The Table-land—				
5. Northern Division	0·61	1·15	2·28	2·82
6. Central ,, ...	2·59	4·11	4·90	5·61
7. Southern ,, ...	1·89	2·92	3·68	4·17
	1·66	2·67	3·57	4·07
D. The Western Slope—				
8. Northern Division	0·21	0·40	0·69	0·90
9. Central ,, ...	0·47	0·43	0·85	1·36
10. Southern ,, ...	0·30	0·66	1·44	1·73
	0·33	0·50	1·00	1·35
E. The Western Plains—				
11. Western Division	0·01	0·06	0·16	0·43
Total	1·11	1·60	2·38	3·56

The numerical increase which the foregoing tables disclose gives the key to the conditions of settlement which have developed themselves in the Colony. The total increase in population since 1861 is 769,300, and of this the gain to the metropolitan area is not less than 316,278,

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

or 41·11 per cent., the coastal district gained 158,195, or 20·56 per cent.; the table-land, 150,503, or 19·27 per cent.; the western slope, 88,417, or 11·49 per cent.; and the western plains, 55,907, or 7·27 per cent. The subjoined tables exhibit the numerical and centesimal increases for the five divisions of the Colony from census to census:—

Divisions.	Numerical Increase from Decennium to Decennium.			Numerical increase for the whole period.
	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.	1861-91.
Metropolis, etc.....	43,367	91,863	181,048	316,278
Coast	27,241	42,512	88,442	158,195
Table-land	61,265	54,378	34,860	150,503
Western Slope	14,573	43,706	30,138	88,417
Western Plains.....	6,183	14,203	35,521	55,907
Whole Colony ...	152,629	246,662	370,009	769,300

A more instructive view of the progress of settlement, however, will be obtained by a consideration of the yearly increase per cent. for the various districts; this is given in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Average Yearly Increase per cent.		
	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Metropolis, etc.	3·4	4·8	5·7
Coast	2·3	2·8	4·1
Table-land	4·9	2·9	1·5
Western Slope	4·2	7·2	3·0
Western Plains	15·0	10·6	10·0
Whole Colony.....	3·7	4·08	4·1

What may be termed the natural increase of population, that is, the annual excess of births over deaths, averages 2·5 per cent., hence the foregoing statement discloses a gain of 48 per cent. in excess of such natural increase as having occurred from 1861 to 1871, of 63 per cent. from 1871 to 1881, and of 64 per cent. during the last period illustrated. Regarded as a whole, the Colony may, therefore, be said to show a satisfactory advance with regard to

population, since a steady increment in the number of its inhabitants is absolutely necessary for its proper development. All the districts have not been partakers in this satisfactory advance. The table-land, which offers many attractions to settlement, shows an increase from 1861 to 1871 at the rate of 4·9 per cent., or a rate nearly twice that of the natural increase; during the next ten years the rate of increase fell to 2·9 per cent.; and from 1881 to 1891 to 1·5 per cent., or only three-fifths of the natural rate of increase. No other district, taken as a whole, shows so discouragingly, though, as already pointed out, portions of the western slope and of the Murray River Valley, as well as the electorates previously referred to, were not able to retain the natural increase of their populations.

The metropolitan and coast districts exhibit an increment to population with an increasing ratio for each decennium, and though this may be a subject for misgiving with regard to the metropolis and its environs, it is one entirely for gratulation so far as the other coast districts are concerned.

The western slope, taken as a whole, shows a gain in excess of the natural rate of increase, nevertheless, the total rate of increase has fallen very considerably, as from 1871 to 1881 it was 7·2 per cent., while during the last decade it was only 3 per cent.

The western plains increased annually between 1861 and 1871 at the rate of 15 per cent., but as the population at the beginning of the period was only 2,023, and at the close only 8,206, there is nothing remarkable in the circumstance. From 1871 to 1881 a yearly rate of 10·6 was maintained, and from 1881 to 1891 of 10 per cent. The increment of population in the last decade was 35,521, but of this number 24,438 may be attributed to the rush of population which followed the discovery of silver at Broken Hill; the remainder of the district gained, therefore, 11,083, and this would show an increase of only 4·1 per cent. per annum, or 64 per cent. in excess of the natural increase for the ten years, whereas the increase for the western division was, during the decade, four times as great as the natural increase.

In all the figures submitted in reference to growth and density of population, Aborigines have been excluded in 1861 and 1891, while in 1871 and 1881 there were respectively 983 and 1,643 Aborigines included which it was not possible to separate from the rest of the inhabitants of the Colony. Shipping has been excluded from all the figures dealt with in this chapter, and no notice has

THE DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

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been taken of Lord Howe Island, although it was, for the first time, enumerated in 1891. With regard to density of population in the metropolis and other towns of the Colony, this matter will be treated of in the chapter on urban and rural population.

The following table shows the population of each electorate at the Census of 1891—exclusive of Aborigines:—

Electorates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Areas in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Albury	3,455	3,391	6,846	238	28·8
Argyle	5,382	4,705	10,087	2,570	3·9
Balmain	17,763	17,804	35,567	3	11,045·7
Balranald	7,187	4,327	11,514	28,577	0·4
Bathurst	4,591	4,571	9,162	4	2,290·5
Bogan, The	12,818	9,001	21,819	15,133	1·4
Boorowa	2,469	2,112	4,581	1,550	3·0
Bourke	9,362	4,357	13,719	47,618	0·3
Braidwood	3,344	2,933	6,277	1,413	4·4
Camden	12,127	10,581	22,708	2,273	10·0
Canterbury	33,075	35,711	68,786	59	1,171·8
Carecar	7,574	6,299	13,873	2,556	5·4
Central Cumberland	19,041	16,100	35,141	532	66·1
Clarence, The	4,423	3,798	8,221	840	9·8
Durham	3,547	3,186	6,733	910	7·4
Eden	9,029	7,356	16,385	3,574	4·6
Forbes	7,985	5,146	13,131	10,114	1·3
Glebe, The	10,773	11,277	22,050	1	18,686·4
Glen Innes	5,220	3,766	8,986	3,802	2·4
Gloucester	3,508	2,858	6,366	2,100	3·0
Goulburn	5,412	5,504	10,916	13	839·7
Grafton	5,259	4,593	9,852	2,166	4·6
Grenfell	4,274	2,944	7,218	5,651	1·3
Gundagai	4,533	3,763	8,296	1,567	5·3
Gunnedah	4,075	2,984	7,059	4,104	1·7
Gwydir, The	4,964	3,320	8,284	11,333	0·7
Hartley	6,787	5,582	12,369	2,005	6·2
Hastings & Manning	7,239	6,189	13,428	2,903	4·6
Hawkesbury, The	5,411	4,928	10,339	1,408	7·3
Hume, The	6,429	4,443	10,872	4,905	2·2
Hunter, The	3,977	3,595	7,572	318	23·8
Hunter, The Upper	7,021	5,935	12,956	4,897	2·7
Illawarra	6,790	5,945	12,735	279	45·6
Inverell	4,932	3,715	8,647	2,977	2·9
Kiama	4,396	3,686	8,082	210	38·5
Macleay, The	6,339	5,191	11,530	2,662	4·3
Macquarie, East	5,102	4,034	9,136	1,227	7·4
Macquarie, West	2,593	2,241	4,834	448	10·8
Maitland, East	2,632	2,490	5,122	97	52·7
Maitland, West	3,605	3,690	7,295	2	3,441·0
Molong	4,312	3,603	7,915	1,779	4·5
Monaro	6,653	5,742	12,395	5,191	2·4
Morpeth	2,354	2,287	4,641	84	55·3
Mudgee	8,666	7,087	15,753	3,555	4·4
Murray, The	4,793	3,435	8,228	7,428	1·1
Murrumbidgee, The	14,750	10,272	25,022	16,857	1·5
Namoi, The	5,221	3,625	8,846	11,400	0·8
Nepean, The	5,360	4,733	10,093	512	19·7
Newcastle	15,704	13,908	29,612	31	949·1
New England	10,803	8,910	19,713	7,132	2·8
Newtown	16,435	16,833	33,268	2	19,685·2
Northumberland	14,603	12,397	27,000	206	131·5
Orange	6,353	5,539	11,892	817	14·6
Paddington	20,283	22,718	43,001	12	3,542·1
Parramatta	6,594	5,083	11,677	3	4,491·2
Patrick's Plains	4,153	4,071	8,224	1,175	7·0
Queanbeyan	3,451	3,054	6,505	2,263	2·9
Redfern	22,245	20,242	42,487	19	2,215·2
Richmond, The	13,050	9,271	22,321	4,480	5·0
Shoalhaven, The	5,702	4,800	10,502	1,597	6·6
St. Leonards	12,884	13,207	26,091	156	166·9

Electorates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Areas in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Sturt	16,658	9,925	26,583	20,328	1·3
Sydney, East	15,492	14,636	30,128	1	21,068·5
Sydney, South	22,146	19,928	42,074	2	25,654·9
Sydney, West	20,254	15,196	35,450	1	29,789·9
Tamworth	7,878	6,617	14,495	3,840	3·8
Tenterfield	3,852	3,126	6,978	3,082	2·3
Tumut	3,923	3,027	6,950	2,284	3·0
Wellington	3,391	2,748	6,139	1,249	4·9
Wentworth	2,175	1,235	3,410	19,822	0·2
Wilcannia	1,940	764	2,704	19,513	0·1
Wollombi	4,313	3,428	7,741	1,966	3·9
Yass Plains	4,737	4,249	8,986	2,199	4·1
Young	7,093	5,839	12,932	2,030	6·4
Total in Electorates	602,664	515,586	1,118,250	314,055	3·6
Lord Howe Island	30	25	55		
Shipping	5,309	340	5,649		
Total	608,003	515,951	1,123,954		
Aborigines	4,559	3,721	8,280		
Total Population	612,562	519,672	1,132,234		

The following table shows the population, both inclusive and exclusive of Aborigines, in 1891, according to counties, together with the area of each county, and the density of its population, inclusive of Aborigines:—

Counties.	Population, exclusive of Aborigines.			Population, inclusive of Aborigines.			Area in square miles.	Persons per square mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Argyle	9,680	9,248	18,928	9,688	9,251	18,939	1,972	9·6
Ararat	983	769	1,752	1,006	783	1,789	2,313	0·7
Ashburnham	7,555	6,474	14,029	7,623	6,535	14,158	2,136	6·6
Auckland	5,328	4,367	9,695	5,333	4,368	9,701	1,885	5·2
Baradine	965	636	1,601	1,021	698	1,719	2,415	0·7
Barrona	133	47	180	134	49	183	2,012	0·07
Bathurst	15,854	14,252	30,106	15,882	14,261	30,143	1,939	15·5
Benarba	639	289	928	699	351	1,050	3,150	0·3
Beresford	2,242	1,973	4,215	2,246	1,980	4,226	1,425	2·9
Bland	2,735	1,836	4,571	2,735	1,836	4,571	2,419	1·9
Blaxland	785	386	1,171	857	427	1,284	4,354	0·3
Blight	1,845	1,423	3,268	1,860	1,428	3,288	1,581	2·1
Booroondarra	190	57	247	237	92	329	2,066	0·2
Bourke	2,126	1,325	3,451	2,132	1,330	3,462	2,300	1·5
Boyd	630	260	890	715	336	1,051	1,565	0·7
Brisbane	3,859	3,385	7,244	3,891	3,415	7,306	2,218	3·3
Buccleuch	1,305	901	2,206	1,390	941	2,301	1,409	1·6
Buckland	2,513	2,026	4,539	2,540	2,051	4,591	1,487	3·1
Buller	983	541	1,524	1,050	592	1,642	1,458	1·1
Burnett	930	772	1,702	939	777	1,716	1,820	0·9
Cadell	1,000	856	1,856	1,064	935	1,999	1,043	1·9
Caira	798	555	1,353	839	585	1,424	2,649	0·5
Canbalego	707	306	1,013	708	306	1,014	2,185	0·5
Camden	22,205	19,110	41,315	22,208	19,195	41,503	2,226	18·6
Clarence	8,223	7,390	15,613	8,348	7,490	15,838	1,356	11·7
Clarendon	3,633	2,815	6,448	3,635	2,817	6,452	1,158	5·6
Clarke	859	508	1,367	897	532	1,429	1,520	0·9
Clive	2,103	1,964	4,067	2,137	2,004	4,141	1,721	2·4
Clyde	847	427	1,274	916	481	1,397	2,945	0·5
Cook	7,991	6,791	14,782	8,041	6,832	14,873	1,696	8·7
Cooper	2,165	1,324	3,489	2,210	1,343	3,553	2,752	1·3
Courallie	1,480	1,023	2,503	1,520	1,046	2,566	1,926	1·3
Cowley	402	281	683	411	292	703	1,158	0·6
Cowper	2,740	1,632	4,372	2,782	1,659	4,441	4,691	0·9
Culgoa	437	185	622	511	243	754	2,337	0·3
Cumberland	228,205	218,309	446,514	228,296	218,383	446,679	1,573	284·3
Cunningham	1,514	750	2,264	1,525	756	2,281	2,395	0·9
Dampier	2,785	2,259	5,044	2,867	2,339	5,206	1,471	3·5
Darling	1,552	1,221	2,773	1,609	1,275	2,884	1,555	1·8
Delah	54	12	66	54	12	66	2,136	0·03

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

Counties.	Population, exclusive of Aborigines.			Population, inclusive of Aborigines.			Area in square miles.	Persons per square mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Denham	183	91	274	185	94	279	1,491	0·2
Denison	1,186	680	1,866	1,187	680	1,867	1,232	1·5
Dowling	541	330	871	551	343	894	1,840	0·5
Drake	697	548	1,245	784	621	1,405	1,314	1·1
Dudley	3,082	2,684	5,766	3,196	2,779	5,975	986	6·1
Durham	7,982	7,294	15,276	8,006	7,319	15,325	2,095	7·3
Evelyn	407	109	516	442	133	575	3,713	0·2
Ewenmar	1,220	777	1,997	1,238	797	2,035	2,064	1·0
Farnell	392	89	481	400	93	493	3,007	0·2
Finch	742	317	1,059	853	395	1,248	4,124	0·3
Fitzgerald	221	35	256	221	36	257	2,148	0·1
Fitzroy	1,448	999	2,447	1,521	1,051	2,572	1,540	1·7
Flinders	525	147	672	526	147	673	2,415	0·3
Forbes	1,792	1,416	3,208	1,823	1,439	3,262	1,413	2·3
Franklin	267	152	419	300	191	491	1,397	0·4
Georgiana	3,380	2,722	6,102	3,386	2,729	6,115	1,922	3·2
Gipps	1,073	517	1,590	1,082	519	1,601	2,448	0·7
Gloucester	7,320	6,172	13,492	7,396	6,236	13,632	3,101	4·4
Gordon	1,466	996	2,462	1,519	1,043	2,562	1,520	1·7
Gough	7,293	5,704	12,997	7,323	5,729	13,052	1,779	7·3
Goulburn	4,912	4,324	9,236	4,917	4,325	9,242	1,384	6·7
Gowen	1,134	890	2,024	1,202	938	2,140	1,696	1·2
Gregory	755	352	1,107	838	423	1,261	3,068	0·4
Gresham	385	140	525	391	161	552	1,109	0·5
Gunderbooka	572	263	835	579	271	850	2,440	0·3
Harden	5,323	4,388	9,711	5,328	4,391	9,719	1,721	5·6
Hardinge	2,519	1,637	4,206	2,538	1,705	4,243	1,897	2·3
Hawes	173	75	248	190	85	275	1,643	0·2
Hume	2,989	2,139	5,128	2,992	2,140	5,132	1,664	3·1
Hunter	1,064	899	1,963	1,071	902	1,973	2,095	0·9
Inglis	3,485	3,207	6,692	3,502	3,210	6,712	875	7·7
Irrara	375	95	470	420	120	540	4,263	0·1
Jamison	831	474	1,305	856	492	1,348	2,317	0·6
Kennedy	1,306	537	1,843	1,331	549	1,880	2,292	0·8
Kilfera	97	44	141	99	44	143	1,651	0·09
Killara	96	29	125	104	31	135	2,834	0·05
King	4,443	3,968	8,411	4,479	4,016	8,489	1,873	4·5
Landsborough	136	25	161	141	31	172	1,968	0·09
Leichhardt	1,735	1,087	2,822	1,781	1,118	2,899	3,697	0·8
Lincoln	4,614	3,657	8,301	4,687	3,680	8,367	1,968	4·2
Livingstone	348	110	458	394	140	534	4,033	0·1
Macquarie	6,445	5,528	11,973	6,627	5,717	12,344	2,555	4·8
Manara	206	39	245	208	39	247	4,005	0·06
Menindie	219	98	317	226	107	333	2,473	0·1
Mitchell	1,533	1,049	2,582	1,533	1,049	2,582	1,290	2·0
Monteagle	4,762	4,193	8,955	4,773	4,195	8,968	1,232	7·3
Mootwingee	232	21	253	242	24	266	3,545	0·07
Mossiel	480	213	693	508	245	753	4,194	0·2
Mouramba	1,117	634	1,751	1,118	637	1,755	2,436	0·8
Murchison	1,658	1,236	2,894	1,664	1,245	2,909	1,889	1·5
Murray	4,810	4,403	9,213	4,824	4,417	9,241	2,234	4·1
Nandewar	1,738	1,366	3,104	1,763	1,398	3,161	1,331	2·4
Napier	547	448	995	551	451	1,002	1,043	1·0
Narran	687	279	966	872	432	1,304	3,668	0·4
Narromine	2,334	1,560	3,834	2,369	1,516	3,885	1,807	2·1
Nicholson	985	676	1,661	992	676	1,668	2,206	0·8

Counties.	Population, exclusive of Aborigines.			Population, inclusive of Aborigines.			Area in square miles.	Persons per square mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Northumberland	45,873	40,745	86,618	45,896	40,765	86,661	2,411	35·9
Oxley	1,795	1,185	2,980	1,815	1,195	3,010	1,327	2·3
Parry	2,055	1,455	3,510	2,065	1,465	3,530	1,356	2·6
Perry	172	63	235	175	63	238	3,027	0·08
Phillip	3,081	2,609	5,690	3,089	2,620	5,709	1,688	3·4
Poole	33	7	40	35	7	42	2,013	0·02
Pottinger	2,726	1,971	4,697	2,771	2,010	4,781	2,818	1·7
Raleigh	2,074	1,564	3,638	2,226	1,686	3,912	974	4·0
Rankin	198	53	251	213	73	286	2,608	0·1
Richmond	2,183	1,692	3,875	2,242	1,720	3,963	1,101	3·6
Robinson	1,136	645	1,781	1,138	646	1,784	2,452	0·7
Rous	10,474	7,362	17,836	10,671	7,554	18,225	2,313	7·9
Roxburgh	5,380	4,095	9,475	5,390	4,106	9,496	1,631	5·8
Sandon	6,959	5,961	12,920	6,982	5,980	12,962	1,265	10·2
Selwyn	1,125	868	1,993	1,125	868	1,993	1,906	1·0
Stapylton	669	352	1,021	731	406	1,137	2,448	0·5
Sturt	533	227	760	534	227	761	1,512	0·5
St. Vincent	7,358	6,343	13,701	7,434	6,402	13,836	2,551	5·4
Taila	218	138	356	226	141	367	2,354	0·2
Tandora	142	41	183	142	41	183	2,395	0·08
Tara	209	134	343	209	134	343	3,196	0·1
Thoulcanna	48	5	53	49	5	54	1,623	0·03
Tongowoko	404	155	559	459	202	661	2,362	0·3
Townsend	2,194	1,669	3,863	2,211	1,676	3,887	3,647	1·1
Ularara	363	77	440	377	84	461	2,929	0·2
Urana	1,956	1,165	3,121	1,974	1,169	3,143	3,122	1·0
Vernon	1,417	1,170	2,587	1,442	1,188	2,630	1,680	1·6
Wakool	675	316	991	726	360	1,086	2,970	0·4
Waljeers	461	244	705	466	259	725	2,686	0·3
Wallace	1,882	1,554	3,436	1,887	1,555	3,442	2,156	1·6
Waradgery	2,498	1,806	4,304	2,501	1,806	4,307	2,789	1·5
Wellesley	2,520	2,212	4,732	2,535	2,219	4,754	1,512	3·1
Wellington	8,870	7,558	16,428	8,904	7,581	16,485	1,894	8·6
Wentworth	774	588	1,362	776	588	1,364	3,368	0·4
Werunda	97	25	122	99	25	124	2,395	0·05
Westmoreland	2,155	1,809	3,964	2,161	1,813	3,974	1,627	2·4
White	637	468	1,105	712	530	1,242	1,889	0·7
Windeyer	356	128	484	387	151	538	3,425	0·2
Woore	72	29	101	79	36	115	2,505	0·05
Wynyard	6,738	5,788	12,526	6,741	5,789	12,530	1,705	7·4
Yancoewinna	14,945	9,493	24,438	14,961	9,502	24,463	2,641	8·9
Yanda	396	120	516	416	141	557	2,974	0·2
Yantara	156	25	181	187	52	239	2,990	0·08
Young	1,051	580	1,631	1,058	582	1,640	2,637	0·6
Yungnulgra	331	65	396	331	65	396	2,908	0·1
Total of Counties	602,664	515,586	1,118,250	607,223	519,307	1,126,530	....	..
Shipping	5,309	340	5,649	5,309	340	5,649	....	..
Lord Howe Island	30	25	55	30	25	55	....	..
Total Population	608,003	515,951	1,123,954	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	....	..



CHAPTER XIX.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1861-1891.

THE distribution of the population, as ascertained at the last Census, into urban and rural districts is shown in the following statement. To anyone unaccustomed to the conditions of Australian progress, the figures will appear not a little remarkable. The population aggregated in the metropolitan area is considerably larger than that in all the other towns of the Colony taken together, and equals nearly the whole rural population; in other words, 34·3 per cent. of the total number of the inhabitants of New South Wales reside in the metropolis, 31 per cent. in the other urban districts, and 34·7 per cent. in the rural districts.

Sydney and suburbs	383,233
Other towns.....	346,736
Urban population	730,019
Rural population	388,231
	1,118,250
Lord Howe Island.....	55
Shipping	5,649
Aborigines	8,280
Total population	1,132,234

Under the designation of urban have been included all the municipalities, together with unincorporated towns containing 500 inhabitants and upwards. In some few cases the term town cannot be correctly applied to the municipalities comprising a group of dwellings—to which the appellation of village may not inaptly be given—surrounded by a sparsely-populated district in every sense rural. The population comprised in the rural portions of municipalities is, however, not numerous, and if deducted from the so-called urban total little difference would be made in the foregoing statement.

THE METROPOLIS.

The growth of population in the metropolitan area has already been adverted to in a former chapter, a few general remarks will, therefore, be all that are needed in this place.

The district conventionally termed Sydney and suburbs is some 150 square miles in extent, and comprises the municipality of Sydney and the thirty-five suburbs which surround it, as well as the islands in Port Jackson. The area included may roughly be described as a square, bounded on the east by the sea-coast, and on the south by the waters of Botany Bay and George's River; on the other sides it is enclosed by the western boundaries of Hurstville, Canterbury, Enfield, Strathfield, Concord, and Ryde, and by the northern boundaries of Ryde, North Willoughby, and Manly.

The area comprised within the foregoing limits, with the exception of parts of Ryde and Canterbury, which contain few inhabitants, forms a fairly continuous succession of habitations. In 1881 the district lying between Cook's River and George's River, though regarded as a metropolitan census area, was almost uninhabited. In this region, West Botany, now called Rockdale, was the only municipality; in 1891 there were incorporated the municipalities of Kogarah and Hurstville. On the west of the metropolitan area residential population has also largely settled since the taking of the Census of 1881, as is shown not only in the growth of the western municipalities, but in the incorporation of the new suburbs of Concord, Drummoine, Enfield, and Strathfield; a suburban expansion which has carried the city environs to within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Parramatta. This belt of country, which lies between the metropolitan district and that of which Parramatta is the centre, will in all probability be built over before the taking of the next census, hence the person to whom the task of supervising the enumeration of 1901 may fall will be compelled to extend the boundaries of the metropolis so as to include Granville and Parramatta, and the suburban villages lying between these towns and Sydney.

For many years after the landing of Captain Arthur Phillip, Sydney was practically New South Wales. Throughout its history it has ever held the premier place among the towns of the Colony. Its growth from the earliest times may be seen from the subjoined table, in

which the population set down for the whole Colony is exclusive of the people resident in districts now cut off from the parent colony :—

Date of muster or census.	Population of the Colony.	Population of Sydney.	Population of the suburbs.	Total Sydney population.	Per cent. of total population resident in Sydney.
11 April, 1790.....	591	591	.....	591	100·0
25 July, 1790.....	1,715	1,455	.....	1,455	84·8
8 Dec., 1792.....	3,077	1,170	.....	1,170	38·0
21 May, 1793.....	3,027	1,561	.....	1,561	51·6
11 Oct., 1793.....	3,408	1,702	.....	1,702	49·9
31 Aug., 1796.....	4,019	2,397	.....	2,397	59·6
30 June, 1799.....	4,711	2,427	.....	2,427	51·5
31 Dec., 1799.....	5,088	2,546	.....	2,546	50·0
1800.....	4,958	2,537	.....	2,537	51·2
30 June, 1804.....	7,085	3,500	.....	3,500	49·4
1805.....	7,064	3,184	.....	3,184	45·1
5 Aug., 1805.....	6,980	3,163	.....	3,163	45·3
1 Mar., 1810.....	10,454	6,158	.....	6,158	58·9
5 Mar., 1811.....	10,025	4,895	.....	4,895	48·8
30 Sept., 1812.....	10,523	5,212	.....	5,212	49·5
27 Sept., 1813.....	12,173	5,356	.....	5,356	44·0
16 Nov., 1814.....	12,117	5,665	.....	5,665	46·8
6 Dec., 1815.....	12,911	5,475	.....	5,475	42·4
29 Oct., 1816.....	15,176	6,695	.....	6,695	44·1
25 Nov., 1817.....	17,452	7,427	.....	7,427	42·6
1820.....	23,939	12,079	.....	12,079	50·5
26 Oct., 1821.....	29,662	13,401	.....	13,401	45·2
—Sept., 1822.....	24,188	8,078	Exclusive of military.	8,078	33·4
23 Oct., 1823.....	23,480	7,106	Great number not accounted for in the books	7,106	30·3
—Sept., 1824.....	31,663	10,107		10,107	31·9
—Oct., 1825.....	31,016	10,774		10,774	34·7
—Nov., 1828.....	36,598	10,815	.....	10,815	29·6
2 Sept., 1833.....	60,794	16,232	.....	16,232	26·7
2 Sept., 1836.....	77,096	19,729	.....	19,729	25·6
2 Mar., 1841.....	116,731	29,973	.....	29,973	25·7
2 Mar., 1846.....	154,205	38,358	6,832	45,190	29·3
1 Mar., 1851.....	191,099	44,240	9,684	53,924	28·2
1 Mar., 1856.....	252,640	53,358	28,223	81,581	32·3
7 April, 1861.....	350,860	56,840	38,949	95,789	27·3
2 April, 1871.....	503,981	74,566	63,210	137,776	27·3
3 April, 1881.....	751,468	100,152	124,787	224,939	29·9
5 April, 1891.....	1,123,954	107,652	275,631	383,283	34·1

Notwithstanding the fact that for many years of its early history the Sydney district contained about half of the population of Australia, it is not until the Census of 1833 that any considerable increase in the city population can be noted, the figures submitted for the years 1810, 1820, and 1821 being somewhat unsatisfactory, while those of 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825—excluding in the first-mentioned year the military, and in the other three many persons not accounted for in the books—cannot be regarded as being in any way complete. The suburbs were enumerated distinct from the City for the first time in 1846. The population of the suburbs in 1856 was given in the published report as 15,815, thus showing a total metropolitan population of 69,173, or 27·4 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. For purposes of comparison the population of the metro-

politan area for 1856 was in the report of the succeeding census also given according to the extent of country returned as metropolitan in 1861. This showed an extra-suburban population of 12,408, and the number taken in the preceding table includes the additional figures. This will account for the great increase shown in the following table—between the years 1851 and 1856—which exhibits the rate of growth of Sydney's population from enumeration to enumeration since the Census of 1833 :—

Census.	No. of years since previous Census.	Total increase of Population per cent.	Yearly increase of Population per cent.
1836	3 years.	21·5	6·7
1841	5 „	51·9	8·7
1846	5 „	50·8	8·6
1851	5 „	19·3	3·6
1856	5 „	51·3	8·6
1861	5 „	17·4	3·3
1871	10 „	43·8	3·7
1881	10 „	63·3	5·0
1891	10 „	70·4	5·5

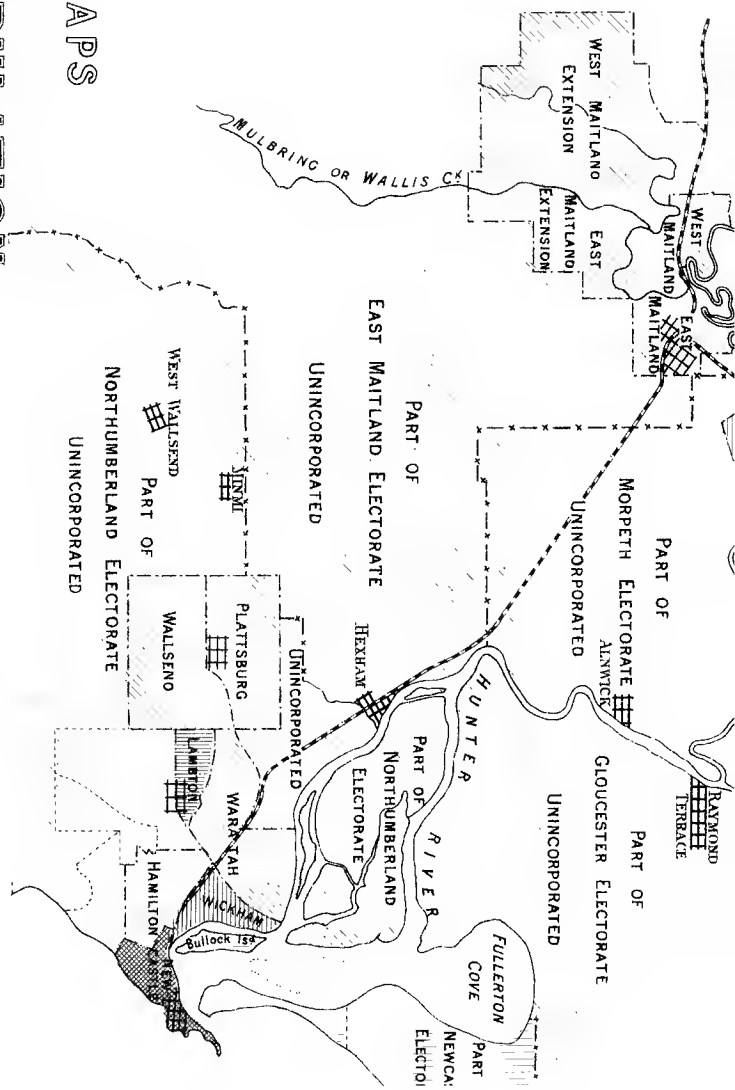
The annual increase for Sydney and suburbs for the three decennial periods, 1861–1891, is shown by the sub-joined figures :—

	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Total.
1861–71	2·75	4·96	3·70
1871–81	2·99	7·04	5·02
1881–91	0·72	8·25	5·47

The following is a statement of the density of population per acre of the City proper, of the suburbs, and of the whole metropolitan area as described in a preceding paragraph, for the four census periods of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

Census.	Population per acre. The City.	Population per acre. The Suburbs.	Population per acre. The Metropolitan area.
1861	19·7	0·4	1·0
1871	25·9	0·7	1·5
1881	34·8	1·4	2·5
1891	37·4	3·1	4·2

The expansion of population in the various suburban areas from census to census may readily be followed. On the map which illustrates this chapter, it will be seen that the first tendency was for the population to extend to the districts in immediate proximity to the City boundaries, afterwards along the course of the railway lines, and then to the areas made accessible by the construction of tramways. The figures illustrating the progress of the suburbs of Sydney are shown in the table given below. The interval between 1861 and 1871 was marked by the incorporation of ten municipalities, in the next decade eight more were constituted, and still another eight in the interval between 1881 and 1891, so that at the date of the last census only 472 persons comprised the population dwelling in unincorporated districts. This, of course, does



IN THE

1861

1871

A map of the Hunter River area. The Hunter River flows from the top left towards the bottom right. Along the riverbank, there are several land parcels. One parcel is labeled 'RAYMOND TERRACE' and contains a grid pattern. Another parcel is labeled 'ALNWICK' and also contains a grid pattern. A larger area is labeled 'THE LOWER HUNTER' and 'PART OF'. A dashed line with 'X' marks runs across the top of the map. A solid line runs along the riverbank. The word 'HUNTER' is written vertically along the river. 'FULLERTON COVE' is labeled at the bottom left. 'UNINCORPORATED' is written vertically in the center. 'OPERATED' is written vertically on the right side.

by light outline
and subsequently to
be indicated

PART OF THE HUNTER ELECTORATE UNINCORPORATED

PART OF THE HUNTER ELECTORATE UNINCORPORATED

WEST MAITLAND

ELECTORATE MAITLAND

EAST MOREPEH ELECTORATE UNINCORPORATED

PART OF MOREPEH ELECTORATE UNINCORPORATED

MOREPEH

RAYMOND TERRACE

ALYDE

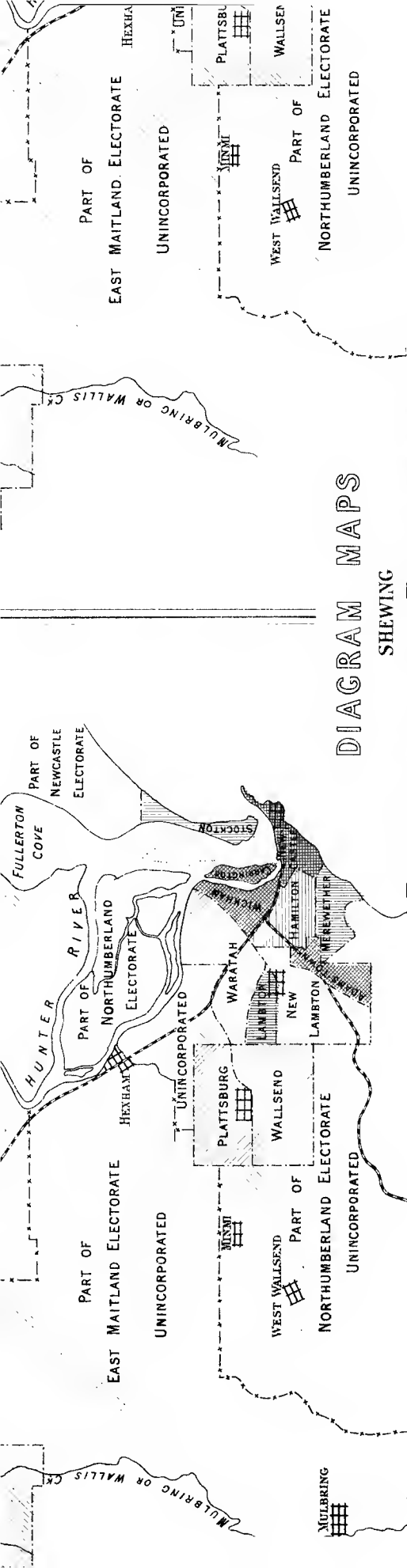
THE LOWER HUNTER

PART OF THE HUNTER ELECTORATE UNINCORPORATED

HUNTER

FULLERTON COVE

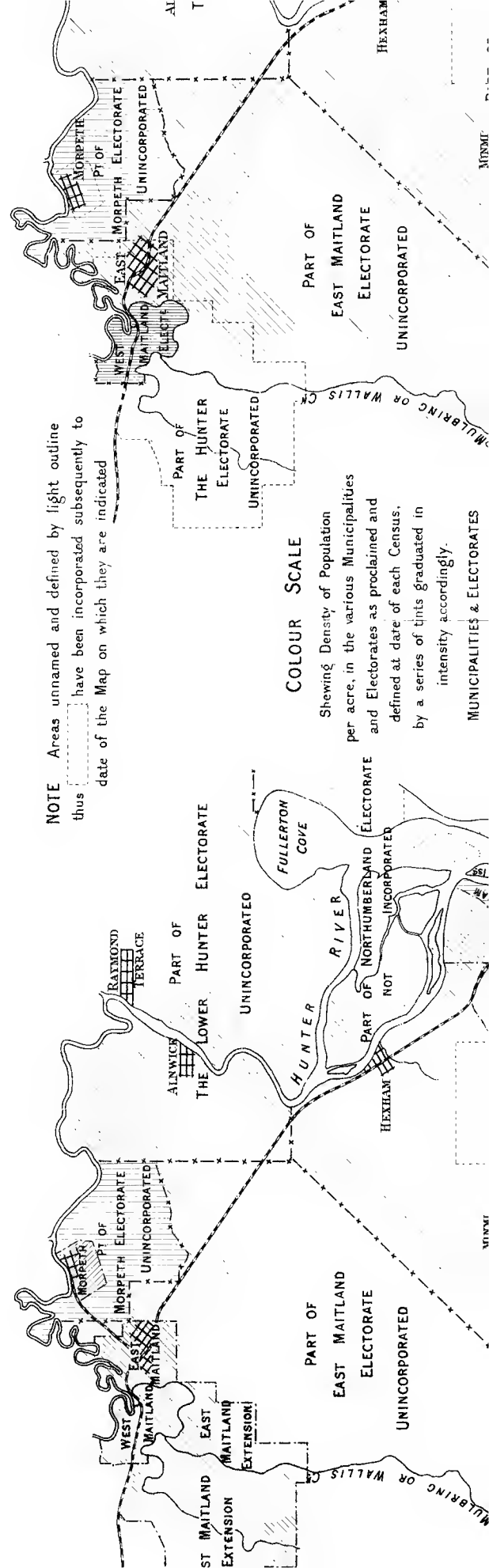
COLOUR SCALE



1871

NEWCASTLE & MAITLAND DISTRICTS

CENSUSES OF 1861, '71, '81 & '91



1861

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE

DIAGRAM MAPS

SHOWING

NOTE Areas unnamed and defined by light outline thus [] have been incorporated subsequently to date of the Map on which they are indicated

COLOUR SCALE

Showing Density of Population per acre, in the various Municipalities and Electorates as proclaimed and defined at date of each Census, by a series of tints graduated in intensity accordingly.

MUNICIPALITIES & ELECTORATES

not include the islands of Port Jackson, which are not subject to municipal government.

City of Sydney and Suburbs.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
City of Sydney	56,394	74,423	99,357	106,938
Islands in Port Jackson	446	143	295	714
Total, City of Sydney ..	56,840	74,566	100,152	107,652
Suburbs (Municipalities)—				
Alexandria .....	....	2,123	3,449	7,505
Ashfield .....	....	....	4,687	11,697
Balmain	3,482	6,272	15,063	23,475
Botany .....	....	....	....	2,060
Botany, North .....	....	....	....	2,407
Burwood .....	....	....	2,472	6,227
Camperdown .....	....	1,950	3,522	6,658
Canterbury .....	....	....	1,175	2,426
Concord .....	....	....	....	2,107
Darlington .....	....	1,398	2,026	3,465
Drummoyne .....	....	....	....	1,451
Enfield .....	....	....	....	2,050
Five Dock .....	....	....	888	1,250
Glebe	3,712	5,721	10,500	17,075
Hunter's Hill	479	1,425	2,282	3,633
Hurstville .....	....	....	....	3,175
Kogarah .....	....	....	....	2,328
Leichhardt .....	....	....	1,866	17,067
Macdonaldtown .....	....	....	1,470	5,275
Manly .....	....	....	1,327	3,236
Marrickville .....	....	1,464	3,501	13,507
Newtown .....	....	4,328	8,327	17,870
North Sydney—				
St. Leonards	1,334	997	2,647	17,106
St. Leonards East	502	941	2,320	
Victoria	1,836	1,128	2,182	
Paddington		4,250	9,608	
Petersham	2,692	....	3,413	18,392
Randwick	810	1,789	2,079	10,369
Redfern	3,984	6,616	10,868	6,236
Rockdale (Botany West) .....	....	764	858	21,322
Ryde .....	....	1,461	1,673	4,908
St. Peters .....	....	1,242	2,272	3,225
Strathfield .....	....	....	....	4,860
Waterloo	1,222	2,988	5,762	1,820
Waverley	891	1,377	2,365	8,701
Willoughby, North .....	....	553	1,411	8,842
Woollahra	2,106	4,061	6,168	3,411
Total, Suburban Municipalities	21,214	52,848	115,981	10,023
Suburbs—unincorporated ..	17,735	10,362	8,806	275,159
Total, Suburbs	38,949	63,210	124,787	Homebush, 472
Total, City and Suburbs ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	275,631

The density of population per acre of the metropolitan municipalities is exhibited in the following table:—

Metropolitan municipality.	Density per acre.	Metropolitan municipality.	Density per acre.
Ryde	0·33	Waverley	4·16
Canterbury	0·34	St. Peters	5·49
Willoughby	0·42	Burwood	5·66
Hurstville	0·43	Ashfield	5·87
Kogarah	0·62	Marrickville	6·73
Randwick	0·72	Alexandria	7·07
Concord	0·81	Waterloo	10·62
Five Dock	0·92	Leichhardt	12·12
Botany	0·92	Petersham	12·55
Rockdale	1·06	Camperdown	15·89
Enfield	1·11	Balmain	26·38
Botany, North	1·20	Macdonaldtown ..	29·47
Manly	1·35	Glebe	32·28
Strathfield	1·39	Newtown	36·77
Hunter's Hill	2·72	Sydney (City)	37·13
Drummoyne	2·80	Paddington	44·11
Sydney, North	3·73	Redfern	46·86
Woollahra	3·80	Darlington	61·88

It will be seen from the figures just given that the distribution of the population is very uneven. One-half the inhabitants of Sydney are crowded into 5,002 acres, having a density per acre varying from 29 to nearly 62, and an average density of 38 per acre, while one-third occupy about

15,075 acres, with an average density of 8 per acre, and the remaining sixth is scattered over 70,911 acres, with an average density of not quite one per acre. The small area of Darlington shows the densest aggregation, viz., 61·88 per acre, a somewhat astounding result, seeing that the 672 occupied houses in the municipality contain on an average not more than from 5 to 6 rooms. Redfern and Paddington have a density of from 40 to 50 per acre; the City, Newtown, and the Glebe, of from 30 to 40; Macdonaldtown, and Balmain, of from 20 to 30; while Camperdown, Petersham, Leichhardt, and Waterloo show densities of from 10 to 20 per acre. No other districts rise above 10 persons per acre.

COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES AND UNINCORPORATED TOWNS.

Outside the metropolitan district the old towns of the Colony, situated in the county of Cumberland, have as a rule progressed but little; some have stood still, whilst others have actually retrograded. With the extension of settlement area, sequent upon the crossing of the Blue Mountain Range, the importance of centres like Parramatta, Liverpool, Windsor, Richmond, etc., began to decline. In 1841, Parramatta contained 5,389 inhabitants; fifty years subsequently its population numbered 11,677; in 1841, Windsor contained 1,440; in 1891, 2,033; while Richmond's gain from 1836 to 1891—a period of 55 years—is represented by 260 persons. In other parts of the country, however, the development of the towns has more than kept pace with the increase in the general population. Thus, in the valley of the Lower Hunter population has made great and rapid strides. The growth of Newcastle and its belt of suburbs is shown for the four decennial periods by the following figures:—

Census.	
1861	7,810
1871	16,473
1881	24,571
1891	50,705

The population of Newcastle and suburbs for 1891 was made up of the following items:—

Newcastle (City)	12,914
Municipalities (Suburban)—	
Adamstown	2,030
Carrington	2,137
Hamilton	4,844
Lambton	3,436
New Lambton	1,548
Merewether	4,339
Plattsburg	3,301
Stockton	2,417
Wallsend	3,644
Waratah	2,718
Wickham	6,582
Unincorporated—	
West Wallsend	795
	50,705

The following tables exhibit the municipalities other than the metropolis and its suburbs for the four census periods of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

1861.

Albury	1,587	Newcastle	3,722
Cudgegong	1,595	Numba	1,042
Goulburn	3,241	Orange	581
Grafton	1,441	Shellharbour	1,415
Illawarra	3,269	Wollongong	1,397
Kiama	4,071		
Mudgee	1,507	Total	24,868

1871.

Albury	2,592	Mudgee	1,786
Armidale	1,369	Muswellbrook	1,445
Bathurst	5,030	Newcastle	7,581
Berry	1,154	Numba	646
Cudgegong	2,342	Orange	1,456
Deniliquin	1,118	Parramatta	6,103
Forbes	1,276	Shellharbour	1,732
Goulburn	4,453	Singleton	1,187
Grafton	2,250	Wagga Wagga	1,858
Illawarra, Central	2,392	Waratah	1,530
Illawarra, North	763	Wickham	398
Kiama	4,253	Wollongong	1,297
Maitland, East	2,282		
Maitland, West	5,381	Total	64,910
Morpeth	1,236		

1881.

Albury	5,715	Molong	874
Armidale	2,187	Morpeth	1,372
Bathurst	7,221	Mudgee	2,492
Berry	1,288	Muswellbrook	1,074
Bourke	1,378	Newcastle	8,986
Broughton Vale	457	Nowra	886
Carcoar	540	Numba	639
Casino	718	Orange	2,701
Cooma	1,042	Parramatta	8,432
Coonamble	1,226	Penrith	2,310
Cudgegong	2,533	Plattsburg	1,898
Deniliquin	2,506	Prospect and Sherwood	672
Dubbo	3,334	Richmond	1,239
Forbes	2,191	Shellharbour	1,400
Gerrington	1,047	Shoalhaven, Central	578
Glen Innes	1,327	Singleton	1,951
Goulburn	6,839	Tamworth	4,096
Grafton	3,891	Tenterfield	1,816
Gulgong	1,642	Ulladulla	1,615
Hamilton	2,215	Ulmara	1,560
Hay	2,073	Wagga Wagga	3,975
Hill End	1,223	Wallsend	2,156
Illawarra, Central	2,550	Waratah	1,714
Illawarra, North	1,011	Wellington	1,563
Inverell	1,965	Wentworth	752
Kiama	2,700	Wickham	2,399
Lambton	2,903	Windsor	1,990
Lismore	992	Wollongong	1,635
Liverpool	1,768	Yass	1,804
Maitland, East	2,302		
Maitland, West	5,703	Total	133,066

1891.

Adamstown	2,030	Bingara	738
Albury	5,447	Blayney	1,254
Armidale	3,826	Bombala	1,101
Auburn	2,026	Bourke	3,149
Ballina	1,084	Bowral	2,258
Balranald	637	Braidwood	1,496
Bathurst	9,162	Broken Hill	19,789
Bega	2,023	Broughton Vale	424
Berry	908	Burrowa	767

Camden	1,303	Moss Vale	1,240
Campbelltown	2,381	Mudgee	2,410
Carcoar	562	Murrumburrah	1,226
Carrington	2,137	Murrurundi	1,254
Casino	1,486	Muswellbrook	1,298
Cobar	1,189	Narrabri	1,977
Condobolin	742	Narrandera	1,815
Cooma	1,729	Newcastle	12,914
Coonamble	1,141	Nowra	1,705
Cootamundra	2,026	Numba	688
Coraki	538	Nyngan	1,355
Cowra	1,546	Orange	3,237
Cudal	447	Orange, East	1,827
Cudgegong	2,519	Parkes	2,449
Deniliquin	2,273	Parramatta	11,677
Dubbo	4,555	Penrith	3,797
Dundas	1,566	Plattsburg	3,301
Forbes	3,011	Port Macquarie	961
Gerrington	1,534	Prospect and Sherwood	2,075
Glen Innes	2,532	Queanbeyan	1,262
Gosford	685	Quirindi	1,139
Goulburn	10,916	Raymond Terrace	899
Grafton	4,445	Richmond	1,242
Granville	4,248	Rookwood	2,084
Grenfell	745	Scone	876
Greta	1,751	Shellharbour	1,587
Gulgong	1,283	Shoalhaven, Central	451
Gundagai	948	Silverton	1,397
Gunnedah	1,362	Singleton	1,793
Hamilton	4,844	Singleton, South	802
Hay	2,741	Smithfield and Fairfield	1,392
Hill End	814	St. Mary's	1,823
Hillston	734	Stockton	2,417
Illawarra, Central	3,247	Tamworth	4,602
Illawarra, North	2,515	Taree	716
Inverell	2,534	Temora	915
Jerilderie	541	Tenterfield	2,477
Junee	1,682	Tumut	1,275
Katoomba	1,592	Ulladulla	1,582
Kempsey	2,194	Ulmara	1,592
Kiama (Jamberoo)	2,235	Uralla	819
Kiama, East (Kiama)	2,302	Wagga Wagga	4,596
Lambton	3,436	Walcha	864
Lambton, New	1,548	Wallsend	3,644
Lismore	2,925	Waratah	2,718
Lithgow	3,865	Wellington	1,545
Liverpool	4,463	Wentworth	801
Maclean	907	Wickham	6,582
Maitland, East	2,919	Wilcannia	1,287
Maitland, West	7,295	Windsor	2,033
Merewether	4,339	Wingham	494
Mittagong	1,468	Wollongong	3,041
Moama	716	Yass	1,770
Molong	1,112	Young	2,746
Moree	1,143		
Morpeth	1,138		
Moruya	1,236	Total	308,673

The density per acre of the foregoing municipalities is very variable. As already pointed out, some of these incorporated areas comprise belts of sparsely-populated country surrounding a more populated centre, in other cases the areas are small, and comprise only aggregations of population which may be regarded as towns proper. Hence the density varies from 0·02 per acre to 12·23. The total area of the country municipalities, as detailed in the table for the year 1891, was 1,463,524 acres, and the average density 0·21 per acre. The following groups of

municipalities are arranged in the order of their progressive density:—

	Municipalities.	Density per acre.
33	Balranald, Condobolin, Cudal, Cudgegong, Hillston, Jerilderie, Moama, Broughton Vale, Central Shoalhaven, Berry, Cobar, Central Illawarra, Wentworth, Kiama (Jamberoo), Silverton, Walcha, Gerrington, Gulgong, Ulladulla, Ulmarra, Yass, Casino, Deniliquin, Molong, Moss Vale, Campbelltown, Coonamble, Inverell, Tenterfield, Forbes, Hay, Numba, and St. Mary's	0.02 to 0.09.
13	Cooma, Glen Innes, Moruya, Wilcannia, Bourke, Nowra, Moree, Penrith, Liverpool, Temora, Camden, Smithfield and Fairfield, and Ballina	0.10 to 0.19.
12	Coraki, Lismore, Queanbeyan, Katoomba, Bingara, Murrumburrah, Parkes, Wingham, Braidwood, Cowra, Port Macquarie, and Prospect and Sherwood	0.20 to 0.29.
9	Junee, Albury, Mudgee, Cootamundra, North Illawarra, Wellington, Burrowa, Gosford, and Rookwood	0.30 to 0.39.
5	Blayney, Shellharbour, Gundagai, Nyngan, and Kempsey	0.40 to 0.49.
21	Gunnedah, Greta, Dundas, New Lambton, East Maitland, Mittagong, Bowral, West Maitland, Hill End, Quirindi, Maclean, Narrabri, Wagga Wagga, Young, Bombala, Tamworth, Bega, Lithgow, Waratah, Murrumbidgee, and Auburn	0.50 to 0.99.
16	East Kiama (Kiama), Scone, Tumut, Wallend, Muswellbrook, Narrandera, Broken Hill, Plattsburg, Carcoar, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Wollongong, Windsor, Morpeth, and Armidale	1.00 to 1.99.
8	Grenfell, Adamstown, Raymond Terrace, Taree, South Singleton, Uralla, East Orange, and Hamilton	2.00 to 2.99.
	Richmond	3.13
	Stockton	3.15
	Bathurst	3.54
	Merewether	3.89
	Lambton	4.29
	Orange	5.06
	Carrington	5.48
	Parramatta	5.81
	Singleton	5.98
	Wickham	6.68
	Dubbo	6.90
	Newcastle	12.23

The urban population has been taken in a different manner at each of the four censuses under notice. It is necessary, therefore, for the purposes of comparison to arrive at some system of uniformity. In order to do this, as the 1891 figures refer to population within municipal boundaries together with unincorporated towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards, it is necessary to present similar figures for the other three periods. For instance, in those cases where two sets of figures, one for the town and one for the municipality, are given, it is necessary to take the population of the latter. In 1861 this difference referred to three towns only, the variation being:—

	Town.	Municipality.
Albury	981	1,587
Kiama	741	4,071
Newcastle	1,462	3,722

In the case of Newcastle, it is necessary to include also the suburbs, which in 1861 were enumerated as:—

Coal-fields	3,929
Stockton	159

thus bringing the total population of Newcastle up to 7,810.

There were in 1861 four municipalities which did not appear in the census list of towns, viz.:—

Cudgegong	1,595
Illawarra	3,269
Numba	1,042
Shellharbour	1,415

The unincorporated towns of 500 and more inhabitants were, in 1861:—

Maitland, West	5,694	Armidale	910
Parramatta	5,577	Penrith	710
Bathurst	4,042	Camden	685
Windsor	1,900	Tenterfield	676
Maitland, East	1,834	Tamworth	654
Sofala	1,646	Deniliquin	632
Morpeth	1,175	Wagga Wagga	627
Yass	1,123	Bega	625
Liverpool	1,053	Muswellbrook	625
Singleton	1,000	Raymond Terrace	535
Braidwood	959	Queanbeyan	526
Richmond	943		
Campbelltown	938		
		Total	35,089

Of the foregoing unincorporated towns, Sofala is the only one that does not appear in the Census of 1891.

The total urban population in 1861 was, therefore, constituted as follows:—

Sydney and Suburbs	95,789
Country Municipalities	24,863
Suburban to Newcastle Municipality	4,088
Unincorporated Country Towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards	35,089
Total	159,834

In 1871 the differences between the population of towns and municipalities were as follow:—

	Town.	Municipality.
Maitland, West	5,079	5,381
Albury	1,906	2,592
Maitland, East	1,675	2,282
Kiama	783	4,253
Forbes	710	1,276

The population of Newcastle in 1871, viz., 16,473, was constituted in the following manner:—

Newcastle—Municipal Town	7,581
Municipality of Waratah	1,530
Wickham	398

Given in return of Municipalities..... 9,509

Suburbs.	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve	1,319
Wallsend Coal-mining District	1,293
Burwood	970
Plattsburg	876
Borehole	854
Lambton	550
New Lambton	403
Ash Island	171
Mosquito Island	187
Stockton	341

Total, Newcastle and Suburbs..... 16,473

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The municipalities which did not appear as towns in the 1871 Census were five in number, and comprised:—

Berry	1,154
Cudgegong	2,342
Illawarra, Central	2,392
Illawarra, North	763
Shellharbour	1,732

The unincorporated towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards were, in 1871:—

Windsor	1,732	Trunkey	681
Grenfell	1,657	Hay	664
Tamworth	1,511	Sofala	644
Liverpool	1,338	West Kempsey	625
Braidwood	1,197	Camden	604
Yass	1,167	Campbelltown	592
Richmond	1,065	Seone	574
Gundagai	1,008	Bombala	565
Tenterfield	911	Tumut	555
Adelong	864	Wellington	549
Dubbo	836	Moruya	547
Penrith	836	Raymond Terrace	535
Young	792	Bega	516
Hill End	716	Inverell	509
Port Macquarie	691		
Queanbeyan	682		
			25,163

Of the above thirty towns, Sofala and Trunkey do not appear in the Census of 1891.

The total urban population in 1871, according to this arrangement, was as follows:—

Sydney and Suburbs	137,776
Country municipalities	64,910
Newcastle—Suburban portions unincorporated	6,964
Country towns—unincorporated	25,163
	234,813

In 1881 the differences between the figures given respectively for towns and municipalities were much more numerous, being in number no less than seventeen, as shown in the following table:—

	Town.	Municipality.
Goulburn	5,881	6,839
Albury	4,040	5,715
Maitland, East	2,004	2,302
Maitland, West	5,300	5,703
Tamworth	3,612	4,096
Dubbo	3,199	3,334
Penrith	1,467	2,310
Wellington	1,340	1,563
Gulgong	1,212	1,642
Inverell	1,212	1,965
Kiama	1,161	2,700
Bourke	1,138	1,378
Tenterfield	948	1,816
Coonamble	800	1,226
Molong	755	874
Wentworth	689	752
Casino	590	718

The population of Newcastle, in 1881, numbered 24,571. The following table exhibits its constituent elements:—

Newcastle—Municipal City	8,986
Suburban Municipalities—	
Plattsburg	1,898
Wallsend	2,156
Hamilton	2,215
Lambton	2,903
Waratah	1,714
Wickham	2,399
	12,285
Unincorporated Suburbs—	
Stockton	666
Onebygamba	805
Adamstown	561
Charlestown	268
	2,300
Total	24,571

The country municipalities, exclusive of those suburban to Newcastle, which did not appear in the Census of 1881 as towns, were twelve in number. They are shown in the subjoined list:—

Berry	1,288
Broughton Vale	457
Cudgegong	2,533
Gerrington	1,047
Illawarra, Central	2,550
Illawarra, North	1,011
Lismore	992
Prospect and Sherwood	672
Shellharbour	1,400
Shoalhaven, Central	578
Ulladulla	1,615
Ullmarra	1,560

The unincorporated towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards were, in 1881, as follow:—

Temora	3,254	Tumut	787
Emmaville	2,670	Port Macquarie	773
Tingha	2,424	Adelong	753
Wallerawang	2,307	Blayney	720
Lithgow	2,112	Raymond Terrace	694
Parkes	1,961	Tumbarumba	690
Minmi	1,936	Campbelltown	688
Cobar	1,859	Byron	669
Bega	1,634	Picton	667
Bulli and Woonona	1,628	Nambucca	662
Murrumburrah	1,620	Burrowa	653
Grenfell	1,575	Balranald	646
Young	1,517	Cowra	628
Wilcannia	1,424	Butterwick	623
Gunnedah	1,331	Sofala	622
Kempsey	1,321	St. Mary's	608
Moama	1,204	Seone	600
Narrandera	1,142	Bellinger River	583
Braidwood	1,066	Greta	570
Marengo	1,003	Moss Vale	570
Bombala	1,000	Denman	557
Auburn Vale	997	Wellington	547
A. A. Co.'s Estate	987	Kelso	546
Queanbeyan	939	June	538
Cootamundra	938	Emu	530
Araluen and West Ara-		Goonoo Goonoo	528
luen	879	Camden	505
Narrabri	832	Trunkey	500
Moruya	829		
Gundagai, North & South	787		
		Total	60,633

Of the above fifty-seven towns, fifteen make no appearance in the towns containing 500 inhabitants and upwards in the Census of 1891. These are Sofala, Trunkay, Marengo, Auburn Vale, "A. A. Co.'s Estate," Araluen and West Araluen, Tumberumba, Byron, Nambucca, Butterwick, Bellinger River, Denman Town, Wellingrove, Emu, and Goonoo Goonoo.

The total urban population of the Colony in 1881 may, therefore, be stated as follows:—

Sydney and Suburbs.....	224,939
Country Municipalities.....	139,066
The unincorporated Suburbs of Newcastle	2,300
The unincorporated county towns with 500 inhabitants and upwards	60,633
	426,938

The whole of the municipalities have been taken as constituting urban areas for the Census of 1891. Four of these, viz., Broughton Vale, Cudal, Central Shoalhaven, and Wingham, contain less than 500 inhabitants.

The population of the city and suburbs of Newcastle has already been given on page 121.

The unincorporated towns, exclusive of suburbs to Newcastle, of 500 inhabitants and over were, in 1891, as follow:—

*Bulli and Woonona	2,578	Blackheath	771
*Minmi.....	2,357	Walgett	742
Hillgrove.....	2,098	*Kelso	689
Sunny Corner	1,677	Mt. Victoria	664
Peak Hill.....	1,557	Bungendore.....	629
Nymagee	1,321	Cargo	610
*Pieton.....	1,176	Rylstone.....	592
*Adelong.....	1,173	Coonabarabran	580
Corowa.....	1,171	Stuart Town	563
*Tingha.....	1,167	Narrabeen.....	555
Woodford.....	996	Kangaroo Valley	552
*Emmaville.....	978	Wattle Flat.....	539
Major's Creek.....	966	Burrage	528
Newington.....	953	Hinton	524
Crookwell.....	925	Harwood	519
Heathcote	893	Cambewarra	517
Dungog.....	878	Wolumla	511
Warren.....	860	*Wallerawang.....	507
Woodburn.....	842	Boggabri	506
Little River.....	807		
Hartley Vale	797	Total.....	37,268

Of the above forty unincorporated towns, the eight marked with an asterisk have appeared in preceding census statements as towns containing 500 inhabitants and upwards; the remaining thirty-two appear either for the first time in 1891, or else their population was under 500 inhabitants at the preceding census.

The only unincorporated suburb of Newcastle in 1891 was West Wallsend, and of Sydney, Homebush. The new metropolitan municipalities were eight in number, viz., Botany, North Botany, Concord, Drummoyne, Five Dock, Hurstville, Kogarah, and North Sydney; the latter being

an amalgamated municipality of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, and Victoria. The new country municipalities numbered twenty-nine, viz., Broken Hill, Granville, Bowral, Kiama (Jamberoo) formerly included in Kiama, Rookwood, Auburn, Cootamundra, Katoomba, Dundas, Mittagong, Silverton, Smithfield and Fairfield, Nyngan, Murrurundi, Moree, Quirindi, Ballina, Maclean, Walcha, Uralla, Con-dobolin, Bingara, Hillston, Taree, Gosford, Jerilderie, Coraki, Wingham, and Cudal. Kiama (now called Jam-beroo) and Kiama East (now called Kiama) together constituted the municipality of Kiama at the Census of 1881.

Of the municipalities suburban to Newcastle, the following were also new:—Adamstown, Carrington, New Lambton, Merewether, and Stockton, of these the first and the last had appeared as unincorporated suburbs at the preceding census.

The total urban population of New South Wales in 1891 is shown by the following figures:—

Sydney and Suburbs	383,283
Country Municipalities	308,673
Unincorporated Suburbs of Newcastle	795
Unincorporated country towns	37,268
	730,019

The subjoined list exhibits the small townships, villages, and hamlets which contained less than 500 inhabitants; of these the following twenty-one had from 401 to 500 residential population:—

Tumberumba	496	Lochinvar	461
Berrima	495	Palmer's Island.....	460
Como and Sutherland.....	492	Robertson	460
Murrumbidgee	492	Clifton	452
Clarence Town.....	491	Robinsville (Thirroul).....	442
Branxton	490	Merriwa.....	437
Brewarrina	489	Sutton Forest	436
Captain's Flat	488	Howlong	425
Fairfield	477	Panbula	422
Candelo	473	Barraba	413
Gunning	468		

Thirty-five townships contained from 301 to 400 inhabitants, viz.:—

Warialda	400	Frederickton.....	343
Canowindra	399	Dalton.....	342
Urana	397	Cudgen	338
Bexhill	393	Hexham	335
Germanton	393	Bundarra	330
Wyndham	391	Pokolbin	329
West Narrabri	384	Round Hill	329
Chatsworth	369	Forster	328
Perth	369	Paterson.....	327
Windeyer	368	Toomwal	325
Deepwater.....	362	Coolaman	319
Wheeo.....	361	Tent Hill	319
Manly Cove	356	Bellingen	316
Lawrence	354	Yalwal	315
Eden	351	Whitton.....	308
Cudgellico	347	Sofala	307
Cobargo	346	National Park	305
Binalong.....	314		

The following sixty townships contained from 201 to 300 inhabitants :—

Bulladelah.....	299	Oberon.....	245
Tibooburra.....	296	Tuena.....	243
Yamba.....	288	Mogo.....	242
Wauchope.....	286	Copmanhurst.....	241
Yowaka.....	286	Largs.....	241
Bungonia.....	285	Trangie.....	241
Nine Mile Town.....	284	Breadalbane.....	239
Cuudletown.....	279	Narromine.....	236
Colombo.....	277	Jerry's Plains.....	235
Bowling Alley Point.....	276	Kiandra.....	234
Manilla.....	275	Coolac.....	232
Denman.....	268	Collector.....	230
Mulbring.....	264	Araluen.....	229
Coolah.....	263	Apsley.....	226
Wee Waa.....	262	Copeland.....	226
Bear's Hill.....	261	Garalambone.....	226
Moonbi.....	261	Gerogery.....	224
Nundle.....	260	Smith Town.....	221
Stroud.....	259	Wanaaring.....	220
Narellan.....	257	Rockley.....	219
Tambaroora.....	257	South Wardell.....	218
Thackaringa.....	257	Tinonee.....	216
Nimitybelle.....	254	Raglan.....	211
Bateman's Bay.....	253	Stannifer.....	211
Menangle.....	253	Nerrigundah.....	208
Marulan.....	250	Wardell.....	208
Mount Hope.....	250	Mulwala.....	206
Bethungra.....	249	Fernmount.....	204
Byrock.....	249	Blanford.....	203
Austinmer.....	248	Cessnock.....	203

The following eighty-three townships contained from 101 to 200 inhabitants :—

O'Connell.....	200	Yetholme.....	149
Goodooga.....	198	Gilgai.....	148
Culcairn.....	197	Kookabookra.....	147
Tareutta.....	196	Boodigal.....	146
Menindie.....	194	Belmont.....	145
Bowning.....	193	Milparinka.....	143
Cobbitty.....	192	Louth.....	140
Oxley.....	190	Torrington.....	140
Wallendbeen.....	189	Flemington.....	139
Nelligen.....	188	Dalmorton.....	137
Warkworth.....	188	Engowra.....	137
Brewongle.....	185	Codrington.....	136
Mendouran.....	185	Mount Costigan.....	136
Trunkay.....	185	Cungegong.....	135
Merimbula.....	184	Mount Brown.....	134
Barrington.....	179	Nevertire.....	134
Carroll.....	178	Walbundrie.....	134
Hargraves.....	178	Harden.....	133
Southgate.....	178	Upper Manilla.....	132
Wollombi.....	177	Moulamein.....	131
Barmedman.....	176	Hanging Rock.....	130
Gladstone.....	176	Jindera.....	130
Wentworth Falls.....	176	Collarendabri.....	127
Jugiong.....	174	Purnamoota.....	127
Mathoura.....	174	Guildford.....	126
Bendemeer.....	173	Iluka.....	125
Euston.....	170	Bishop's Bridge.....	123
Wilton.....	170	Henty.....	123
Tintenbar.....	169	Bowna.....	122
Murrumbateman.....	166	Bowra.....	119
Attunga.....	165	Broke.....	119
Camden Haven.....	165	Buchanan.....	118
Cassilis.....	164	Macksville.....	118
Carrathool.....	163	Peel.....	116
Girilambone.....	162	Mossgiel.....	114
Gunningbar.....	162	White Rock.....	114
Lyndhurst.....	161	Wellingrove.....	112
Meadow Lea.....	159	Bowenfels.....	106
Breeza.....	158	Mount Gipps.....	106
Rydal.....	158	Aberdeen.....	105
Wallabadah.....	158	Appin.....	104
Adaminaby.....	156		

The following forty-nine townships contained not more than 100 inhabitants :—

Cooloon.....	100	Tabulam.....	64
Muttama.....	98	Peelwood.....	63
Gilgandra.....	95	Eurowie.....	62
Illabo.....	95	Kyamba.....	62
Fitzroy.....	90	Mungindi.....	62
Teramby.....	88	Angledool.....	59
Brunswick.....	87	Tarago.....	59
Goorangoola.....	87	Quambone.....	58
Solferino.....	85	Humula.....	54
Euabalong.....	83	Gol Gol.....	52
Camberwell.....	81	Mutton Falls.....	52
Currowan.....	79	Conargo.....	50
Denison Town.....	79	Arakoon.....	49
Eungonia.....	78	Byangum.....	46
Gosforth.....	77	Goonowigal.....	46
Avisford.....	74	Pooncarie.....	45
Numby.....	74	Kentucky.....	40
Drake.....	71	Mogil Mogil.....	37
Gundurimba.....	71	Bonshaw.....	36
Mount Pleasant.....	71	Wantabadgery.....	35
Neurea.....	71	Mandamah.....	33
Seaham.....	71	Coree.....	23
Tarana.....	69	Manduramah.....	20
Ashford.....	67	Vittoria.....	12
Cordillera.....	64		

The following table shows the distribution of urban population in the towns of the Colony. The figures include all municipal areas, and also all unincorporated towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards. The city and suburbs of Sydney and Newcastle are respectively taken as representing a single town :—

Aggregation of Population in urban centres.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	No. of Towns.	Population.	No. of Towns.	Population.	No. of Towns.	Population.	No. of Towns.	Population.
Over 100,000.....	1	137,776	1	224,939	1	383,283	1	507,705
20,001 to 100,000.....	1	95,789	1	24,571	1	50,705	1	70,048
5,001 to 20,000.....	3	19,081	4	32,987	5	54,608	7	117,587
2,001 to 5,000.....	4	14,623	7	20,564	20	56,157	50	70,112
1,001 to 2,000.....	13	18,715	20	27,589	38	56,157	50	70,112
501 to 1,000, including all municipalities of less than 500.....	16	11,620	24	15,897	47	32,753	58	38,284
Total.....	37	159,834	56	234,813	112	426,938	158	730,019

The relation per cent. of the population of the different classes of towns to the total urban population for the four census years is given below :—

Aggregation of Population in urban centres.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Towns per cent.	Population per cent.	Towns per cent.	Population per cent.	Towns per cent.	Population per cent.	Towns per cent.	Population per cent.
Over 100,000.....	2.70	59.38	1.79	58.67	0.89	52.69	0.63	52.50
20,001 to 100,000.....	8.11	11.94	7.14	14.05	4.46	7.94	4.43	9.60
5,001 to 20,000.....	10.81	9.15	12.50	8.76	17.86	12.79	25.95	16.11
2,001 to 5,000.....	35.14	11.71	35.71	11.75	33.93	13.15	31.65	9.60
501 to 1,000, including all municipalities of less than 500.....	43.24	7.27	42.86	6.77	41.97	7.67	36.71	5.24

The following table shows the results arrived at with respect to urban and rural population of the Colony for the four census periods :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Sydney and suburbs	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283
Other towns	64,045	97,037	201,999	346,736
Total, urban	159,834	234,813	426,938	730,019
Total, rural	189,116	266,766	321,303	388,231
Shipping.....	348,950	501,579	748,241	1,118,250
Lord Howe Island	1,910	2,402	3,227	5,649
Aborigines.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Total	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234
Aborigines included in classified population .....	.....	983	1,643	

The subjoined figures represent the relation per cent. of rural and urban population—these figures are considered exclusive of shipping, Aborigines, etc., although a few Aborigines are included in 1871 and 1881 :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Sydney and suburbs	27.45	27.47	30.06	34.27
Other towns	18.35	19.34	27.00	31.01
Total, urban	45.80	46.81	57.06	65.28
Total, rural	54.20	53.19	42.94	34.72

The numerical increase of urban and rural population during the three decades was as follows :—

	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Urban.....	74,979	192,125	303,490
Rural	77,650	54,537	66,928

The relation of these two sets of figures will be more clearly understood by a presentation of the annual increase per cent. for each decade of urban and rural population.

	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Urban	3.92	6.16	5.51
Rural	3.50	1.88	1.91

If the rate of increase shown for the period 1881 to 1891 be continued for 12.92 years the urban population of the Colony will have doubled itself. With regard to the rural population, if the present rate of increase be maintained, 36.63 years will be required to produce a like result, the rate of increase of the urban population being three times as rapid as that of the rural population.

No characteristic of industrial life has been productive of more speculation as to its probable effect on the progress of mankind than the concentration of population in large cities, which is so marked a feature not only of advancing but even of decaying civilisations. In the older

countries of the world there has been a steady drain of population from the rural districts, and statesmen and economists have evinced much concern lest the movement should end in the decay and possible extinction of the healthful rural class to which the civilisation of a past day stood so deeply indebted. This feeling is, however, in a large degree illfounded. It is true that the urban population of the Old World has grown faster than the rural, and in some instances at its expense, but the movement has a wider significance than can be attached to a mere shifting of population from the rural districts to the cities. The pressure of subsistence, or the spirit of adventure, whatever may be the impelling force, carries the peasant beyond the confines of his native land and leads him to seek, under other skies, a happier lot than he could hope to partake of in his own country.

In Australia influences of a different kind are at work, and the growth of metropolitan centres has been marked by features of more than ordinary interest. Melbourne, the largest of antipodean cities, contains within its boundaries 43 per cent. of the population of the colony of which it is the metropolis, Adelaide holds 42.9 per cent. of the population of South Australia, and Sydney 34 per cent. of that of New South Wales. As regards both Melbourne and Adelaide, it may be said that these cities act also as the trade foci of a portion of New South Wales, and some part of the territory of that Colony therefore contributes to their greatness. To make allowance for possible exaggeration on this score, the joint population of the three cities may be compared with the total of the colonies of which they are the capitals. At the Census of 1891 the combined population of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide numbered 1,905,466, while the population of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia was 2,566,077, thus giving a proportion of over 39 per cent. massed in the three cities, a condition of things altogether without a parallel in history.

There can be no difficulty in understanding the growth of Venice and Carthage, notwithstanding that neither had adjacent productive territory sufficient for its support. These cities were the great trading centres of the times in which they flourished, and maintained their population and their splendour by commerce, and by the contributions of allied and dependent peoples. Nor is it a matter of wonder that London, the centre of so much trade and industry, and of so many various interests, should have grown to its present vast proportions. The conditions conducing to the expansion of these cities have not, however, any parallel in Australia. Even Sydney, which stands in relation to the

Continent as a gate to the Pacific, and whose commerce is the most valuable of all the ports of Australia, can claim but little trade which is not due to the productiveness of its own territory. Yet, despite their inordinate size compared with the population of the Continent, these cities have not grown out of the rural population. It is true that the rural growth has been slower than the metropolitan, but the increase of the latter has been due to the retention of the incoming population, chiefly emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and not to any considerable drain upon the rural districts of the Colony.

The rapid growth of the cities is due mainly to the physical configuration of the Continent. The geographical characteristics of Australia have made no other mode of development possible. Here are no great rivers with leagues of navigable water-way stretching into the heart of the country, far remote from the seaports. Communication with the outer world has begun and ended with a good roadstead for shipping. The Colony had its beginning on the site whereon has grown the city, which, being also the chief port, was of necessity the only channel through which immigrants from foreign lands could pass to the interior. Immigrants to Australia linger long in their port of debarkation, and experience shows that they seldom care to leave it while employment is procurable.

The commercial development of the Colony has also favoured the growth of the cities. Wool-growing has been for many years the staple industry. The actual tending of the flocks needs few hands, and those widely scattered, while the handling of bales of wool at a convenient place of shipment demands all the resources of a great commercial centre. Gold-digging, also, is not an industry likely to promote permanent settlement in the interior. The miner of the past was a nomad—if successful in his quest after the precious metal he became an emigrant to the Old World, or a sojourner in an Australian capital.

The concentration of population has also been assisted by the operation of social causes. The conditions of life in rural Australia offer few attractions to the successful settler, who more often than otherwise turns to the towns, and mainly to the metropolis, for the social comforts which the country is unable to furnish. A potent factor in fostering the growth of the metropolis has been the large importation of money seeking investment, and the speculative values which such money has created. A succession of large enterprises carried out at the expense of the State, and paid for out of the proceeds of external loans, attracted to the Colony a great number of persons who, having no instinct towards farming, quitted the rural districts on the completion of the public works which gave them employment and flocked to the towns—in the great majority of cases to the metropolis—there to swell the class of unskilled labour, already too numerous. It is probably true that the circumstance just adverted to may not again operate in the direction of increasing the town population, as the day of lavish expenditure by the State is now over, but social causes will continue doubtless to have effect in swelling the metropolitan population, and the tendency of a large portion of the immigrants to remain at the place of their landing is not likely to disappear until the class that immigrates hither changes.

A reasonable proportion between the urban and rural population might be brought about by an exodus of the town-bred to the country, but this is a contingency not likely to come to pass, as the town-bred Australian has no instinct and little aptitude for farming pursuits. Another means of accomplishing the end indicated is to induce a different class of immigrants to make the Colony their home. This may not prove a matter of much difficulty, as there is at all times a large body of desirable agricultural population in Europe anxious to immigrate, and for whom the now favoured continent of North America may not long be available.

CHAPTER XX.

ELEMENTS OF INCREASE OF POPULATION AND
DISTRIBUTION OF SEX.

THE POPULATION IN 1891.

THE results of the Census of 1891, showing the number of each sex, are presented in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population within electoral boundaries (exclusive of Aborigines)	602,664	515,586	1,118,250
Lord Howe Island.....	30	25	55
Shipping	5,309	340	5,649
	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
Aborigines	4,559	3,721	8,280
General Total.....	612,562	519,672	1,132,234

Lord Howe Island was enumerated in a New South Wales census for the first time in 1891.

For purposes of comparison the results of the preceding three enumerations are appended. In the census returns of 1861 Aborigines were not mentioned, but the total population was designated as being exclusive of "roving Aborigines," hence it is probable that a few Aborigines living in the settled districts were included. In 1871 the Aborigines enumerated numbered 983. In 1881 the Aborigines included numbered 1,643. These cannot be separated from the general population. In 1891 the Aborigines were enumerated and tabulated apart from the general population. The following figures exhibit the results of the three enumerations of 1861, 1871, and 1881 :—

THE POPULATION IN 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population within electoral boundaries.....	196,646	152,304	348,950
Shipping.....	1,842	68	1,910
General total.....	198,488	152,372	350,860

THE POPULATION IN 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population within electoral boundaries.....	273,193	228,386	501,579
Shipping.....	2,358	44	2,402
	275,551	228,430	503,981
The above includes Aborigines, viz.	709	274	983

THE POPULATION IN 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population within electoral boundaries.....	407,990	340,251	748,241
Shipping.....	3,159	68	3,227
	411,149	340,319	751,468
The above total includes Aborigines, viz.	938	705	1,643

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the population—even exclusive of the Aborigines in 1891—has considerably more than trebled itself in the thirty years intervening between 1861 and 1891. The actual progress of population from census to census, including Aborigines at each enumeration, is represented by the following figures :—

Census.	Growth of Population.
1861	100
1871	144
1881	214
1891	323

This increase is due to excess of births over deaths, and to excess of immigration over emigration. As, however, births and deaths on board ship are registered in the Colony it is necessary to include shipping in the population at each census. The enumeration of the Aborigines was for the first time made complete in 1891, their inclusion would, therefore, show a fictitious increase, and they are on this account omitted from the figures for 1891. Lord Howe Island forms part of New South Wales, and must therefore be included; hence the figures on which increases are calculated are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954

The numerical increases for each decennium are as follow :—

Decennium.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	77,063	76,058	153,121
1871-81	135,598	111,889	247,487
1881-91	196,854	175,632	372,486

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The subjoined figures exhibit the average annual increase per cent. :—

Decennium.	Males. per cent.	Females. per cent.	Total. per cent.
1861-71	3.33	4.13	3.69
1871-81	4.08	4.07	4.08
1881-91	3.99	4.25	4.08

The increase due to excess of births over deaths, as given below, differs somewhat from that given in a preceding chapter, because in the instance quoted it was necessary to distribute the figures over specified districts. In order to do this the births and deaths were taken for the period 1881-91, in calendar years, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, as the information for separate districts was not available for quarters. The figures quoted below, on the contrary, cover in each instance the period from census to census :—

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	89,632	84,635	174,267
1871-81	120,745	115,469	236,214
1881-91	178,904	170,546	349,450

DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	40,922	27,268	68,190
1871-81	56,440	39,392	95,832
1881-91	80,718	57,431	138,149

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	48,710	57,367	106,077
1871-81	64,305	76,077	140,382
1881-91	98,186	113,115	211,301

EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	28,353	18,691	47,044
1871-81	71,293	35,812	107,105
1881-91	98,668	62,517	161,185

From the foregoing figures it will be noted that the increase arising from excess of births over deaths during the whole period under review has been greater for the females than for the males, as shown by the following figures. It will be seen that although the male births are in excess of female births, male deaths are much more in excess of female deaths :—

	Excess of male over female births.	Excess of male over female deaths.	Excess of female over male increase.
1861-71	4,997	13,654	8,657
1871-81	5,276	17,048	11,772
1881-91	8,358	23,287	14,929

Thus, if the increase of males by excess of births for each period be considered as being equal to 100, then the increase of females by excess of births over deaths was as follows :—

1861-71	117.77
1871-81	118.31
1881-91	115.20

With regard to increase by excess of immigration over emigration the position is reversed, the increment being, during the period dealt with, much greater for the males than for the females, as shown in the subjoined statement :—

	Excess of male over female increase.
1861-71	9,662
1871-81	35,481
1881-91	36,151

Thus, if the increase of males by excess of immigration over emigration for each period be considered as being equal to 100, then the increase of females was as follows :—

1861-71	65.92
1871-81	50.23
1881-91	63.36

Combining the two sources of increment, it becomes manifest that the total male increase has been in excess of the total female increase, as shown in the subjoined table :—

	Excess of female increase by births.	Excess of male increase by immigration.	Total excess of male increase.
1861-71	8,657	9,662	1,005
1871-81	11,772	35,481	23,709
1881-91	14,929	36,151	21,222

If the total male increase for each period be considered as being equal to 100, then the total female increase would be as follows :—

1861-71	98.70
1871-81	82.52
1881-91	89.22

If the total increase for each decennium be considered as equalling 100, the increase by excess of births over deaths and by excess of immigration over emigration would be as follows :—

	MALES.	
	Percentage of increase by excess of births.	Percentage of increase by excess of immigration.
1861-71	63.21	36.79
1871-81	47.42	52.58
1881-91	49.88	50.12

	FEMALES.	
1861-71	75.43	24.57
1871-81	67.99	32.01
1881-91	64.40	35.60

	TOTALS.	
1861-71	69.28	30.72
1871-81	56.72	43.28
1881-91	56.73	43.27

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the greatest increase by immigration is in the case of males—an increase so considerable that, though the natural increase favours a female increment, the excess in the total population is masculine, notwithstanding the fact that the male death-rate is higher than the female.

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The proportion of males to females for the four census periods is shown by the following figures:—

	Males.	Females.
1861	56·57	43·43
1871	54·67	45·33
1881	54·71	45·29
1891	54·10	45·90

Although the total female increase during the three decennial periods was less than the total male increase, the difference in numbers between the sexes has had a tendency to become smaller. The alteration is most marked during the period 1861–71, when the females increased from 43·43 to 45·33 per cent. of the total population—a gain of 1·90 per cent. During the next period, in which the increase due to immigration reached the highest percentage of the aggregate gain, and in which, therefore, there was a larger proportional increase in the male population, the percentage of females to the total population became again smaller by 0·04 per cent.; but during the last decennial period, 1881–91, in which the increase due by births bore again a higher percentage to the total increment than during the previous period, the females advanced from 45·29 to 45·90 per cent.—a gain of 0·61 per cent. Should the rate of advance of the period 1881–91 be maintained, it would still take about seventy years for the females to equal the males in number.

The distribution of sex, for each of the four periods, throughout the Colony, was as follows (in the figures given for 1861 and 1891 the Aborigines are excluded; in 1871 and 1881 the number included are only 983 and 1,643 respectively):—

	1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolis	46,550	49,239	95,789
Country Towns.....	33,943	30,102	64,045
Total, urban	80,493	79,341	159,834
Total, rural.....	116,153	72,963	189,116
Total in electoral boundaries	196,646	152,304	348,950
Shipping	1,842	68	1,910
General total.....	198,488	152,372	350,860

	1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolis	66,830	70,946	137,776
Country Towns.....	50,849	46,188	97,037
Total, urban.....	117,679	117,134	234,813
Total, rural.....	155,514	111,252	266,766
Total in electoral boundaries	273,193	228,386	501,579
Shipping	2,358	44	2,402
General total.....	275,551	228,430	503,981

	1881.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Metropolis	112,763	112,176	224,939
Country Towns.....	109,087	92,912	201,999
Total, urban.....	221,850	205,088	426,938
Total, rural.....	186,140	135,163	321,303
Total in electoral boundaries	407,990	340,251	748,241
Shipping	3,159	68	3,227
General total.....	411,149	340,319	751,468

	1891.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Metropolis	193,732	189,551	383,283
Country Towns.....	183,467	163,269	346,736
Total, urban.....	377,199	352,820	730,019
Total, rural.....	225,465	162,766	388,231
Total in electoral boundaries	602,664	515,586	1,118,250
Shipping	5,309	340	5,649
Lord Howe Island.....	30	25	55
General total, exclusive of Aborigines.....	608,003	515,951	1,123,954

In 1861 there were 2,689 more females in the metropolitan district than there were males. In 1871 there were 4,116 more females. In all the country towns of the Colony, in the total urban and rural districts, and within the electoral boundaries, the males have, for the four census periods cited, been more numerous than the females. This observation holds good, also, for the metropolis in the years 1881 and 1891. In order that the movement in population may clearly be seen, together with the distribution of sex, as influenced by a continuous male immigration, the following table of surpluses is appended:—

	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
Distribution.	Male surplus.	Female surplus.	Male surplus.	Female surplus.	Male surplus.	Female surplus.	Male surplus.	Female surplus.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolis	...	2,689	...	4,116	537	...	4,181	...
Country towns	3,841	...	4,661	...	16,175	...	20,198	...
Total, urban.....	1,152	...	545	...	16,762	...	24,379	...
Total, rural.....	43,190	...	44,262	...	50,977	...	62,699	...
Total in electoral boundaries.	44,342	...	44,807	...	67,739	...	87,078	...

In relation to the metropolis, the distribution of sex in the total extra metropolitan area for the four census years, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891, was as follows:—

	Metropolitan.		Extra-Metropolitan.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	46,550	49,239	150,096	103,065
1871	66,830	70,946	206,363	157,440
1881	112,763	112,176	295,227	228,075
1891	193,732	189,551	408,932	326,035

The proportions per cent. in distribution of sex throughout the urban and rural districts of the Colony are

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

exhibited in the following table, which also includes shipping and the inhabitants of Lord Howe Island :—

Distribution.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan	48'60	51'40	48'51	51'49	50'13	49'87	50'55	49'45
Country towns	53'00	47'00	52'40	47'60	54'00	46'00	52'91	47'09
Total, urban	50'36	49'64	50'12	49'88	51'96	48'04	51'67	48'33
Total, rural	61'42	38'58	58'30	41'70	57'93	42'07	58'07	41'93
Total in electoral boundaries.	56'35	43'65	54'47	45'53	54'33	45'47	53'89	46'11
Shipping	96'44	3'56	98'17	1'83	97'89	2'11	93'98	6'02
Lord Howe Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'55	45'45
General total	56'57	43'43	54'67	45'33	54'71	45'29	54'10	45'90
Extra-metropolitan	59'29	40'71	56'72	43'28	56'42	43'58	55'64	44'36

For purposes of comparison it will be convenient to adopt the geographical divisions already detailed in the chapter on the density of population, and present the figures relating to the distribution of sex as in the following tables. The first division comprises the metropolis and its environs, and the results are as follow :—

THE METROPOLIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Census.	Urban.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Rural	50,019	52,400	102,419
	Total ..	3,755	3,268	7,023
		53,774	55,668	109,442
1871.....	Urban.....	71,221	73,996	145,217
	Rural	4,039	3,553	7,592
	Total	75,260	77,549	152,809
1881.....	Urban.....	119,229	116,582	235,811
	Rural	4,759	4,102	8,861
	Total	123,988	120,684	244,672
1891.....	Urban.....	211,207	204,008	415,215
	Rural.....	5,778	4,727	10,505
	Total	216,985	208,735	425,720

The next division embraces the whole of the coast exclusive of the metropolis and its environs. The coast district is subdivided into the northern, the central, and the southern, as previously detailed.

THE COAST.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Census.	Urban.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Rural	746	695	1,441
	Total	5,828	4,569	10,397
		6,574	5,264	11,838
1871.....	Urban.....	1,811	1,755	3,566
	Rural	12,637	9,755	22,392
	Total	14,448	11,510	25,958
1881.....	Urban.....	5,467	5,033	10,500
	Rural	16,524	13,170	29,694
	Total	21,991	18,203	40,194
1891.....	Urban.....	10,206	9,493	19,699
	Rural	26,104	19,549	45,653
	Total	36,310	29,042	65,352

THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Census.	Urban.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Rural	11,074	10,527	21,601
	Total	21,845	18,746	40,591
		32,919	29,273	62,192
1871.....	Urban.....	15,353	15,374	30,727
	Rural	21,466	19,376	40,842
	Total	36,819	34,750	71,569
1881.....	Urban.....	24,022	23,364	47,386
	Rural	22,607	19,329	41,936
	Total	46,629	42,693	89,322
1891.....	Urban.....	41,964	38,677	80,641
	Rural	27,203	22,894	50,097
	Total	69,167	61,571	130,738

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Census.	Urban.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Rural	6,956	6,456	13,442
	Total	11,628	9,207	20,835
		18,614	15,663	34,277
1871.....	Urban.....	7,349	7,147	14,496
	Rural	12,652	10,873	23,525
	Total	20,001	18,020	38,021
1881.....	Urban.....	11,513	10,814	22,327
	Rural	14,481	11,736	26,217
	Total	25,994	22,550	48,544
1891.....	Urban.....	20,767	18,695	39,462
	Rural	17,277	13,673	30,950
	Total	38,044	32,368	70,412

SUMMARY FOR THE COASTAL DISTRICT.

Census.	Urban.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Rural	18,806	17,678	36,484
	Total	39,301	32,522	71,823
		58,107	50,200	108,307
1871.....	Urban.....	24,513	24,276	48,789
	Rural	46,755	40,004	86,759
	Total	71,268	64,280	135,548
1881.....	Urban.....	41,002	39,211	80,213
	Rural	53,612	44,235	97,847
	Total	94,614	83,446	178,060
1891.....	Urban.....	72,937	66,865	139,802
	Rural	70,584	56,116	126,700
	Total	143,521	122,981	266,502

The next division comprises the table-land, which is again divided into the northern, central, and southern districts.

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THE TABLE-LAND. NORTHERN DIVISION.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	1,228	1,012	2,240
	Rural	6,539	3,855	10,394
	Total	7,767	4,867	12,634
1871.....	Urban.....	2,271	2,029	4,300
	Rural	11,782	7,857	19,639
	Total	14,053	9,886	23,939
1881.....	Urban.....	11,335	7,891	19,226
	Rural	17,042	11,133	28,175
	Total	28,377	19,024	47,401
1891.....	Urban.....	11,466	10,431	21,897
	Rural	21,219	15,703	36,922
	Total	32,685	26,134	58,819

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	5,679	4,317	9,996
	Rural	24,963	13,009	37,972
	Total	30,642	17,326	47,968
1871.....	Urban.....	8,212	7,011	15,223
	Rural	36,884	23,990	60,874
	Total	45,096	31,001	76,097
1881.....	Urban.....	16,101	14,354	30,455
	Rural	33,888	26,542	60,430
	Total	49,989	40,896	90,885
1891.....	Urban.....	22,903	21,637	44,540
	Rural	33,487	26,002	59,489
	Total	56,390	47,639	104,029

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	3,087	2,762	5,849
	Rural	20,872	12,947	33,819
	Total	23,959	15,709	39,668
1871.....	Urban.....	5,906	5,377	11,283
	Rural	28,869	21,347	50,216
	Total	34,775	26,724	61,499
1881.....	Urban.....	13,520	11,361	24,881
	Rural	29,322	23,424	52,746
	Total	42,842	34,785	77,627
1891.....	Urban.....	16,502	16,175	32,677
	Rural	30,495	24,753	55,248
	Total	46,997	40,928	87,925

SUMMARY FOR THE TABLE-LAND.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	9,994	8,091	18,085
	Rural	52,374	29,811	82,185
	Total	62,368	37,902	100,270
1871.....	Urban.....	16,389	14,417	30,806
	Rural	77,535	53,194	130,729
	Total	93,924	67,611	161,535
1881.....	Urban.....	40,956	33,606	74,562
	Rural	80,252	61,099	141,351
	Total	121,208	94,705	215,913
1891.....	Urban.....	50,871	48,243	99,114
	Rural	85,201	66,458	151,659
	Total	136,072	114,701	250,773

The next great division comprises the western slope, inclusive of the valley of the river Murray.

THE WESTERN SLOPE AND THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER MURRAY.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rural	3,869	1,692	5,561
	Total	3,869	1,692	5,561
1871.....	Urban.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rural	7,010	3,803	10,813
	Total	7,010	3,803	10,813
1881.....	Urban.....	1,156	1,007	2,163
	Rural	10,150	6,274	16,424
	Total	11,306	7,281	18,587
1891.....	Urban.....	4,378	3,809	8,187
	Rural	9,882	6,120	16,002
	Total	14,260	9,929	24,189

THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rural	11,052	3,484	14,536
	Total	11,052	3,484	14,536
1871.....	Urban.....	2,071	1,698	3,769
	Rural	6,050	3,494	9,544
	Total	8,121	5,192	13,313
1881.....	Urban.....	5,685	4,602	10,287
	Rural	10,123	5,939	16,062
	Total	15,808	10,541	26,349
1891.....	Urban.....	9,105	7,310	16,415
	Rural	15,972	9,781	25,753
	Total	25,077	17,091	42,168

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION AND THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER MURRAY.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	1,674	1,172	2,846
	Rural	4,287	1,678	5,965
	Total	5,961	2,850	8,811
1871.....	Urban.....	3,097	2,471	5,568
	Rural	8,791	4,996	13,787
	Total	11,888	7,467	19,355
1881.....	Urban.....	8,706	7,064	15,770
	Rural	16,661	9,820	26,481
	Total	25,367	16,884	42,251
1891.....	Urban.....	9,389	8,852	18,241
	Rural	20,038	12,689	32,727
	Total	29,427	21,541	50,968

SUMMARY FOR THE WESTERN SLOPE AND THE VALLEY OF THE MURRAY RIVER.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	1,674	1,172	2,846
	Rural	19,208	6,854	26,062
	Total	20,882	8,026	28,908
1871.....	Urban.....	5,168	4,169	9,337
	Rural	21,851	12,293	34,144
	Total	27,019	16,462	43,481
1881.....	Urban.....	15,547	12,673	28,220
	Rural	36,934	22,033	58,967
	Total	52,481	34,706	87,187
1891.....	Urban.....	22,872	19,971	42,843
	Rural	45,592	28,590	74,482
	Total	68,764	48,561	117,325

The last great division, into which the Colony is divided for the purposes of this comparison, is the western plains.

THE WESTERN DIVISION.

THE PLAINS.

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1861.....	Urban.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rural	1,515	508	2,023
	Total	1,515	508	2,023
1871.....	Urban.....	388	276	664
	Rural	5,334	2,208	7,542
	Total	5,722	2,484	8,206
1881.....	Urban.....	5,116	3,016	8,132
	Rural	10,583	3,694	14,277
	Total	15,699	6,710	22,409
1891.....	Urban.....	19,312	13,733	33,045
	Rural	18,010	6,875	24,885
	Total	37,322	20,608	57,930

The result shown in the foregoing tables can be rendered in a clearer manner by a table exhibiting the proportions per cent. of males and females as set forth by the following figures:—

1861.

DIVISION.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
A. METROPOLITAN DIVISION.						
1. Metropolis and Environs	48·84	51·16	53·47	46·53	49·13	50·87
B. THE COAST.						
2. Northern Division	51·77	48·23	56·05	43·95	55·53	44·47
3. Central "	51·27	48·73	53·82	46·18	52·93	47·07
4. Southern "	51·97	48·03	55·81	44·19	54·30	45·70
Total	51·55	48·45	54·72	45·28	53·65	46·35
C. THE TABLE-LAND.						
5. Northern Division	54·82	45·18	62·91	37·09	61·48	38·52
6. Central "	56·81	43·19	65·74	34·26	63·88	36·12
7. Southern "	52·78	47·22	61·72	38·28	60·40	39·60
Total	55·26	44·74	63·73	36·27	62·20	37·80
D. THE WESTERN SLOPE.						
8. Northern Division .....	.....	.....	69·57	30·43	69·57	30·43
9. Central " .....	.....	.....	76·03	23·97	76·03	23·97
10. Southern "	58·82	41·18	71·87	28·13	67·05	32·95
Total	58·82	41·18	73·70	26·30	72·24	27·76
E. THE WESTERN PLAINS.						
11. Western Division .....	.....	.....	74·89	25·11	74·89	25·11
Total, electoral boundaries.	50·36	49·64	61·42	38·58	56·35	43·65

1871.

DIVISION.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
A. METROPOLITAN DIVISION.						
1. Metropolis and Environs	49·04	50·96	53·20	46·80	49·25	50·75
B. THE COAST.						
2. Northern Division	51·77	48·23	56·05	43·95	55·53	44·47
3. Central "	49·97	50·03	52·56	47·44	51·45	48·55
4. Southern "	50·70	49·30	53·78	46·22	52·61	47·39
Total	50·24	49·76	53·89	46·11	52·58	47·42
C. THE TABLE-LAND.						
5. Northern Division	52·81	47·19	59·99	40·01	58·70	41·30
6. Central "	53·93	46·07	60·59	39·41	59·26	40·74
7. Southern "	52·34	47·66	57·49	42·51	56·55	43·45
Total	53·20	46·80	59·31	40·69	58·14	41·86
D. THE WESTERN SLOPE.						
8. Northern Division .....	.....	.....	64·83	35·17	64·83	35·17
9. Central "	54·95	45·05	63·39	36·61	61·00	39·00
10. Southern "	55·62	44·38	63·76	36·24	61·42	38·58
Total	55·35	44·65	64·00	36·00	62·14	37·86
E. WESTERN PLAINS.						
11. Western Division	58·43	41·57	70·72	29·28	69·73	30·27
Total, electoral boundaries	50·12	49·88	58·30	41·70	54·47	45·53

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1881.

DIVISION.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
A. METROPOLITAN DIVISION.						
1. Metropolis and Environs	50'56	49'44	53'71	46'29	50'68	49'32
B. THE COAST.						
2. Northern Division	52'07	47'93	55'65	44'35	54'71	45'29
3. Central "	50'69	49'31	53'91	46'09	52'20	47'80
4. Southern "	61'67	48'43	55'24	44'76	53'55	46'45
Total	51'12	48'88	64'79	45'21	58'14	46'86
C. THE TABLE-LAND.						
5. Northern Division	58'96	41'04	60'49	39'51	59'87	40'13
6. Central "	52'87	47'13	56'08	43'92	55'00	45'00
7. Southern "	54'34	45'66	55'59	44'41	55'19	44'81
Total	54'03	45'07	66'77	43'23	56'14	43'86
D. THE WESTERN SLOPE.						
8. Northern Division	53'44	46'56	61'80	38'20	60'83	39'17
9. Central "	65'26	44'74	63'02	36'98	59'99	40'01
10. Southern "	55'21	44'79	62'92	37'08	60'04	39'96
Total	55'09	44'91	62'64	37'36	60'19	39'81
E. WESTERN PLAINS.						
11. Western Division	62'91	37'09	74'13	25'87	70'06	29'94
Total, electoral boundaries..	61'96	48'04	57'93	42'07	53'89	46'11

1891.

DIVISION.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
A. METROPOLITAN DIVISION.						
1. Metropolis and Environs.	50'87	49'13	55'00	45'00	50'97	49'03
B. THE COAST.						
2. Northern Division.....	51'81	48'19	57'18	42'82	55'56	44'44
3. Central "	52'04	47'96	54'30	45'70	52'91	47'09
4. Southern "	52'63	47'37	55'82	44'18	54'03	45'97
Total....	52'17	47'83	55'71	44'29	53'85	46'15
C. THE TABLE-LAND.						
5. Northern Division	62'36	47'64	57'47	42'53	55'57	44'43
6. Central "	51'42	48'58	56'29	43'71	54'21	45'79
7. Southern "	50'50	49'50	55'20	44'80	53'45	46'55
Total....	51'33	48'67	56'18	43'82	54'26	45'74
D. THE WESTERN SLOPE.						
8. Northern Division	53'48	46'52	61'75	38'25	58'95	41'05
9. Central "	55'47	44'53	62'02	37'98	59'47	40'53
10. Southern "	61'47	45'53	61'23	38'77	57'74	42'26
Total....	53'39	46'61	61'61	38'39	58'61	41'39
E. WESTERN PLAINS.						
11. Western Division	68'44	41'56	72'37	27'63	64'43	35'57
Total, electoral boundaries..	51'67	48'33	58'07	41'93	53'89	46'11

The foregoing tables show that whereas the female population in the urban portion of the metropolitan division formed over 51 per cent. of the whole of the inhabitants in 1861, and nearly 51 per cent. in 1871, in 1891 it formed

only 49 per cent., while in the rural districts of the metropolitan area it fell from 46½ per cent. to 45 per cent. during the thirty years under review. In the coastal district, exclusive of the metropolitan division, the females formed from 48 to 50 per cent. of the inhabitants in the central urban electorates, and from 47 to 49 per cent. in the northern and southern electorates during the whole of the four censuses. In the rural coastal districts the percentage of females to the population has varied as follows:—

Census.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.
1861	43'95	46'18	44'19
1871	43'95	47'44	46'22
1881	44'35	46'09	44'76
1891	42'82	45'70	44'18

These figures show an actual decrease per cent. for the northern and central divisions, while the southern division in 1891 contained an almost similar proportion as in 1861. For both urban and rural the proportion for the northern districts has remained about 44 per cent. for the whole thirty years save in 1881, when it was a little over 45 per cent.; for the central division it has been from 47 to 48 per cent.; and for the southern from 45 to 47 per cent.

The table-land presents widely divergent results with regard to the proportion of females to the whole number of the inhabitants. In the urban districts of the northern electorates of the table-land it rose from 45 per cent. in 1861 to 47 in 1871; in 1881 it fell to 41 per cent., but in 1891 rose again to 47. In the rural districts it rose from 37 per cent. in 1861 to 42 per cent. in 1891. For both urban and rural the proportion of females varied from 38 to 44 per cent. In the central division of the table-land the urban districts contained from 43 to 48 per cent. of females, and the rural districts from 34 to 43 per cent. In both urban and rural the thirty years showed an increase from 36 to 46 per cent. In the southern urban population of the table-land 47 per cent. for the females in 1861 rose to 49½ per cent. in 1891; in the rural districts the increase was from 38 to 45 per cent., and in both urban and rural from 39½ to 46½ per cent.

As no town has been included of under 500 inhabitants unless incorporated as a municipality, the northern division of the western slope shows no urban population in 1861 and 1871. In 1881 and 1891 over 46½ per cent. of the urban inhabitants were females. In the rural population the percentage in 1861 was only 30'43; in 1891 it was 38'25. In urban and rural combined 41'05 per cent. of the population were, in 1891, females. The urban population of the

central division of the western slope contained 45 per cent. of females in 1871; in 1891 this proportion had fallen to $44\frac{1}{2}$. The rural districts of the central division of the western slope contained, in 1861, only 24 per cent. of females; in 1871 and 1881 about 37 per cent.; in 1891 nearly 38 per cent. Urban and rural, taken together, contained 24 per cent. of females in 1861, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891.

In the southern section of the western slope the urban population for the four censuses contained from 41 to $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of females, and the rural districts from 28 to 39 per cent. The urban and rural, taken together, varied for the four periods as follows:—

	Proportion per cent. of females to males.
1861	32
1871	$38\frac{1}{2}$
1881	40
1891	42

The western plains, although sparsely peopled, do not present so low a proportion of females to males as does the central rural division of the western slope in 1861. In the urban portion of the western plains the proportion of females to males, in 1871, was $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1881 it had fallen to 37 per cent.; in 1891 it was again $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the rural districts the proportion was 25 per cent. in 1861; 29 per cent. in 1871; 26 per cent. in 1881; and 28 per cent. in 1891. For the whole division the increase in the proportion of females to males rose from 25·11 in 1861 to 35·57 in 1891.

From the foregoing remarks it may be seen that though the Colony treated as a whole contains considerably more males than females, in some of the divisions there is no such disparity. In what has been designated the metropolitan district the females exceeded the males at the

Censuses of 1861 and 1871, while in 1881 the females comprised nearly 50 per cent., and at the last enumeration over 49 per cent. of the inhabitants. Taking the town population as a whole, the proportion of females was 48 per cent., while for the rural districts the proportion of females was nearly 42 per cent.

When the occupations followed by the population over a large portion of the Colony are taken into consideration, it is a matter in no way surprising that there should be a very large preponderance of males in some of the rural districts. The industries of stock-raising and some forms of mining are entirely confined to males, and the nature of these pursuits removes the persons engaged therein from domestic life, so that over the large area of the Colony, devoted chiefly to the industries referred to, the number of females is notably small.

The number of males in New South Wales has always exceeded the number of females. In the early days of the Colony's history this excess was much more marked than is now found to be the case. At the present time the proportion of males to females is as 54 to 46, and during the past twenty years the proportion has not differed to any extent from these figures. The excess of males is due entirely to immigration, and if the stream of immigrants to these shores were to cease the disparity between males and females would speedily disappear. The births of male children are more numerous than those of female children, usually about 6 per cent., but on the other hand the general death-rate of males is much higher, so that the annual net increase of males is only 17·1 per thousand as compared with 23·1 per thousand of females. If there were no addition to the population from abroad there would be an equality in the proportion of the sexes in about $27\frac{1}{4}$ years, starting with the present figures.



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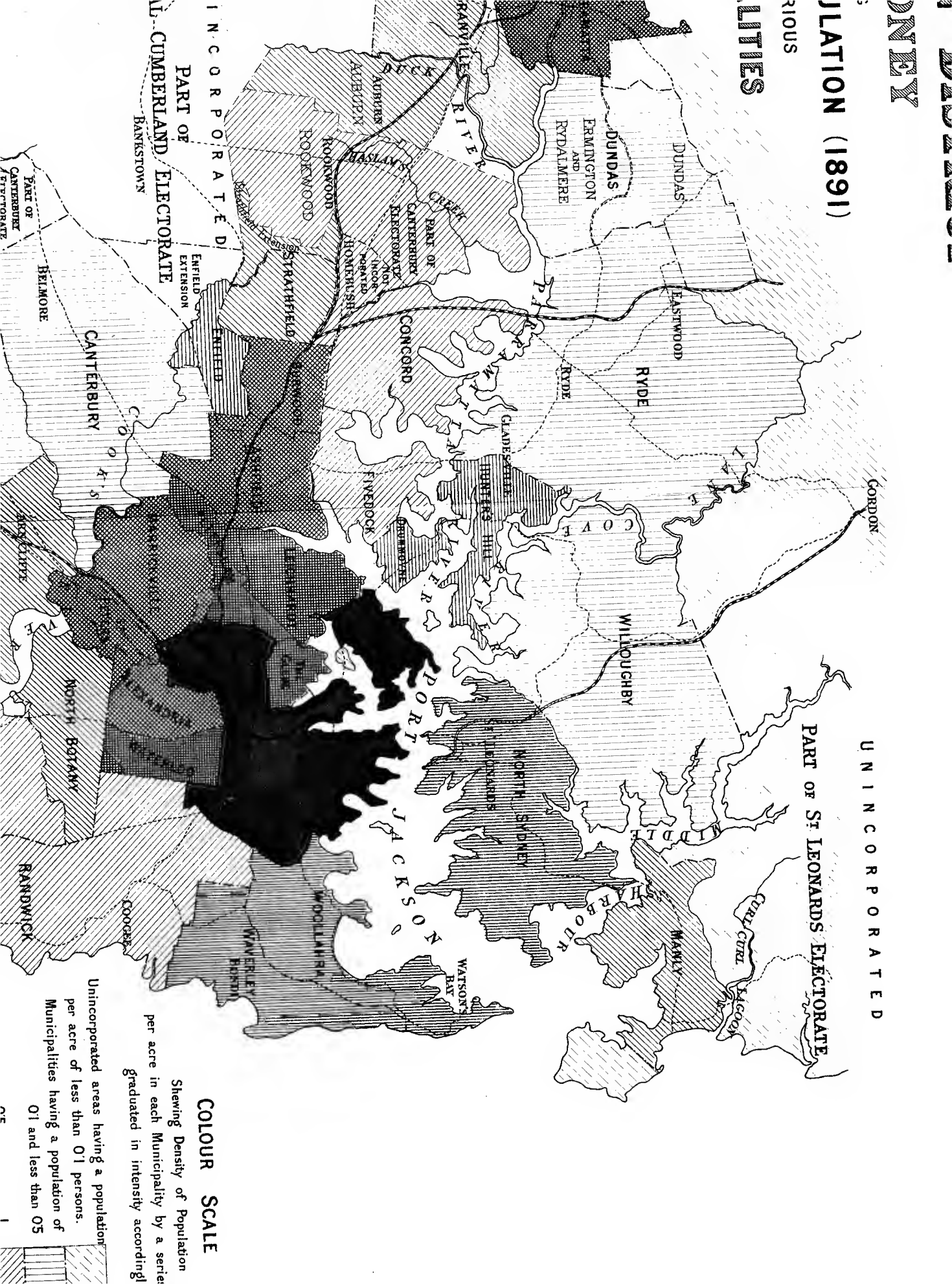
PART OF ST. LEONARDS ELECTORATE

INCORPORATED
PART OF
CUMBERLAND ELECTORATE
BANKSTOWN

Shewing Density of Population
per acre in each Municipality by a series
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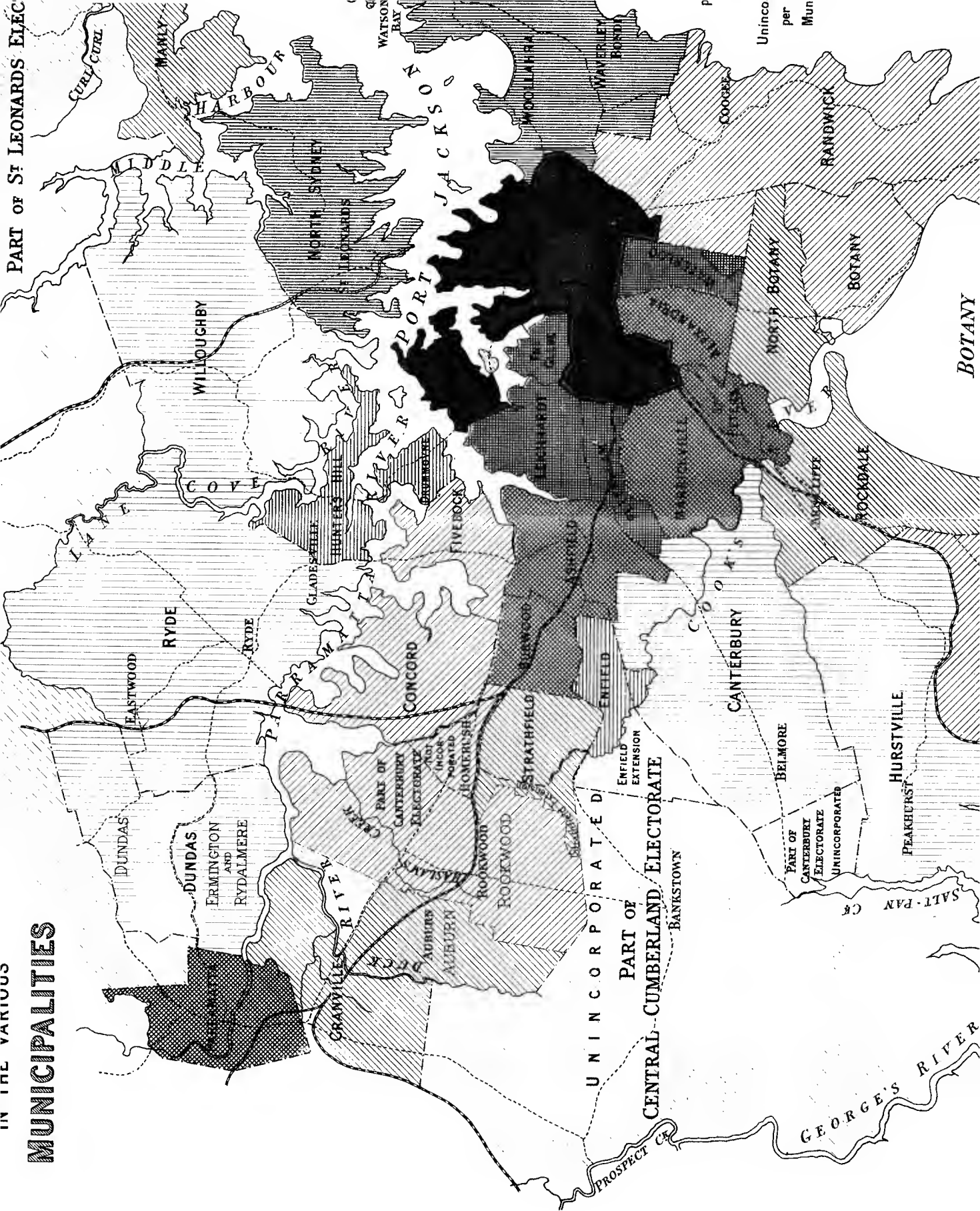
COLOUR SCALE

Unincorporated areas having a population per acre of less than 0.1 persons.



PART OF ST LEONARDS ELEC

MUNICIPALITIES



CHAPTER XXI.

THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

OF the 608,003 males and 515,951 females, exclusive of Aborigines, returned for at the Census of 1891, entries of ages appeared upon the schedules for 606,670 males and 515,516 females, while for 1,333 males and 435 females the ages were not stated. These latter were for the most part persons on board ship or casual visitors at hotels who were out of reach of inquiry when the omission of the ages from the schedules was discovered. An inspection of the other particulars recorded about the persons whose ages were unstated enabled the broad distinction of adults and children to be made. The number belonging to the latter category were ratably distributed amongst the ages under 21 years, while the remaining 1,672 with unspecified ages were distributed amongst the ages from 21 to 70.

One of the serious difficulties that confront the taker of a census is the obtaining of an absolutely correct return of ages. In stating this important particular many persons are careless, some do not remember, others are uncertain, others deliberately understate it, while some few, on the other hand, wilfully exaggerate their age, being desirous of appearing older than they really are. There is a marked tendency amongst people of all periods of life to return their age as being that of the nearest quinquennial or decennial period to what it actually is; thus, should a person be 28, 29, 31 or 32 years, there is a probability that he may state his age to be 30 years. An examination of the table showing each age will reveal the anomaly of the persons at decennial ages being ordinarily much more numerous than at periods immediately before or after—thus, at the Census of 1891, at the age of 50 there were 7,151 males; at 49, only 4,535; and at 51, but 3,612; and similarly with the females. From this cause it is readily seen that the statement of population in individual ages is to a certain extent inaccurate; and for the more important purposes to which the census of ages is put a correction must be applied to the actual census returns. This is a matter which will be further discussed in one of the subsequent chapters which treats of the data available for a life-table.

The number of persons of each age is given below, the unspecified ages, 1,768 in number, being distributed by a process of gradation already described.

Age.	Population at each Year of Age.			Age.	Population at each Year of Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0	17,488	17,141	34,629	54	3,829	2,603	6,432
1	16,380	15,724	32,104	55	3,861	2,462	6,323
2	17,055	16,423	33,478	56	3,983	2,666	6,649
3	16,520	16,321	32,841	57	3,062	2,006	5,068
4	16,197	15,745	31,942	58	3,231	2,091	5,322
5	15,734	15,250	30,984	59	2,507	1,496	4,003
6	14,988	14,759	29,747	60	4,280	2,684	6,964
7	14,564	14,247	28,811	61	2,070	1,148	3,218
8	13,679	13,685	27,364	62	2,345	1,351	3,696
9	13,546	13,036	26,582	63	1,843	1,270	3,213
10	13,591	13,450	27,041	64	1,866	1,224	3,090
11	12,648	12,383	25,031	65	1,983	1,232	3,215
12	12,464	12,267	24,731	66	1,438	1,043	2,481
13	11,371	11,202	22,573	67	1,322	940	2,262
14	11,766	11,565	23,331	68	1,177	910	2,087
15	10,972	11,062	22,034	69	1,025	740	1,765
16	10,990	11,020	22,010	70	1,550	1,164	2,714
17	10,428	10,486	20,914	71	952	637	1,589
18	10,646	10,817	21,463	72	1,015	758	1,773
19	10,895	10,775	21,670	73	790	557	1,347
20	11,123	10,784	21,906	74	690	542	1,232
21	11,590	10,724	22,314	75	807	557	1,364
22	11,792	10,746	22,538	76	703	449	1,152
23	11,665	10,643	22,308	77	507	344	851
24	11,497	10,236	21,733	78	466	307	773
25	11,989	9,864	21,853	79	354	246	600
26	12,227	9,909	22,136	80	474	311	785
27	11,823	9,141	20,964	81	274	167	441
28	12,768	9,675	22,443	82	227	159	386
29	10,945	8,084	19,029	83	163	118	281
30	13,686	9,697	23,383	84	153	121	274
31	9,329	6,285	15,614	85	134	89	223
32	10,381	7,258	17,639	86	107	73	180
33	9,284	6,689	15,973	87	77	59	136
34	9,253	6,495	15,748	88	60	40	100
35	9,655	6,070	15,725	89	43	23	66
36	8,847	5,994	14,841	90	59	43	102
37	7,096	4,921	12,017	91	37	14	51
38	7,834	5,340	13,174	92	24	9	33
39	6,806	4,785	11,591	93	8	10	18
40	9,471	6,308	15,779	94	14	3	17
41	5,269	3,491	8,760	95	8	9	17
42	6,539	4,414	10,953	96	3	9	12
43	5,231	3,909	9,140	97	4	4	8
44	4,717	3,881	8,598	98	5	1	6
45	6,657	4,289	10,946	99	1	4	5
46	5,543	3,936	9,479	100	5	2	7
47	4,719	3,427	8,146	101	2	2	4
48	5,411	3,810	9,221	102	1	1	2
49	4,535	3,029	7,564	103	2	2	4
50	7,151	4,725	11,876	104	1	.....	1
51	3,612	2,197	5,809	105 .....	.....	.....	.....
52	4,402	2,741	7,143	106 .....	.....	.....	.....
53	3,592	2,396	5,988	107	1	.....	1

It may be worthy of note that the experience of the present New South Wales Census has been the experience of all other countries. The universal testimony of census-takers is that the self-recorded ages of a population are to a surprising degree inaccurate, and this inaccuracy is not confined to the adult ages, but is found in the statements relating to young children, one of the discrepancies in the ages being found in the figures which relate to infants under 5 years, in which period numerous obvious errors occur. The number of children living at particular ages as recorded in the census returns cannot be accepted without modification and correction. Inasmuch as births and deaths occur with fair regularity, it must of necessity happen that some children under one year of age, at the beginning of a year, will die during the course of that year, and that a smaller number will survive between the ages of one and two years, and of these survivors a still smaller number will be alive at the next year, and so on progressively. The numbers as ascertained at the Census of 1891 do not follow this simple and necessary law, but represent a distribution in age-periods of an infant population which could not possibly be brought about unless through an extraordinary mortality amongst children at the same year of age, or through an altogether unusual movement of population at the like age. The fact is that there is a curious propensity on the part of those who supply information for the census schedules to return young children as being one year older than they really are. This peculiarity was noted by the late Professor Pell in the Census of 1871, and is also a general experience.

The following statement shows the difference between the estimate of the survivors among children under five years at different ages based on the records of births and deaths, and the numbers of the same ages recorded at the Census of 1891:—

Age-period.	Estimate based on recorded births and deaths.			Numbers as recorded at the Census.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under one year	17,070	16,510	33,580	17,488	17,141	34,629
1 and under 2 ..	16,556	15,925	32,481	16,380	15,724	32,104
2 ,, 3 ..	16,184	15,878	32,062	17,055	16,423	33,478
3 ,, 4 ..	15,737	15,374	31,111	16,520	16,321	32,841
4 ,, 5 ..	15,311	14,831	30,142	16,197	15,745	31,942
Under 5 ..	80,858	78,518	159,376	83,640	81,354	164,994

As already pointed out, although the numbers of persons at different ages given by the census statement may not be absolutely accurate for progressive years, they are, notwithstanding, approximately correct if the ages are taken in groups of five or ten years, and it is chiefly in such groups that they will be referred to hereafter.

The total number of centenarians returned for at the Census was only 19, and, limited though the number be, it is in all probability an over-statement. Vanity finds expression in various ways. At one period of life there is a marked tendency amongst a large class of persons towards the pretence that their age is less than is in reality the case, whilst in old age many are apt to display their vanity by laying claim to more years of life than have passed over their heads. If it were possible to look up the records of the births of the persons who have been returned as 100 years old, or above that age, it is probable that in many instances it would be found that there has been much exaggeration. Such has certainly been the experience of other countries where the ages of self-styled centenarians have been investigated.

At the date of the Census the Colony had just passed its 103rd year, and the first child born in New South Wales of white parents saw the light on the 21st of January, 1788; nevertheless, it is highly improbable that any centenarian in the year 1891, wherever he resided, could have been a native of Australia. All the centenarians recorded at the Census were born out of Australia, consequently there was no possibility of checking the statement of their ages from the documents of registration; nor, indeed, could such statements be checked, even with regard to Australian centenarians, had there chanced to have been any, unless their birth-date were of sufficient public interest to be noted in some contemporary despatch or private diary, as the system now pursued of registering births, deaths, and marriages was not made compulsory until the year 1856; before that period registration of these events was an affair peculiarly belonging to the functions of the clergy of the two or three recognised churches.

The 19 persons of 100 years and upwards living in the Colony were as follow:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
100 years	5	2	7
101 ,, ...	2	2	4
102 ,, ...	1	1	2
103 ,, ...	2	2	4
104 ,, ...	1	0	1
107 ,, ...	1	0	1
	12	7	19

The number returned at 100 years, viz., 7, points strongly to the unreliable nature of the returns of ages of the very advanced in years. Indeed, the whole statement is too evidently built upon guesswork, and worthy of little, if of any, serious consideration. Twelve of the reputed centenarians were returned as having been born in Ireland, and seven in England; and twelve were enumerated as illiterate—an additional reason for looking with suspicion on their alleged ages.

A convenient method of presenting the ages of the people is obtained by tabulating them in the five groups corresponding with the various periods of life, viz., infancy, school age, adolescence, adult life, and old age. An adoption of this method exhibits the following results as ascertained at the Census of 1891 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Infants—under 4 years.....	67,443	65,609	133,052
School age—4 years and under 15 ...	150,548	147,589	298,137
Adolescents—15 years and under 21	65,053	64,944	129,997
Adults { 21 years and under 40 ...	198,467	152,556	351,023
{ 40 " 60 ...	97,322	65,877	163,199
Old age—60 years and upwards	29,170	19,376	48,546
Total.....	608,003	515,951	1,123,954

The statutory school age comprises eight years, viz., six and under fourteen. Of this age-period there were at the Census of 1891 :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
106,851	105,029	211,880

WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGES.

The women of child-bearing ages at the Census of 1891 numbered 239,503, according to the period usually taken, namely, that represented by the interval from 15 to 45 years. Taking 15 years as the initial period of reproductiveness, the following table exhibits the number of women of child-bearing ages in quinquennial groups for each of the four Censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

FEMALES OF CHILD-BEARING AGES.

Ages.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
15 and under 20	17,201	21,554	37,634	54,160
20 " 25	15,210	21,013	34,545	53,133
25 " 30	14,125	19,698	25,535	46,673
30 " 35	10,022	15,228	21,317	36,424
35 " 40	7,861	12,881	19,103	27,110
40 " 45	7,574	9,490	15,322	22,003
Total	71,993	99,864	153,456	239,503

This statement does not, however, represent the absolute facts of the case. Few women marry before the age of

18 years, and the three years preceding might reasonably be excluded from any comparisons regarding child-bearing women. The returns given elsewhere regarding conjugal condition show that at the date of the Census there were only 453 married women, including one widow, whose ages were less than 18 years. Adopting the period represented by the interval from 18 to 45 years, the women of child-bearing ages at each census, from 1861 to 1891, would be as follow :—

Census.	No.
1861	61,672
1871	86,932
1881	130,876
1891	206,935

The various questions relating to the conjugal condition of the population will be dealt with in another chapter ; it is, therefore, unnecessary to refer further to these matters in this place.

SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Another view of the ages, besides the grouping according to life-periods, is the consideration of the population under heads of persons of supporting ages—from 15 to 65 years—and of dependent ages—that is, persons under 15 years and of 65 years and upwards. The number in each group at the census of 1891, excluding Aborigines, was as follows :—

Supporting ages—	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and under 65.....	373,346	291,054	664,400
Dependent ages—			
Under 15 years.....	217,991	213,198	431,189
65 years and upwards.....	16,666	11,699	28,365
	234,657	224,897	459,554

It is of course obvious that these divisions can be considered as approximate only, as some persons under 15 years of age not only contributed to their own support, but to that of others ; and many above the age of 15 had not yet finished their education. Again, a certain number of men over 65 years of age continued to gain their own livelihood, whilst, on the other hand, very few women can be regarded as belonging to the supporting age who are so far advanced in life as the 65th year. It is noteworthy that of 8,507 males and 3,933 females, in all 12,440 persons, in gaols, in benevolent asylums for the aged and infirm, in hospitals, in lunatic asylums, industrial schools, female refuges, reformatories, and training ships, inclusive of State children, 1,116 were males and 1,000 females under the age

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

of 15; and 1,649 were males and 445 females over the age of 65. Of these, again, 3 males and 2 females were of the age of 100 years and upwards.

In the year 1861 the Colony contained 210,830 persons between the ages of 15 and 65 years. In 1871, this number had increased to 280,827; in 1881, to 430,280; and in 1891, to 658,853. These figures are in every case exclusive of persons on shipboard. As it is quite an exceptional thing for women to work for money wages, only those females accounted for in the occupations tabulation might be considered as self-supporting, wives and female relatives domestically engaged being regarded as dependents. This has been done in the presentation of the figures which are next given, but the more reasonable view of taking all women of ages from 15 to 65 as being of supporting ages will be reverted to in subsequent tables, for it can rightly be assumed that the non-receipt of money wages is not a positive, or indeed any proof, that a person is necessarily a dependent.

The occupations followed by women may be assumed to embrace the ages ranging from 15 to 65 years, those engaged in earning their own livelihood before the age of 15 years being insignificant in number, while the age of 65 may be taken as the extreme limit of remunerative exertion of females. The following statement represents the males of supporting ages in the following groups, viz.:—Adolescents, 15 years and under 21; adults of mature age, 21 to 40; and from 40 to 60; and finally, adults of advanced age, 60 to 65; together with the females returned as self-supporting:—

Males.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
15 and under 21...	20,090	24,895	45,350	64,496
21 „ 40...	66,145	82,790	123,194	194,754
40 „ 60...	35,390	45,670	67,827	96,395
60 „ 65...	4,530	6,076	8,280	12,466
	126,155	159,431	244,651	368,111
Females returned as self-supporting...	28,806	36,373	54,963	89,502
Total	154,961	195,804	299,614	457,613

The significance of these figures will be best appreciated when read with the subjoined tables, which exhibit for each census year the percentage at each age-period of males of supporting ages to the total number of such males, and to the total population; the percentage of females returned in the table of occupations as being employed to the number of females between 15 and 65 years, and to the total population; and the total number of males of

supporting ages, and females returned as employed, to the total population:—

Males.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Age-periods.	Percentage to total number of males of supporting ages.	Percentage to total number of males of supporting ages.	Percentage to total number of males of supporting ages.	Percentage to total number of males of supporting ages.
Years—				
15 and under 21	15·93	15·61	18·54	17·52
21 „ 40	52·43	51·93	50·36	52·91
40 „ 60	28·05	28·65	27·72	26·19
60 „ 65	3·59	3·81	3·38	3·38

Classes.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Total number of males of supporting ages to total number of males in the Colony exclusive of shipping ...	64·15	58·36	59·96	61·08
Total number of females returned as employed to total number of women in the Colony of from 15 to 65 years	34·02	29·96	29·61	30·78
Women returned as employed to the total female population exclusive of shipping	18·91	15·93	16·15	17·36
Males of supporting ages and women returned as employed to total population.	44·41	39·04	40·04	40·92

The great majority of women engaged in earning their own livelihood resided in and around Sydney; and such as are returned under the heading of "Occupations" will be under review in the chapter dealing with that subject. In the following tables females are included with males of similar age-periods, and are regarded as being self-supporting, for the reason already adverted to.

The full meaning of the statement dealing with the distribution of males and females between the ages of 15 and 65 years becomes apparent by a consideration of the figures appended relating to the area of the five districts over which the distribution took place, viz.:—

Districts.	Area in sq. miles.	Population between 15 and 65 years, males and females in 1891.
Metropolitan Division	791	260,728
The Coast.....	29,793	148,886
The Table-land	60,450	138,980
The Western Slope.....	87,163	70,945
The Western Plains	135,858	39,314

THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

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The massing of population on the sea-coast, and more particularly in the metropolitan district, and the extraordinary disproportion between the sexes in the more remote settlements can best be shown by grouping the figures under their separate years in the districts above quoted, in which territorial divisions comparisons of a different character have been already made. Adopting this method the following results are obtained :—

1861.

Persons between 15 and 65 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division ...	31,792	33,716	65,508
The Coast	32,823	26,329	59,152
The Table-land	43,280	19,803	63,083
The Western Slope	16,969	4,532	21,501
The Western Plains	1,291	295	1,586

The males and females for the same age-period, arranged according to districts for the year 1871 were as follow :—

1871.

Persons between 15 and 65 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division ...	42,149	45,568	87,717
The Coast	37,223	32,275	69,498
The Table-land	57,230	33,829	91,059
The Western Slope	18,294	8,396	26,690
The Western Plains	4,535	1,328	5,863

As already pointed out, the figures relating to ages according to territorial divisions for the Census of 1881 are not obtainable, owing to the destruction by fire of the census records deposited in the Garden Palace building.

The figures relating to males and females of supporting ages for the Census of 1891 are given below :—

1891.

Persons between 15 and 65 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division	134,110	126,618	260,728
The Coast	83,195	65,691	148,886
The Table-land.....	78,457	60,523	138,980
The Western Slope	44,763	26,182	70,945
The Western Plains.....	27,586	11,728	39,314

Before taking into consideration the bearing of the foregoing tables, it will be desirable to pass in review the figures setting forth the persons of what are termed the dependent ages, arranged in a similar manner. This class comprises infants, those under 4 years of age; children of school age, viz., of 4 years and under 15; and adults of old age, viz., 65 years and upwards.

In the year 1861 the Colony contained 133,170 males and females under the age of 15 years, and 4,950 of 65 years and upwards; in 1871 the former class numbered 210,036, and the latter 10,716; in 1881 the persons under 15 years of age numbered 299,548, and those over 65 years

18,413; and in 1891 the numbers were, respectively, 431,056 and 28,341. The following statement exhibits the males and females of the two classes of ages, grouped according to the natural periods of life :—

MALES.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
0 and under 4 years ...	22,762	33,869	45,130	67,416
4 „ 15 „ ...	44,258	72,609	106,643	150,488
Total under 15 years...	67,020	106,478	151,773	217,904
65 and upwards	3,471	7,284	11,566	16,649
	70,491	113,762	163,339	234,553

FEMALES.

0 and under 4 years ...	22,324	33,033	44,044	65,597
4 „ 15 „ ...	43,826	70,525	103,731	147,555
Total under 15 years...	66,150	103,558	147,775	213,152
65 and upwards	1,479	3,432	6,847	11,692
	67,629	106,990	154,622	224,844

TOTAL.

0 and under 4 years ...	45,086	66,902	89,174	133,013
4 „ 15 „ ...	88,084	143,134	210,374	298,043
Total under 15 years...	133,170	210,036	299,548	431,056
65 and upwards	4,950	10,716	18,413	28,341
	138,120	220,752	317,961	459,397

Females between the ages of 15 and 65 years not returned in the occupations table as being employed

Total number of dependents	193,989	305,775	448,627	660,637
Males of supporting ages	126,155	159,431	244,651	368,111
Females returned in the occupations table as being employed	28,806	36,373	54,963	89,502

Population of the Colony exclusive of shipping	348,950	501,579	748,241	1,118,250
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In distributing males and females of dependent ages in territorial divisions, it is more convenient to consider them in two classes, viz., those under 15 years of age, comprising infants and children of school age, and those of 65 years and upwards, comprising adult males and females in the decline of life. Dependent ages under 15 years for the Censuses of 1861, 1871, and 1891, are submitted in the subjoined tables :—

1861.

Persons below 15 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division	20,890	21,268	42,158
The Coast	24,144	23,369	47,513
The Table-land	18,058	17,834	35,892
The Western Slope	3,711	3,467	7,178
The Western Plains	217	212	429

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The males and females for the same age-period arranged according to districts for the year 1871 were as follow:—

1871.

Persons below 15 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division	30,805	30,544	61,349
The Coast	31,929	30,896	62,825
The Table-land	34,370	33,034	67,404
The Western Slope	8,241	7,936	16,177
The Western Plains	1,133	1,148	2,281

Detailed figures for the year 1881 cannot be given for the reason already explained.

The figures relating to males and females under the age of 15 years for the last Census were as follow:—

1891.

Persons below 15 years.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division	77,067	77,098	154,165
The Coast	56,535	54,270	110,805
The Table-land	53,066	51,441	104,507
The Western Slope	22,094	21,615	43,709
The Western Plains	9,142	8,728	17,870

The males and females of the second class of dependent ages, viz., those of 65 years and upwards, for the three Censuses of 1861, 1871, and 1891, were as follow:—

1861.

Persons of 65 years and upwards.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division	1,092	684	1,776
The Coast	1,140	502	1,642
The Table-land	1,030	265	1,295
The Western Slope	202	27	229
The Western Plains ..	7	1	8

1871.

The Metropolitan Division ...	2,306	1,437	3,743
The Coast	2,116	1,109	3,225
The Table-land	2,324	748	3,072
The Western Slope.....	484	130	614
The Western Plains	54	8	62

1891.

The Metropolitan Division ...	5,808	5,019	10,827
The Coast	3,791	3,020	6,811
The Table-land.....	4,549	2,737	7,286
The Western Slope	1,907	764	2,671
The Western Plains	594	152	746

Throughout these tables one characteristic is noteworthy, namely, that the increase of area with respect to districts from east to west, is accompanied, not only by a decrease of population, but by a correspondingly increasing disproportion between males and females. In 1861 the district classed for purposes of comparison in former chapters as the metropolitan contained 31,792 males of supporting age; the coastal district, 32,823; the table-land, 43,280; the western slope, 16,969; and the western plains, 1,291. The number of males between 15 and 65 years throughout the whole Colony was 126,155.

In the metropolitan district in 1861, as at the succeeding census, the females between the ages of 15 and 65 outnumbered the males, the former being as over 106 to 100 of the latter. In the other districts, however, the reverse was the case, and the great preponderance of males accentuates the pioneer nature of settlement which then took place, even at so recent a date as 1861. In this year the males of supporting ages in the coastal district were 1,031 in excess of those in the metropolitan division, and in the table-land 11,488 in excess of those in the metropolitan division. This was due to the extraordinary expansion of the mining interests that took place about this time, which drew away from the capital many of the able-bodied men, and necessarily occasioned an excess of women in and about Sydney. Since the discovery of gold in 1851, the census year of 1861 ranked third in yield and value of the precious metal. The year preceding was one marked by many discoveries; among others, of the rich fields of the Snowy River, Lambing Flat, and Burrangong, to which a great "rush" took place in the early part of 1861, and caused, consequently, an exodus of the male population of the working ages from the settled country on the eastern coast. It was in the central and southern districts that the increase of male population of supporting ages occurred, and in the year 1861 mainly in the central.

In 1871 the coastal district fell short of the metropolitan in the number of males of supporting age by 4,926; but in the table-land the males at this period of life outnumbered those in the metropolitan district by 15,081. In 1891 the metropolitan district held the first place by several thousands, both in males and females. The central divisions of the coast, the table-land, and the western slope were more populous in 1861 than either the northern or southern divisions. In 1871 the southern portion of the western slope contained nearly 3,000 more males of supporting age than the central division, a superiority it has maintained to the present time.

The proportion per cent. of females between the ages of 15 and 65 to males of the same period of life is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	1861.	1871.	1891.
Metropolitan Division.....	106.1	108.1	94.4
The Coast	80.2	86.7	79.0
The Table-land	45.8	59.1	77.1
The Western Slope	26.7	45.9	58.5
The Western Plains	22.9	29.3	42.5
The Colony	67.1	76.1	79.0

The foregoing figures are not to be taken as explicatory of the proportion of females of supporting age to males of the same class. The table deals only with the proportion

of the one sex to the other with regard to a certain age-period, which in the case of males is designated the supporting age.

The proportion of females between the ages of 15 and 65 years to the males of supporting ages throughout the Colony for the four censuses is shown in the following statement. The figures for 1881 are only approximate on account of the shipping, which was not taken in ages, being deducted *en bloc* from the persons of supporting ages.

Census.	Males of supporting ages.	Females between the ages of 15 and 65 years.	Proportion per cent. of Females to Males.
1861	126,155	84,675	67·1
1871	159,431	121,396	76·1
1881	244,651	185,629	75·9
1891	368,111	290,742	79·0

The proportion per cent. of females between the ages of 0 and 15 years, and of 65 years and upwards to males of the same periods of life for the whole Colony since the census of 1861 is presented in the following statement:—

Census.	Proportion per cent.	
	Females to Males under 15 years.	Females to Males 65 years & upwards.
1861	98·7	42·6
1871	97·3	47·1
1881	97·4	59·2
1891	97·8	70·2

The supporting and dependent ages for the Colony for the four censuses are exhibited in the following table, the females from 15 to 65 years being taken as of supporting ages:—

Census.	Age-period.	Persons of supporting ages.	Persons of dependent ages.
1861...	Males between 15 and 65 years	126,155	.....
	Females " " "	84,675	.....
	Children under 15 years.....	.....	133,170
	Males and females 65 years and upwards .....	.....	4,950
		210,830	138,120
1871...	Males between 15 and 65 years	159,431	.....
	Females " " "	121,396	.....
	Children under 15 years.....	.....	210,036
	Males and females 65 years and upwards .....	.....	10,716
		280,827	220,752
1881...	Males between 15 and 65 years	244,651	.....
	Females " " "	185,629	.....
	Children under 15 years.....	.....	299,548
	Males and females 65 years and upwards .....	.....	18,413
		430,280	317,961
1891...	Males between 15 and 65 years	368,111	.....
	Females " " "	290,742	.....
	Children under 15 years.....	.....	431,056
	Males and females 65 years and upwards .....	.....	28,341
		658,853	459,397

The males of supporting ages and the females between 15 and 65 years, formed the following percentage of the total number of males and females in the Colony at each of the four periods reviewed:—

Census.	Percentage of supporting ages to total males and females in the Colony.	
	Males.	Females.
1861	64·15	55·60
1871	58·36	53·15
1881	59·96	54·55
1891	61·08	56·39

The proportion of supporting ages and of the total number of dependents to the whole population of the Colony for the four periods was as follows:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Males of supporting ages	36·15	31·79	32·70	32·92
Females between 15 and 65 years	24·27	24·20	24·81	26·00
Males and females of 65 years and upwards	1·42	2·14	2·46	2·53
Children under 15 years	38·16	41·87	40·03	38·55

If the males of supporting ages for each period be compared with all the other persons in the Colony, according to territorial divisions the following results will be obtained:—

Division.	Proportion of all other persons in each district to each male of supporting ages.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Metropolitan	2·44	2·63	...	2·17
Coast	2·30	2·64	...	2·20
Table-land	1·32	1·82	...	2·20
Western Slope	0·70	1·38	...	1·62
Western Plains	0·57	0·81	...	1·10
The Colony	1·77	2·15	2·06	2·04

The males of supporting ages were higher in proportion to the remainder of the population of the Colony in 1861 than at any subsequent census, and the highest proportion for any division in that year was that for the newly-settled squatting districts of the western plains. The year 1871 had a higher proportion of dependent persons to males of supporting ages than any of the four Census years, and in the Metropolitan and coastal districts the males of working ages were as 100 to 263 of the rest of the people—a proportion not equalled in any other district.

MALES OF MILITARY AGE.

The age-period at which the first call to defend the Colony against invaders would be made upon its male inhabitants is from 20 to 40. This period is termed the military age, and making no allowance for incapacity on account of sickness, lack of development, insanity, accident, etc., the fighting strength of New South Wales, according to the Census of 1891, was 209,589 of all males of soldiers' ages. According to the statistical records of

1891 the actual number of men enrolled in the regular military force was 633, while the partially-paid volunteer force numbered 9,805, and the naval forces and ordnance department 703—hence the total strength of all arms of defence was 11,141, or 5·3 per cent. of the total number capable of bearing arms according to the last census. It must, however, be remembered that this number contained some young men under 20 years of age, and middle-aged and elderly men who had passed the service limit. The numbers submitted as representative of males of military age are in any case purely arbitrary, as in the event of a national crisis, such as that experienced by France in the war of 1870, every male capable of bearing arms from 15 to 60 would be pressed into military service. In some European countries the defence force against invasion is supposed to include every male of whatever age capable of bearing arms, the only exemption being physical disability.

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

There were at the time of taking the Census 320,264 males in the Colony who had attained political age, viz., 21 years and upwards. The voters on the electoral roll by whom the fifteenth Parliament of New South Wales was returned on the 14th July, 1891, numbered 305,456, and of this number 30,554 were plural or non-residential voters. To be entitled to have his name placed on the roll a person was required to be qualified in respect either of manhood or of property. The qualification for the first was personal residence in an electorate for six months previous to the collection of the roll, and for the second, ownership of a freehold or leasehold in any electorate for six months previous to the collection of the roll to the clear value of £100; or to the receipt, at the time and for six months preceding, of rents and profits of the annual value of £10, accruing from freehold or leasehold property; or to the occupancy for six months previous to the collection of the roll of a house, warehouse, office, shop, room, or building, either with or without land attached, of the annual value of £10; or to the possession for the same period of a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within an electoral district. Thus a person holding freehold or leasehold property in accordance with the foregoing provisions in more than one electorate was entitled to the exercise of the franchise in all the electorates in which the said property was situated. On the other hand, the franchise could not be exercised by lunatics, State-aided paupers, convicts guilty of treason, felony, or other infamous crimes, who were not either freely or conditionally pardoned, or who had not satisfied their sentences, fully-paid members of the military or naval forces, police

magistrates, and the whole police service, including the Inspector-General. Members of volunteer or militia corps were, however, entitled to the franchise. The property qualification was abolished by the Electoral Act of 1893, and several modifications were made respecting the extension of the franchise to those previously excluded from the exercise of the privilege. Making every allowance for the provisions of the Act in force when the Census of 1891 was taken, under which Act also the elections to the fifteenth Parliament took place, the following statement is representative of the difference between the number of males of political age, and the actual number entitled to vote at that period:—

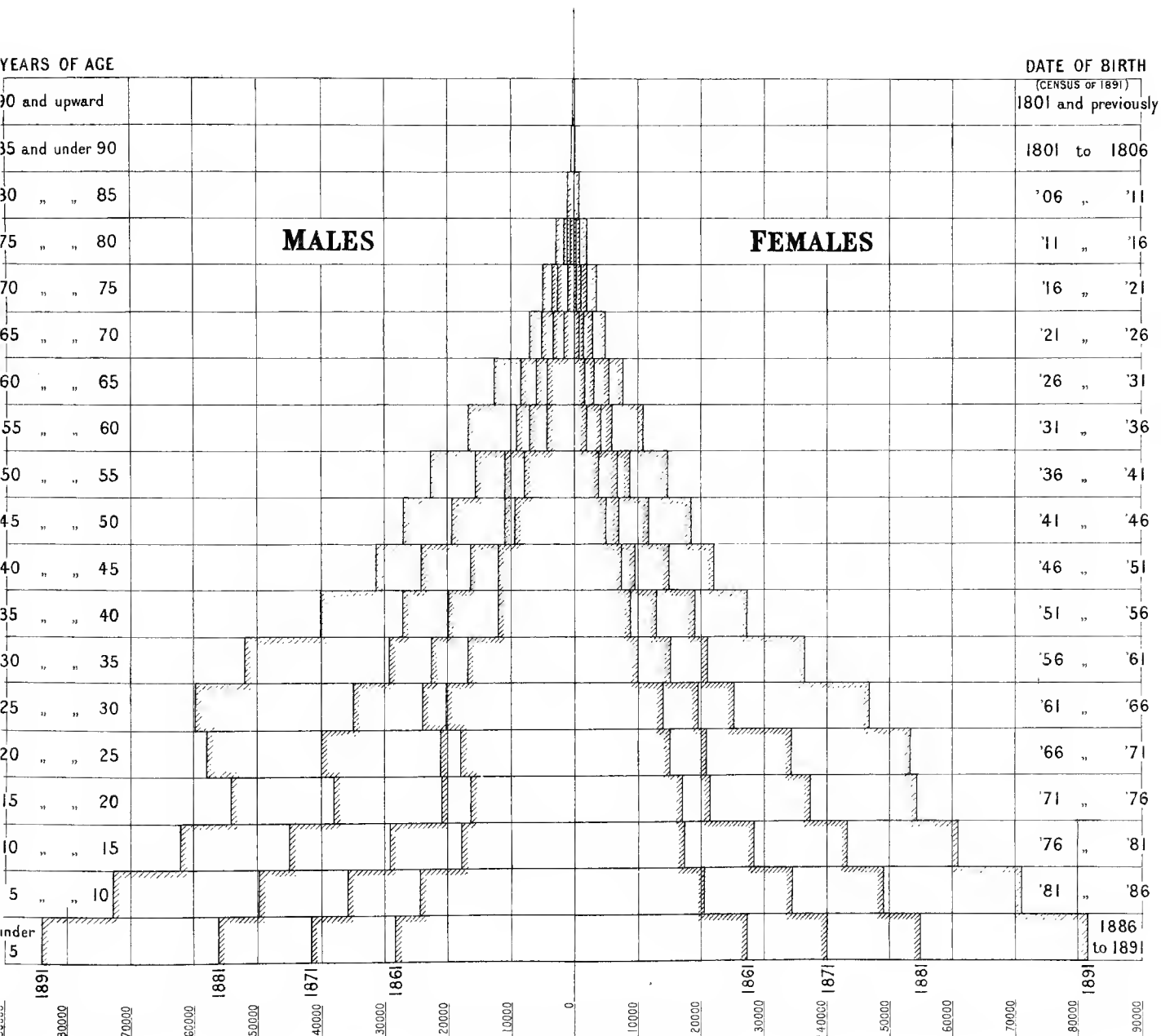
Males of political age at the Census of 1891.....	320,264	
Voters on the Roll (1891).....	305,456	} 274,902
Non-residential or property votes	30,554	
No. of males of political age not in the possession of the franchise		45,362
Of these the following were not entitled to vote, viz. :—		
Lunatics	1,834	
State-aided paupers	2,103	
Convicts, etc., in gaols	2,069	
Fully-paid members of the naval and military forces.....	957	
Police magistrates	76	
The entire police force	1,621	
		8,660
No. of adults not having votes.....		36,702

In the table just given the number of voters on the roll at the Census is set down as 305,456, and of these 30,554, or almost exactly 10 per cent. were non-residential or property voters, so that 274,902 was the number of persons who had votes in respect only of their manhood. The total number of adult males was 320,264, and thus only 86 per cent. had their names on the electoral rolls.

A still further reduction must, however, be made from the 36,702 just given, on account of aliens, who, under the Constitution, are not entitled to vote. Such persons numbered 29,539, which, being subtracted from the number of adults not having votes, leaves 7,163 as representing the number of persons disfranchised by neglect on their own part, or on the part of the collector, or by reason of their unsettled life. Considering the conditions of existence in the Colony, the nomadic character of many occupations followed by an important section of the community, and the tramps and vagabonds which necessarily form part of the population, as in every other country in the world, the total number of persons disfranchised cannot be considered excessive: indeed, the electoral rolls show, on the contrary, evidence of the care and labour which have been expended on their compilation.

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE

AT DATES OF THE
CENSUSES OF 1861, '71, '81 & '91



In the cities, where there were to be found a great number of aliens and foreigners not naturalised, inmates of gaols, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, the whole of the fully-paid naval and military forces, most of the police service concentrated at centres of administration, and many travellers whose business or pleasure precluded the possibility of their fulfilling the residential condition for the time required by the Act, the number of voters on the roll necessarily fell greatly below the numbers of males of political age, notwithstanding the existence of a strong property vote in such localities. In the remote pastoral districts, again, where nearly all the labour employed is of a nomadic nature, a similar discrepancy is to be noted. The settled farming districts, on the contrary, presented nearly equal figures for the males of political age and the number of voters on the rolls, while in the mining centres the number of voters generally fell considerably below the number of males of political age.

AGES OF IMMIGRANTS.

It is important to know whether the accession of population which the Colony receives from Great Britain, Ireland, and other European countries comprises persons of ages at which they are likely to prove profitable citizens. The immigration returns do not afford information of this character, hence recourse must be had to the particulars respecting ages as returned at the Census. If to the estimated number of survivors after the lapse of ten years there be added the estimated number of those born during the same period and then surviving, the difference between the total thus obtained and the population of 1891 would approximately represent the increment due to excess of immigration since the preceding Census. The results of such a computation are shown in the subjoined table, but it is important to remember that the figures are not given as in any way exact, since it is obvious that the materials on which an exact computation might be based are wanting; but they

may be accepted as illustrating the proportion at the respective age-periods of those born in countries other than New South Wales, arriving in the Colony since the Census of 1881, and recorded at the last Census:—

Ages in 1891.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	.....	2,793	2,824	5,617
5 years and under 10	.....	7,086	6,832	13,918
10 " " 15	.....	10,150	9,787	19,937
15 " " 20	.....	5,458	6,288	11,746
20 " " 25	.....	14,136	10,970	25,106
25 " " 30	.....	23,320	10,431	33,751
30 " " 35	.....	14,168	3,571	17,739
35 " " 40	.....	7,734	3,245	10,979
40 " " 45	.....	4,592	2,466	7,058
45 " " 50	.....	2,737	1,399	4,136
50 " " 55	.....	1,941	1,316	3,257
55 " " 60	.....	863	621	1,484
60 " " 65	.....	735	705	1,440
65 " " 70	.....	949	715	1,664
70 " " 75	.....	485	417	902
75 " " 80	.....	837	486	1,323
80 " " 85	.....	382	251	633
85 years and upwards	.....	302	193	495
		98,668	62,517	161,185

The figures just given represent the ages of those who came to the Colony during the ten years from 1881 to 1890 surviving at the date of the Census. It would be probably a fair assumption that the majority of the persons referred to arrived when they were some six years or so younger than when their ages were recorded, and it would appear that the great bulk of immigrants who arrived were considerably under twenty-five years of age, and therefore at a time of life when they would be most useful to the Colony as settlers, and most likely to receive readily the impress of their Australian surroundings.

A peculiarity of the returns is the number of aged persons who took up their residence in New South Wales; these for the most part had their passage paid to the Colony by sons and daughters who, immigrating some years before, were fortunate in acquiring the means, and were evidently disposed to share their fortune with their parents.



CHAPTER XXII.

STATISTICS OF AGE AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

DEATHS have been subject to registration since the year 1856, when the present Registration Act came into operation. The number of deaths at various ages, taken in conjunction with the number of persons living at each period of life as disclosed by the Census, forms the basis of a calculation which gives the length of time people of any age may be expected to live. Not that the exact age to which any given individual will attain can be determined, but by taking a number of persons at any given age, the average duration of life beyond that age may be estimated; and it is as certain that some will outlive the period of life set down in the table, as it is that some will not survive to reach it. The idea is clearly expressed by the saying of Babbage, who wrote that nothing was more uncertain than the duration of life when the maxim was applied to the individual, but that there were few things less subject to fluctuation than the duration of life in a multitude of individuals. It is on this principle that annuities and life assurances can be made the subject of definite and exact calculation, the final results being found to vary within very narrow limits.

The first life-table owed its invention to the necessity which existed for estimating the value of life contingencies, particularly in the form of annuities—a species of investment which became very popular some two centuries ago. But a life-table has other uses. By its means the progress of medicine considered as the art of prolonging life may be ascertained, as also the practical results of the increasing attention bestowed upon public health and sanitation. In England it is possible to take the comparison back forty years, during which period there has been so great an improvement in the public health that the expectation of life at birth has been advanced a year and a quarter for males and two years and a half for females, as witness Dr. Farr's first life-table, and the subsequent table compiled by Dr. Ogle.

A life-table professes to exhibit the number of persons out of a given number—ordinarily 100,000—who may be expected to survive at the end of each year, beginning with birth, or year 0, and proceeding onwards until the last person has been counted out. As a complement it shows also the number who may be expected to die in the course of a year, and the mean after-lifetime of persons at each completed year of life. This last is what is usually called the expectation of life, and is so termed in the life-table which will be found in this chapter.

Dr. Farr designated the life-table a *biometer*, and speaks of it as being of equal importance in all inquiries which concern themselves with questions affecting human life, medical progress, and sanitary improvements, with the barometer, the thermometer, and similar instruments employed in investigating the data allied to physical conditions, and as being also the keystone or pivot of the whole science of life assurance. For even supposing, for the sake of argument, that an insurance society had empirically arrived at an equitable rate of premium for assuring lives, the mortality or life-table would still be needed to ascertain the value of such premiums for a prospective term of years as against the value of the sums assured thereby, so that a statement of assets and liabilities might be periodically prepared, for without such knowledge a division of “profits” would be impossible. In fact, the life-table is absolutely essential for the “solution of all questions depending on the duration of human life.”

Halley, the illustrious astronomer and the intimate friend of Newton, was the inventor of the life-table, an account of which is to be found in the seventeenth volume of the transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year 1693. The table is termed “an estimate of the mortality of mankind, drawn from various tables of the births and funerals in the City of Breslau, with an

attempt to ascertain the price of annuities upon lives." The English Registrar-General's report for 1843, says of Halley's compilation:—"By this simple and elegant table, the mean duration of human life, uncertain as it appears to be, and as it is with reference to individuals, can be determined with the greatest accuracy in nations, or in still smaller communities. I refer to the form, and not to the mode of construction, which has been since greatly improved."

Previous to the publication of Halley's life-table, owing to the ignorance prevailing as to the duration of life, annuities were granted at the same rate to persons of every age; and he was the first to point out "the advantage of young lives over those in years, a life of ten years being almost worth thirteen and a half years' purchase, whereas one of thirty-six is worth eleven."

Deparcieux in 1746 published tables of the lives of French annuitants, monks, and nuns, under the title of "*Essai sur les Probabilités de la Durée de la Vie Humaine*;" and Dr. Price in 1783 constructed a correct life-table from the population and deaths in Sweden and Finland. This was the first national life-table ever made, and in the opinion of actuaries redounds much more to the author's fame than the Northampton table of mortality, so-called, which, founded upon the misapplication of an hypothesis, never represented the mortality of Northampton, or of any other community, and marked a retrogressive step after the appearance of the essay and tables of Deparcieux.

Dr. Heysham in 1779 and 1787 made two enumerations of the population of Carlisle and its environs, with the deaths in nine years. On these was calculated by Mr. Milne the Carlisle table, in which the mean population was ascertained to be 8,177, and the deaths 1,840. Mr. Milne has described in an article on annuities in the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*," published in 1831, the care with which the observations were taken, and the method employed in the construction of this celebrated table, which was the first correct representation of the vitality of any portion of the English population. Milne writes:—"Although the data necessary for determining the law of mortality among the people, and the value of pecuniary interests dependent upon the continuance or failure of human life, cannot be obtained without the active concurrence of many persons of influence and authority, yet for all the tables containing information of that kind relative to this country, and published before the year 1829, the public were indebted to the zeal and industry, and the separate efforts of a few individuals. But in March, 1819, Mr.

Finlaison was appointed by Government, with all the aids they could afford him, including proper assistants, and access to the registers of the nominees in tontines, and others on whose lives annuities had been granted by Government for more than 100 years before, in which registers the exact ages at which the annuitants were nominated, and those at which they died, were stated. Thus the data not otherwise accessible being provided, and the labour lessened by the number of calculators employed, the expense also being defrayed by the public, at the end of ten years, viz., in March, 1829, Mr. Finlaison made a report to the Lords of the Treasury, which was printed by order of the House of Commons, and in tables filling fifty folio pages shows the rates of mortality and the values of annuities on single lives at all ages, among many different classes of annuitants, both separate and combined, the sexes being generally distinguished both in exhibiting the law of mortality and the value of annuities."

In 1834 the Equitable Assurance Society published an abstract of the accumulated facts in their archives, from which Mr. Morgan deduced a table of mortality. The example of this association was followed by the Amicable Society. These abstracts distinguished the persons who entered at each year of age, a point which was neglected in Mr. Finlaison's tables, although the granting of annuities calculated on the lives of persons, sick or healthy, to selected persons in health, particularly at advanced ages, has since been found to be a matter of supreme importance from a pecuniary point of view.

The civic authorities of Glasgow, at the suggestion of Dr. Cleland, enumerated the ages of the people of that city in 1831, and the registration of deaths was so complete that Mr. Milne was enabled to construct a table of mortality from observations made in the ten years, 1820-1830. These observations were of the greatest value for the purpose of constructing a true table. Prior to the appearance of Dr. Farr's first English table, published in 1843, Sweden was the only nation for which tables of this kind had been constructed upon correct and scientific principles. France had at that time no accurate life-table, nor had the data from which a life-table could be constructed, viz., the ages of the living and the dying, then been published; Duvillard, however, stated that his table, used in the French life offices of the period, and printed in the yearly issues of the "*Annuaire de France*," was founded on 100,542 deaths at different ages, in different parts of France, among a population of 2,920,672. Concerning the data he is not

very communicative. The mean expectation of life at birth in France, based solely on the ages at death, and not on the ages of persons dead and surviving at different periods of life, was according to Duvillard's table only 28·76 years. The duration of life then appeared to be longer in England than in any other country, the lives of Frenchmen twelve years shorter than the lives of Englishmen, and ten years shorter than the lives of Swedes. Duvillard's table was, in all probability, founded on data similar to those upon which the Northampton table of Dr. Price was based. Before the publication of the first English life-table no such compilations existed for the population either of Russia or of Austria, although the data had been obtained, and had, to a certain extent, been published, albeit in a form which presented considerable obstacles to the calculator. The census of Prussia, in which the ages were distinguished, was taken at that time every three years, and periodical abstracts of the deaths were carefully made by Mr. Hoffman. The ages of the living were, however, divided in an irregular manner, entirely different from the correct divisions adopted by Mr. Hoffman in the returns of deaths, which rendered it impossible, without a preparatory interpolation, to compare the deaths with the lives at the several given ages. The same objection applied to the forms of the Austrian returns. In the Russian Empire the registers of deaths were kept by the clergy, but it does not appear that life-tables had been framed for any portion of the Russian population. Although a decennial Census had been taken with great regularity in the United States of America, and the ages properly distinguished, abstracts of the registers of deaths had been published, prior to the appearance of Dr. Farr's first English life-table, only in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and some of the more advanced towns, where property had accumulated, and where life was watched over with more care, and the facilities for collecting statistics were greater than in the scantily-peopled back settlements with their fluctuating population. No correct life-table can, however, be formed for the general population of America until, in addition to the census, the method of registration in vogue in the countries of Europe has also been adopted. Walford, in his book on insurance, remarks that it is not a little strange that while England was the theatre destined for the correct development of life assurance, she could not of herself furnish the data upon which its practice was to be built. The omission of leaving the ages unrecorded in the early parish registers of burials caused Halley to have recourse to the registers of the town of Breslau, in Silesia, which was the only place where a record of the ages of the dead was kept.

The late Professor Pell, of the Sydney University, made a calculation of the rate of mortality experienced in New South Wales, from the census returns of 1861 and 1871. This was published in the "Journal of the Institute of Actuaries," vol. xxi, and is a noteworthy contribution to the literature of Australian vital statistics. Professor Pell did not give the value of what is hereinafter termed the expectation of life, but he estimated the probable duration of life for males to be 55 years and for females 59 years as against 58·5 years, and 63 years according to the present calculations.

In 1884 an attempt was made by Mr. A. F. Burrige to establish the expectation of life for the Australasian colonies from the records of the previous Census. New South Wales was, however, included with the other colonies. The results of Mr. Burrige's calculations are embodied in his paper published in vol. xxv of the "Journal of the Institute of Actuaries," but, as will be shown presently, the data upon which his calculations were founded are insufficient, and his principles of working open to question; nevertheless, it must be said in Mr. Burrige's favour, that no other data were available than those which he used for his calculations. The Australian Mutual Provident Society, the leading life assuring company of Australasia, has published from time to time its experience of the lives assured, with the results of such experience, which has been eminently favourable.

Before proceeding to consider the various methods of ascertaining the duration of human life it is important to differentiate between what is termed the expectation of life, the mean duration of life, and the probable duration of life.

The expectation of life, or mean after-lifetime, is obtained from the life-table, which is based on the number living and the number dying at each age of life, and which exhibits how many out of a given number who began life at age-period 0 have survived to each subsequent year of a determined period, and what the sum is of the number of years they live. The expectation of life is obtained by dividing the total years lived subsequently by a number of persons, of the age for which the expectation of life is required, by the number living at that age.

The mean duration of life, the *vie moyenne* of the French, is the average number of years lived by each person out of a given number. In a stationary population it is at birth equivalent to the "mean age at death;" in a population which is not stationary it has, as employed by Deparcieux, the same meaning as "expectation of life."

The probable duration or equation of life at birth, the *vie probable* of French actuaries, signifies the age at which any number of children born into the world will be reduced to one-half, so that there are equal chances of their dying before and after that age. For other ages it is obtained from the life-table by observing at what age the number living at the age concerning which information is required, is reduced to one-half, and then calculating the differences between the two ages.

The theory for computing the average duration of human life is founded on two assumptions. "Of these, the first," says Mr. Peter Gray, F.R.A.S., in his table of life contingencies, "is that the experience of the future will accord with that of the past; that is to say, that what rates soever may have been found to exist in times past between the number surviving and the number dying in a given time out of a specified number of individuals observed upon, the same rates will be found to subsist in time to come between the number living and the number dying in the same space of time out of any given number of individuals similarly circumstanced. The second assumption is that the individuals, the possibility of whose living and dying in any specified time may be in question have all the same prospect of longevity with each other."

The data employed in the calculation of a national life-table are the number of persons at each age ascertained at two census periods, with the deaths during the period intervening, or the rate of mortality during a certain period of time, of which the day of the census is the middle point. In a stationary population, or one in which the distribution under age groups is ascertained annually, the first-mentioned system is certainly the one calculated to give the more reliable results. Few countries, if any, correspond exactly to these conditions, and certainly the Australasian colonies do not, which have added to their population as largely by accessions from abroad as by the natural increase due to the excess of births over deaths. In compiling the tables here presented the basis adopted was the population in ages as ascertained on the 5th of April, 1891, and the deaths registered as occurring during the period which elapsed from the 1st of April, 1890, to the 31st March, 1892, or twelve months preceding, and twelve months following, the day of the census. The number of persons dealt with was 1,123,954, being the population exclusive of Aborigines. The distribution into age periods will be found on page 137. The deaths for the

two years, numbered 30,834 and distributed in ages were as follow:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	4,908	4,042	8,950	51	114	64	178
1	935	893	1,828	52	180	74	254
2	435	352	787	53	178	75	253
3	266	237	503	54	178	61	239
4	212	144	356	55	184	79	263
5	151	133	284	56	224	112	336
6	134	136	270	57	159	85	244
7	115	85	200	58	152	98	250
8	75	79	154	59	151	72	223
9	67	62	129	60	301	110	411
10	64	51	115	61	146	72	218
11	44	42	86	62	187	93	280
12	55	34	89	63	179	76	255
13	47	37	84	64	170	91	261
14	49	44	93	65	210	95	305
15	60	43	103	66	161	83	244
16	63	53	116	67	162	104	266
17	78	75	153	68	127	82	209
18	79	79	158	69	106	65	171
19	94	74	168	70	205	142	347
20	108	73	181	71	128	87	215
21	111	79	190	72	179	128	307
22	123	96	219	73	151	102	253
23	123	96	219	74	143	88	231
24	117	97	214	75	158	141	299
25	143	88	231	76	148	112	260
26	143	114	257	77	129	83	212
27	155	112	267	78	121	91	212
28	170	127	297	79	100	57	157
29	142	94	236	80	128	96	224
30	205	116	321	81	86	65	151
31	139	85	224	82	73	50	123
32	167	98	265	83	59	43	102
33	130	103	233	84	66	49	115
34	130	104	234	85	72	34	106
35	190	110	300	86	54	33	87
36	157	107	264	87	44	37	81
37	135	86	221	88	46	21	67
38	161	98	259	89	31	21	52
39	124	87	211	90	43	25	68
40	218	118	336	91	21	10	31
41	101	71	172	92	20	11	31
42	150	95	245	93	13	3	16
43	124	71	195	94	4	5	9
44	111	78	189	95	9	5	14
45	218	115	333	96	4	9	13
46	149	68	217	97	3	2	5
47	143	75	218	98	4	1	5
48	152	75	227	99	2	4	6
49	119	73	192	100	6	6	12
50	256	114	370	& over }			
Total ...					18,064	12,770	30,834

It has already been pointed out that neither in the case of the ages of the living nor of those who died is absolute exactitude obtainable. People deliberately misstate their age on the census schedules; many do not remember when they were born, and return themselves at the nearest

decennial age, many, again, though aware of their correct age, do the same if their age happens to be that of a year or so before or a year or so after a decennial number, and some, though not nearly so many, state their age as being that of the quinquennial period nearest to what it really is. Even the ages of persons dying, though recorded with more exactitude, exhibit a tendency to cluster at the decennial ages. It is necessary, therefore, when constructing a life-table to make an allowance for the bias or personal equation which the statements of ages show, otherwise the expectations of life when plotted to a scale would represent a succession of wave-like points instead of the graceful curve described in the diagram. Dr. Farr, to whom the world owes the first English life-table, adopted a system of adjustment which effectually smoothed off the angular points alluded to in the preceding sentence; but it has since been recognised that this rounding-off process was too effectual, and the variations from uniformity at certain ages, arising from change of life, from the effects of climate and environment, or from emigration, are altogether lost. Since the compilation of the fourth or last English life-table by Dr. Ogle, published in 1885, the question of adjustment has been very fully discussed, and the method used by Mr. W. S. B. Woolhouse in graduating the tables of mortality adopted by the Institute of Actuaries has met with general approval. Dr. Farr obtained the rate of mortality for the ages 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, and thence deduced the numbers surviving at ages 10, 15, 20, 25, etc., and by laborious calculation interpolated the rates for the intervening years of age, and so obtained a continuous series of numbers living. Mr. Woolhouse has pointed out that the employment of such a series is objectionable, because it makes use of the original numbers only at the ages of 10, 15, 20, etc., and those at other ages are entirely neglected; he recommended, therefore, "varying the epoch of the adopted quinquennial data," that is, taking the five distinct series hereunder stated, viz. :—

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{10}, l_{15}, l_{20}, l_{25}, & \dots\dots\dots \\
 l_{11}, l_{16}, l_{21}, l_{26}, & \dots\dots\dots \\
 l_{12}, l_{17}, l_{22}, l_{27}, & \dots\dots\dots \\
 l_{13}, l_{18}, l_{23}, l_{28}, & \dots\dots\dots \\
 l_{14}, l_{19}, l_{24}, l_{29}, & \dots\dots\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

then by interpolating the intermediate values for each of these series, and, by finally taking the arithmetical average or mean value of the five completed sets of results, the series of adjusted values is obtained. It is not requisite, however, to compute the several series separately, a labour which would be unnecessarily circuitous. Mr. Woolhouse then gives a formula which reduces the system of operation to a direct process.

The application of the formula may be thus summarised :—

To find the adjusted number for any age take :

The adjusted number at that age		.....	×	2
	years.	years.		
"	"	at 1 older and 1 younger...	×	192
"	"	2 " "	×	168
"	"	3 " "	×	056
"	"	4 " "	×	024
"	"	6 " "	×	016
"	"	7 " "	×	024

The difference between the sums of the first five products and of the two last will be the required adjusted number.

The following table gives the expectation of life as deduced from the facts on pages 137 and 149, adjusted according to the system just described.

MALES.

Age.	Expectation of living a year.	Expectation of dying in a year.	Average duration of life.	Age.	Expectation of living a year.	Expectation of dying in a year.	Average duration of life.
0	3722600	1277400	49.60	46	9861969	0138011	22.59
1	9719379	0280121	55.78	47	9858149	0141851	21.89
2	9873909	0126091	56.37	48	9853850	0146150	21.20
3	9920202	0079798	56.09	49	9848244	0151750	20.51
4	9935094	0064906	55.54	50	9838993	0161907	19.82
5	9940609	0059391	54.90	51	9821404	0178596	19.13
6	9954520	0045480	54.22	52	9804566	0195434	18.47
7	9965826	0034174	53.41	53	9789641	0210359	17.83
8	9974189	0025811	52.65	54	9771110	0228890	17.20
9	9979421	0020579	51.78	55	9758044	0241956	16.58
10	9981725	0018275	50.89	56	9752044	0247956	15.99
11	9980949	0019051	49.98	57	9740242	0259658	15.39
12	9979674	0020326	49.08	58	9724615	0275385	14.79
13	9977893	0022107	48.18	59	9709995	0290005	14.19
14	9975604	0024396	47.28	60	9696662	0313333	13.60
15	9972301	0027099	50.40	61	9685077	0349222	13.02
16	9970221	0029779	45.52	62	9671963	0382037	12.47
17	9965826	0034134	44.66	63	9658180	0418192	11.95
18	9961593	0038407	43.81	64	9644581	0455419	11.45
19	9957653	0042347	42.98	65	9631189	0488109	10.97
20	9954553	0045447	42.16	66	9617130	0508870	10.51
21	9951667	0048333	41.35	67	9604904	0530506	10.04
22	9949639	0050361	40.54	68	9644631	0553369	9.58
23	9947709	0052291	39.75	69	9619265	0580735	9.11
24	9945492	0054608	38.95	70	9637764	0622236	8.64
25	9942850	0057150	38.16	71	9617183	0682817	8.22
26	9940897	0059103	37.38	72	9624413	0755867	7.75
27	9937435	0062565	36.60	73	9616063	0830947	7.34
28	9934788	0065212	35.83	74	9608923	0910777	6.96
29	9932225	0067775	35.06	75	9614884	0985116	6.61
30	9930151	0069849	34.30	76	9648647	1051353	6.27
31	9928036	0071964	33.54	77	9889500	1110700	6.95
32	9926016	0073984	32.77	78	9824101	1175899	5.63
33	9922719	0077281	32.02	79	9757080	1242920	5.32
34	9919480	0080511	31.26	80	9690202	1399738	5.00
35	9915767	0084233	30.51	81	9607008	1392392	4.68
36	9910973	0089027	29.76	82	9501261	1498739	4.36
37	9906768	0093232	29.03	83	9362763	1637237	4.04
38	9903885	0096115	28.30	84	9197035	1802365	3.73
39	9900638	0099362	27.57	85	7995055	2004945	3.44
40	9896719	0103281	26.84	86	7750000	2250000	3.18
41	9892689	0107311	26.11	87	7485866	2514134	2.96
42	9887049	0112051	25.39	88	7281208	2718792	2.79
43	9879420	0120580	24.68	89	7053081	2946919	2.64
44	9872296	0127704	23.97	90	6842561	3157439	2.54
45	9866157	0135843	23.27				

STATISTICS OF AGE AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

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FEMALES.

Age.	Expectation of living a year.	Expectation of dying in a year.	Average duration of life.	Age.	Expectation of living a year.	Expectation of dying in a year.	Average duration of life.
0	8888400	1111600	52.90	46	9895765	0104235	24.60
1	9721210	0278790	58.45	47	9892714	0107286	23.86
2	9894336	0185664	59.11	48	9892917	0107083	23.11
3	9927596	0072404	58.74	49	9887459	0112541	22.36
4	9954631	0045360	58.16	50	9882762	0117238	21.61
5	9948927	0051013	57.42				
6	9950743	0049252	56.71	51	9875086	0124914	20.86
7	9965210	0034790	55.99	52	9870483	0129517	20.11
8	9976725	0023275	55.19	53	9859112	0140888	19.37
9	9985209	0014791	54.11	54	9847452	0152548	18.64
10	9989402	0010593	53.39	55	9834462	0165538	17.92
11	9987100	0012900	52.45	56	9820026	0179974	17.21
12	9984790	0015210	51.52	57	9810426	0193574	16.52
13	9982349	0017610	50.60	58	9790564	0209436	15.85
14	9979653	0020347	49.68	59	9773721	0226279	15.17
15	9976942	0023058	48.78	60	9755234	0244716	14.51
16	9973969	0026031	47.90	61	9736931	0263069	13.86
17	9970853	0029147	47.02	62	9713613	0280387	13.23
18	9967527	0032413	46.16	63	9690335	0319665	12.60
19	9965023	0034972	45.30	64	9666029	0343971	12.00
20	9963181	0036819	44.46	65	9625497	0374503	11.41
21	9961315	0038685	43.62	66	9594306	0405194	10.83
22	9958683	0041317	42.79	67	9561807	0435193	10.27
23	9956269	0043731	41.97	68	9532494	0467506	9.72
24	9953823	0046177	41.15	69	9483063	0516937	9.17
25	9949456	0050544	40.34	70	9427203	0572797	8.64
26	9945535	0054465	39.54	71	9355413	0644587	8.13
27	9943458	0056542	38.74	72	9275389	0724611	7.66
28	9941092	0058908	37.98	73	9171927	0828073	7.24
29	9939071	0060929	37.20	74	9076235	0923765	6.83
30	9937017	0062983	36.42	75	8954561	1015439	6.47
31	9934405	0065595	35.65	76	8893288	1106712	6.15
32	9930435	0068565	34.88	77	8803992	1196008	5.85
33	9925462	0074538	34.12	78	8748750	1251250	5.57
34	9921147	0078853	33.38	79	8673315	1326685	5.30
35	9917070	0082930	32.64	80	8600718	1399232	5.04
36	9913404	0086596	31.91	81	8536523	1463477	4.78
37	9911013	0088987	31.18	82	8446195	1553805	4.51
38	9910626	0089374	30.46	83	8343370	1656630	4.24
39	9908016	0091984	29.73	84	8262100	1737900	3.99
40	9905482	0094518	29.00	85	8117506	1822494	3.72
41	9903673	0096327	28.27	86	7953155	2016845	3.47
42	9901798	0100202	27.54	87	7795171	2204329	3.24
43	9897077	0102923	26.81	88	7590197	2409803	3.00
44	9894463	0102537	26.08	89	7390417	2690583	2.80
45	9895694	0103306	25.34	90	6650307	3349663	2.64

The calculations were extended up to the age of 100, but it was deemed advisable to terminate the statement of results at 90 years, the number of persons over that age being altogether too small to furnish sufficient experience upon which to found a life-table. It is, however, worthy of record that the expectation of life at age-period 100 years was, according to the calculation, 0.16 for males and 2.31 years for females.

It may be also mentioned that the death-rate of 1891 was in an appreciable degree augmented by the influenza epidemic, an abnormal proportion of deaths occurring among aged persons, especially females. This circumstance should be considered when comparing life-tables hereafter compiled with the one now presented.

The population of the Colony is composed of seven-tenths of Australian-born, and three-tenths of British or foreign parentage; and of the persons over 16 years of age about one-half belong to the latter category. The average length of

time which the non-Australian born have spent in the Colony cannot, of course, be determined; but it must be abundantly plain that there is a very large number of persons in New South Wales whose past life has been very little influenced by Australian conditions. Thus the mortality experience which the tables and the diagram show, is in reality of two kinds. The earlier ages are practically purely Australian, whilst the later ages are partly Australian; and partly British and foreign, the latter element getting stronger as the ages advance. Therefore, though the expectation here given is correct as regards the population as at present constituted, it might not be so if the Australian-born element predominated as largely at every age as it does at the earlier periods. No attempt has been made to differentiate the two elements of population with a view of discovering whether it is true, as is sometimes assumed, that the conditions in Australia are favourable at early and middle life but not for old age, or whether the very marked superiority of the Australian over the European death-rate for early ages is maintained throughout all the ages. The data by means of which such could be done are lacking. It may be here sufficient to say that there is evidence to show that the admixture of non-Australian-born has not improved the expectation of life at the ages where their presence is of importance.

It may not be improper to remark here that the term "expectation of life" has been taken exception to by some writers on the ground that it is misleading to the uninitiated. The idea intended to be conveyed by the term is the mean time which persons of any age will live after that age. The late Dr. Farr favoured the term "after-life-time" as being a more correct expression, but from long usage the less correct term has acquired the significance of "after-lifetime," and as such is used throughout the chapter.

An examination of the diagram which accompanies the text will show that the expectation of life, according to the New South Wales life-table, is greater for males for every year up to 84 than under the English life-table of Dr. Ogle. At birth (age 0 of the table) the difference in the expectation is 8.25 years, at 5 years of age 4.03, at 10 years it is 3.29 years, at 30 2.2 years, and at 60 0.46 years. For females up to 64 years much the same results are shown. Thus at age 0 the New South Wales expectation exceeds the English by 8.28 years; at 5 years by 4.34; at 10 years by 3.63; at 30 years the difference is 2 years; at 60 it is 0.27 years. At ages above 64 the expectation for females is higher, according to the English table, than in that of New South Wales. From the foregoing it must not, however, be assumed that the superiority of the ages

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

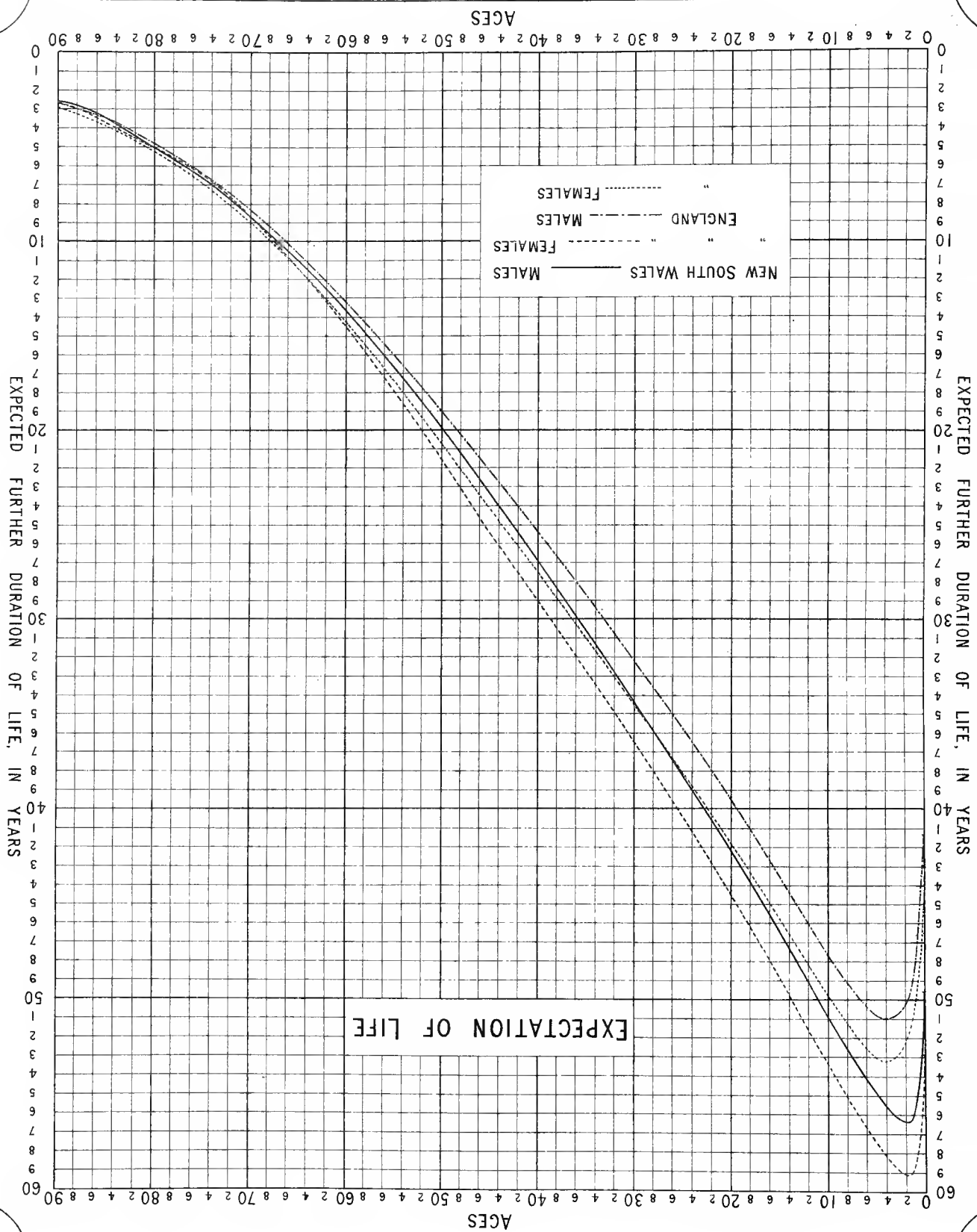
below 84 for males and 64 for females is lost after these age-periods are counted out, for such an assumption would be incorrect. True it is that more deaths take place in New South Wales, compared to the population, at ages above those quoted than in England. Thus out of 100,000 males born in the Colony 5,920 will survive until 84, whereas in England the number will be only 3,813. So also, at the age-period of 90, the survivors for New South Wales are shown in the life-table as 1,156, whereas in the English table they are given as 802 only. The figures with regard to females show much the same proportions. Out of 100,000 females born in New South Wales 48,725 are shown as survivors at the age of 64, against 37,049 in England; 37,570 are shown as living at 70 years of age, against 27,723 in England; and 13,657 at 80 years of age against 10,894 in England. At the age of 90 the New South Wales table exhibits 1,630 survivors, and the English 1,423.

Comparing the expectation for females with that of males, it will be found that the former exceeds the latter at nearly every age. Commencing at birth, the excess in favour of females is 3·3; at 10 years it is 2·5 years, and if the expectation at each age be graphically expressed by curves, these will approach nearer and nearer as the ages increase, until the lines become almost merged in one another. Neither the English life-tables nor the one here given for New South Wales show that the expectation of life of women of the reproductive age falls nearer to that of males than at other ages. The risks attendant upon child-bearing notwithstanding, the death-rate of females is evidently not affected thereby to a greater extent than is the death-rate of males by accidents and other risks to which males are liable at the same ages.

The subjoined table is a corollary to the expectation of life-table already given, and exhibits the number out of 10,000 born alive who would be living at each birthday, and also the number dying in each year of life:—

Age.	Number living.			Number dying.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	5,118	4,882	10,000	654	543	1,197
1	4,464	4,339	8,803	125	121	246
2	4,339	4,218	8,557	55	44	99
3	4,284	4,174	8,458	34	30	64
4	4,250	4,144	8,394	24	20	44
5	4,226	4,124	8,350	20	20	49
6	4,197	4,104	8,301	19	20	39
7	4,178	4,084	8,262	16	15	31
8	4,162	4,069	8,231	9	9	18
9	4,153	4,060	8,213	8	6	14
10	4,145	4,054	8,199	8	5	13
11	4,137	4,049	8,186	8	5	13
12	4,129	4,044	8,173	8	6	14
13	4,121	4,038	8,159	9	7	16
14	4,112	4,031	8,143	10	8	18
15	4,102	4,023	8,125	12	9	21

Age.	Number living.			Number dying.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
16	4,090	4,014	8,104	12	11	23
17	4,078	4,003	8,081	14	12	26
18	4,064	3,991	8,055	16	13	29
19	4,048	3,978	8,026	17	13	30
20	4,031	3,965	7,996	18	15	33
21	4,013	3,950	7,963	19	15	34
22	3,994	3,935	7,929	20	17	37
23	3,974	3,918	7,892	21	17	38
24	3,953	3,901	7,854	22	18	40
25	3,931	3,883	7,814	22	20	42
26	3,909	3,863	7,772	23	21	44
27	3,886	3,842	7,728	25	21	46
28	3,861	3,821	7,682	25	23	48
29	3,836	3,798	7,634	26	23	49
30	3,810	3,775	7,585	26	24	50
31	3,784	3,751	7,535	27	25	52
32	3,757	3,726	7,483	28	25	53
33	3,729	3,701	7,430	29	28	57
34	3,700	3,673	7,373	30	29	59
35	3,670	3,644	7,314	31	30	61
36	3,639	3,614	7,253	32	31	63
37	3,607	3,583	7,190	34	32	66
38	3,573	3,551	7,124	34	32	66
39	3,539	3,519	7,058	36	33	69
40	3,503	3,486	6,989	36	33	69
41	3,467	3,453	6,920	37	33	70
42	3,430	3,420	6,850	39	33	72
43	3,391	3,387	6,778	41	35	76
44	3,350	3,352	6,702	42	35	77
45	3,308	3,317	6,625	45	34	79
46	3,263	3,283	6,546	45	34	79
47	3,218	3,249	6,467	45	35	80
48	3,173	3,214	6,387	47	35	82
49	3,126	3,179	6,305	47	35	82
50	3,079	3,144	6,223	50	37	87
51	3,029	3,107	6,136	54	39	93
52	2,975	3,068	6,043	58	40	98
53	2,917	3,028	5,945	62	42	104
54	2,855	2,986	5,841	65	46	111
55	2,790	2,940	5,730	67	48	115
56	2,723	2,892	5,615	68	52	120
57	2,655	2,840	5,495	69	57	126
58	2,586	2,783	5,369	71	58	129
59	2,515	2,725	5,240	73	62	135
60	2,442	2,663	5,105	77	65	142
61	2,365	2,598	4,963	82	68	150
62	2,283	2,530	4,813	87	73	160
63	2,196	2,457	4,653	92	78	170
64	2,104	2,379	4,483	96	82	178
65	2,008	2,297	4,305	98	86	184
66	1,910	2,211	4,121	97	90	187
67	1,813	2,121	3,934	96	92	188
68	1,717	2,029	3,746	95	95	190
69	1,622	1,934	3,556	95	100	195
70	1,527	1,834	3,361	95	105	200
71	1,432	1,729	3,161	97	111	208
72	1,335	1,618	2,953	101	118	219
73	1,234	1,500	2,734	103	124	227
74	1,131	1,376	2,507	103	127	230
75	1,028	1,249	2,277	101	127	228
76	927	1,122	2,049	98	124	222
77	829	998	1,827	92	120	212
78	737	878	1,615	86	109	195
79	651	769	1,420	81	101	182
80	570	668	1,238	75	91	166
81	495	577	1,072	69	87	156
82	426	490	916	64	77	141
83	362	413	775	59	68	127
84	303	345	648	55	60	115
85	248	285	533	49	54	103
86	199	231	430	45	47	92
87	154	184	338	39	41	80
88	115	143	258	32	34	66
89	83	109	192	24	29	53
90	59	80	139	.....	.....	.....



From the Census returns of the ages of married people, which will be dealt with exhaustively in another chapter, it appears that the average age of husbands was four and a half years higher than that of their wives, and a joint life-table has been calculated on that assumption. It shows not only the probability of the joint existence for any number of years of a male of any specified age, and a female between four and five years younger, but also the average number of years which such a couple would live before the death of either or both of them. Read in conjunction with the tables giving the expectation of single lives, it enables an estimate to be made of the average number of years that the survivor of a married couple, of which the male is of any age given in the table, will live after the death of the other.

For instance, in the case of a boy 10 years of age, and a girl between the ages of 5 and 6 years, the probable number of years during which both will live is rather less than forty-six, because the number of such pairs at age 10 of the table, viz., 17,052,530 is reduced to one-half between the ages of 55 and 56 years. Again, the probability that such a pair would co-exist for twenty-five years is $\frac{13510210}{17052530}$ or 0·81, that is, the chances are 4 to 1 in favour of such an event. On the marriage of two people, the husband being 25 years of age, and the wife nearly five years his junior, they may expect to live together during thirty-three years, for by that time the number of pairs opposite age 25 has been reduced one-half. As, however, the number of years of married life enjoyed by the pairs which survive after the thirty-three years is much less than the years of joint life during that period, the average number of years lived together by such couples after marriage is only thirty-one and a half, and this number is called the mean duration of married life at such an age, or the expectation of joint-life for that age.

Should the wife die before the husband, the expectation of further life on his part is 6·7 years, being the difference between 38·16, the expectation at age 25 shown in the

table on page 150, and 31·46 years, the expected duration of married life; and on her marriage the wife may look forward in case of her husband's death to an expected widowhood of about twelve and a half years, being the expectation of life of a female aged $21\frac{1}{2}$ years, viz., 44·04, less 31·46 years.

JOINT LIFE-TABLE.
(Females $4\frac{1}{2}$ years younger than Males.)

Ages of Males.	Pairs of Male and Female Lives.	Mean duration of Joint Life, in years.	Ages of Males.	Pairs of Male and Female Lives.	Mean duration of Joint Life, in years.
5	19,101,520	43·09	48	10,689,837	17·02
6	17,954,766	44·81	49	10,422,084	16·44
7	17,530,888	44·88	50	10,160,700	15·85
8	17,309,758	44·44	51	9,889,448	15·27
9	17,168,502	43·81	52	9,612,225	14·70
10	17,052,530	43·11	53	9,322,732	14·14
11	16,936,878	42·39	54	9,024,655	13·59
12	16,833,933	41·65	55	8,718,750	13·05
13	16,751,865	40·85	56	8,405,901	12·52
14	16,682,384	40·02	57	8,092,440	11·98
15	16,617,202	39·17	58	7,776,102	11·45
16	16,548,140	38·33	59	7,451,945	10·93
17	16,479,198	37·49	60	7,120,872	10·41
18	16,394,176	36·68	61	6,778,090	9·91
19	16,301,296	35·89	62	6,417,514	9·44
20	16,196,558	35·12	63	6,047,784	8·99
21	16,084,104	34·36	64	5,668,176	8·56
22	15,964,018	33·62	65	5,281,040	8·15
23	15,832,416	32·89	66	4,897,240	7·75
24	15,697,363	32·17	67	4,519,809	7·35
25	15,554,967	31·46	68	4,151,706	6·96
26	15,409,278	30·75	69	3,792,236	6·57
27	15,256,436	30·06	70	3,441,858	6·19
28	15,092,649	29·37	71	3,116,032	5·79
29	14,929,712	28·69	72	2,770,125	5·43
30	14,721,273	28·09	73	2,444,554	5·11
31	14,575,968	27·37	74	2,130,804	4·79
32	14,393,067	26·71	75	1,830,868	4·49
33	14,203,761	26·06	76	1,550,871	4·21
34	14,008,200	25·41	77	1,291,582	3·95
35	13,810,210	24·77	78	1,059,806	3·71
36	13,602,582	24·14	79	854,112	3·48
37	13,392,791	23·51	80	675,450	3·27
38	13,173,651	22·89	81	524,700	3·06
39	12,945,662	22·29	82	399,162	2·87
40	12,712,387	21·69	83	297,926	2·68
41	12,474,266	21·09	84	217,554	2·48
42	12,234,810	20·50	85	154,256	2·30
43	11,987,185	19·91	86	106,067	2·11
44	11,731,700	19·33	87	69,454	1·96
45	11,475,452	18·75	88	43,585	1·83
46	11,211,668	18·18	89	26,145	1·72
47	10,950,854	17·60	90	15,222	1·60



CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE state of a population in regard to marriage is deemed by some writers to be a gauge of its material condition. This dictum must not, however, be too readily acquiesced in. The age of marriage is greatly an affair of custom, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in those countries in which marriage is earliest contracted, and in which the proportion of the married to the unmarried is largest, the standard of civilisation is not also always of the highest. Each country must, therefore, be judged by the conditions that govern its own development; but it may, nevertheless, be accepted as an axiom that in those countries in which the ordinary or normal marriage-rate has been ascertained, and in which a falling off in the proportion of marriages as compared with previous years can be perceived, the depreciation in the marriage-rate may confidently be attributed to industrial causes. The marriage-rate has been described as the barometer of prosperity (not altogether of present prosperity, but, as will be shown hereafter, of prosperity anticipated in the future), just as the rise and fall in the price of funds are the barometer of credit. Hence, in the words of Dr. Farr, marriages increase as "the result of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, national triumphs after national disasters." The birth-rate likewise varies with the prosperity, or the reverse, enjoyed or suffered by the general community. In times of depression marriages are postponed to more auspicious seasons, and as the fathers and mothers of nearly half the children born are under 30 years of age it necessarily follows that should all the marriages in a country be deferred until the women had reached that age, and all of them were then married, the births would be reduced to about two-thirds, and if the marriages were deferred another five years to one-third of the present birth-rate, and consequently population would rapidly decline. For though, according to the hypothesis, the length of life remained the same, the number of births in each generation would diminish, and the interval between the births of successive generations would lengthen. A high birth-rate is due, therefore, to prosperity, unless artificial and voluntary checks to population are introduced; in other words, where there is a demand for population there will population increase.

The numbers of the people are augmented by an abundance of the necessities of life, and reduced by adverse conditions, as famine, flood, drought, epidemics, and the depression waves that follow such catastrophes. It must, however, be remembered that although national prosperity and a high birth-rate are ordinary concomitants, a community distinguished by early and improvident marriages, or by a moral status conducive to an excessive proportion of illegitimate to other births, might apparently contradict this experience. It would therefore appear that the marriage-rate, the birth-rate, and the material condition of a country are intimately associated, and though not rising and falling equally with one another they yet usually move in the same direction.

New South Wales forms no exception to this general law. If the number of marriages be compared with the general population it will be found that the proportion of persons marrying is increased with prosperous seasons and lowered in times of depression. This rule must, however, be taken with certain qualifications. Marriages are freely entered into in anticipation of good times when these are thought to be imminent, and the beginning of a depression is not coincident with a decline in the marriage-rate, but usually precedes it—sometimes by the period of a whole year. There is thus on the one hand a ready anticipation of good times, and on the other a reluctance to break off projected marriages, even if bad times supervene. It may, however, be added that there is a considerable element of the population on whose marrying and giving in marriage the general condition of affairs in the community has no effect. In this class naturally are to be found all those having fixed incomes.

In most countries the proportion of the married to the whole population is somewhat in excess of one-third, nor does it rise above this in Australia, despite a fairly high marriage-rate. Two circumstances contribute to this condition of affairs, first, the large excess of births over deaths, which is some 80 per cent. above the European average, tending towards a higher proportion of population at the younger ages; and, secondly, the large immigration of population from abroad, comprising chiefly unmarried males of marriageable age. A statement regarding the

conjugal condition of the whole of the people is, however, misleading, as a comparison to be of any value must take into consideration persons whose lives and conduct are regulated by similar conditions. It will therefore be necessary to deal separately with males and females, and to consider only those of either sex who are of marriageable age. For reasons which have already been given, the marriageable age for males has been considered to be 21 years and for females 18 years.

This rule, hitherto adopted in the reports in the case of New South Wales, will, however, for the time being be departed from, because the statements available with regard to European countries make 18 and 15 years the marriageable ages; hence, for purposes of comparison, similar periods must be taken for the Colony. At the Census there were in New South Wales the following proportions in every thousand persons of each sex:—

Males over 18 years.				Females over 15 years.			
Never Married.	Married.	Widowed	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed	Total.
487	465	48	1,000	367	547	86	1,000

The figures present very striking differences between the sexes, which will be considered further in another page. The proportions for the principal leading countries of Europe (1879), given below, are as stated in the *Demografia*:—

Countries.	Males over 18 years.				Females over 15 years.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
France	322	603	75	1,000	326	542	132	1,000
England	319	617	64	1,000	361	522	117	1,000
Bavaria	440	502	58	1,000	440	457	103	1,000
Belgium	426	503	71	1,000	427	463	110	1,000
Denmark	356	585	59	1,000	375	507	118	1,000
Scotland	355	582	63	1,000	414	453	133	1,000
Norway	358	581	61	1,000	400	488	112	1,000
Holland	378	556	66	1,000	405	476	119	1,000
Portugal	440	502	58	1,000	437	435	128	1,000
Prussia	361	583	56	1,000	368	512	120	1,000
Sweden	365	573	62	1,000	403	472	125	1,000
Switzerland	413	512	75	1,000	426	449	125	1,000

The foregoing statement shows that in no European country is there so high a proportion of unmarried males as in New South Wales, a condition of things due to the great excess of young unmarried males of marriageable age, who have come to the Colony from Europe, over the female immigrants of the same period of life. In Bavaria and Portugal, the two countries showing the highest proportion per thousand of unmarried males as given in the

table, the number recorded is 440, while that of New South Wales is 487, or 47 per thousand higher. England, on the contrary, exhibits the lowest proportion per thousand of unmarried males, the number recorded being 319, or 168 per thousand lower than that of New South Wales. No European country quoted in the table shows so low a proportion of married males as New South Wales, and no European country instanced contains so few widowers per thousand. On the other hand, the Colony contains 5 per thousand more married women than France, the country containing the highest proportion of those given, and 112 per thousand higher than the lowest, viz., Portugal. Only two European countries, viz., England and France, show a lower proportion per thousand of unmarried women than does New South Wales. If, however, the married women be taken together with the widows, it will be found that France exhibits the highest proportion per thousand of females who had been married, namely, 674, or 41 per thousand higher than that of New South Wales; with the exception of England, which is 6 per thousand higher, all the other countries given in the table are lower in this respect than the Colony. A noteworthy fact in connection with the rates per thousand of the never married, the married, and the widowed is with respect to France, which, with an exceedingly high marriage-rate, has a decreasing birth-rate. In some European countries in which the marriage-rate is low, the proportion of illegitimate to other births is exceedingly high, being nearly twice that obtaining in New South Wales; but social conditions in the European countries instanced are widely different from those which regulate the lives and morals of the inhabitants of the Colony. For example, the small number of widowers in New South Wales, as compared with the European countries quoted in the table, is due probably to the fact that the ordinary working population is better able to support wives, and, for this reason, such as lose their partners re-marry. Moreover, the excessive proportion of widows in the European countries, as compared with New South Wales, is probably due to deaths of husbands in warfare, and, particularly in the case of Norway and Sweden, by shipwreck.

An examination of the details relating to the conjugal condition of the people shows that of a population numbering 1,123,954 persons, exclusive of 8,280 Aborigines, there were, at the date of the Census, 166,303 husbands, and 165,571 wives, a difference due, doubtless, to the fact that some married males immigrate to New South Wales in advance of their families, for whom they intend to prepare homes.

The bachelors in the Colony aged 21 years and upwards numbered, at the time of the Census, 141,642 of the total

population, while the spinsters of marriageable age, viz., 18 years and upwards, numbered 79,065; thus showing a proportion of nearly 56 per cent. of spinsters to bachelors. As already pointed out, experience has shown that few females contract marriage previous to arriving at the age of 18 years, the total of such cases being, at the enumeration of 1891, only 453, inclusive of one widow; hence the higher age, being for all practical purposes far more satisfactory, has, therefore, been adopted. It is, however, interesting to note in passing, that the unmarried females of what is sometimes termed the age of reproduction, viz., 15 years and upwards, numbered at the time of the Census 111,180. Assuming the actual period of reproduction to begin with the eighteenth and to end with the forty-fifth year, the married women of this period of life numbered 124,614, while 75,948 of the same period were never married, 6,265 were recorded as widowed, and 108 as divorced.

Owing to the greater mortality among men, due to the following of dangerous occupations, and tendency to irregular living, the widowers fall far short of the widows in number, notwithstanding the fact that in all other conjugal relationships the males are more or less in excess. The number of widowers recorded in 1891 was 16,905, while the widows numbered 25,799. It must also be taken into consideration that a greater number of widowers remarry than widows, although this fact does not largely affect the general observation.

CONJUGAL CONDITION ACCORDING TO TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

The figures in the tables exhibiting the conjugal condition of the people admit of some curious combinations, as shown in the following summary:—

Divisions.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Specified.
Metropolitan County..... { Males...	151,689	69,693	6,423	82	318
{ Females	132,116	72,456	14,006	96	135
Difference.. ...	19,573	-2,763	-7,583	-14	183
Coastal Counties { Males...	99,375	38,907	3,334	33	189
{ Females	77,919	38,464	4,797	10	9
Difference.....	21,456	443	-1,463	23	180
Counties of the Table-land ... { Males...	106,464	36,877	4,044	24	225
{ Females	81,820	37,221	5,206	12	29
Difference	24,644	-344	-1,162	12	196
Counties of the Western Slope { Males...	37,041	11,292	1,718	13	76
{ Females	21,008	10,392	1,123	3	...
Difference.. ...	16,033	900	595	10	76

Divisions.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Specified.
Counties of the Western Plains { Males...	25,209	8,191	1,204	14	229
{ Females	11,188	6,908	627	4	37
Difference.....	14,021	1,283	577	10	192
Lord Howe Island { Males...	18	10	2	...	...
{ Females	15	9	1	...	...
Difference.....	3	1	1	...	...
Shipping { Males...	3,649	1,333	147	12	168
{ Females	160	121	27	1	31
Difference.. ...	3,489	1,212	120	11	137
Total..... { Males...	423,445	166,303	16,872	178	1,205
{ Females	324,226	165,571	25,787	126	241

In this connection it is necessary to recollect that the enumeration took place during the Easter Holidays, when there was a slight displacement of population, and some persons may have been returned for districts other than those to which they properly belonged. However, considering the figures as they stand, it is noteworthy that the districts in which the married men are less numerous than the married women are those nearest the coast, while the interior districts of the Western Slope and the Western Plains contain more married men than married women. With respect to the never married, excepting the Metropolitan District, the excess of males over females grows greater as settlement extends to the westward. In the Metropolitan and immediately adjacent districts of the Coast and the Table-land the widows are greatly in excess of the widowers, but on the Western Slope and the Western Plains the widowed males are in the majority. The persons returned as divorced are probably understated, but it is worthy of observation that women so returned in the Metropolitan District are in excess of males. Notes on this question will, moreover, find their proper place in another part of this chapter. In the foregoing table with regard to conjugal condition the unspecified are almost in every case males; save in the Metropolitan County of Cumberland the females so accounted for are insignificant in number.

In the tabulation of the ages of the people, considered in relation to conjugal condition, the period of sixteen years has been taken as the limit of marriage, few partnerships being entered into below that age. It is, however, better to adhere to the classification already adopted, viz., 21 years as the marriageable age for males, and 18 years for females. The city of Sydney at the time of the Census contained 28,775 persons of the ages specified who had never contracted marriage, and no less than 17,916 of these were

males; the married men numbered 16,356, and the married women, 16,424; or 68 in excess of the married men; the widowers were 2,061, and the widows 4,078; the divorced, 30 males and 37 females; while 92 males and 17 females neglected to state their conjugal condition. Hence, the widowed females residing in the city of Sydney at the time of the Census were nearly as two to one of the widowed males, while in one or two thickly populated quarters the widows were nearly as three to one of the widowers.

The city and suburbs, embraced within the boundaries already described, but excluding the shipping in Port Jackson, present the following detailed results respecting the conjugal condition of the population when the enumeration was made in 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Never married { Males, 21 years and upwards } 39,154		34,320
{ Females, 18 " " } 60,116		63,019
Married	4,993	12,276
Widowed	74	90
Divorced	172	41
Not stated		
	104,509	109,746

The foregoing statement shows that the proportion between the sexes of marriageable age is very unequal, the males of 21 years of age and upwards being 4,834 in excess of the females of 18 years of age and upwards, while the married women numbered 2,903 more than the married men, and the widows 7,283 more than the widowers. The divorced need not here engage any attention, since the figures, as may be imagined, are not possibly understated. As a comment upon the anxiety of women, generally, to accurately define their position with regard to their conjugal condition, as opposed to men's carelessness with regard to the same subject, it is worth noting that of 213 persons entered in the schedules as "not stated" only forty-one were females.

Some of the suburbs contained an excess of males of 21 years and upwards over females of 18 years and upwards; some were distinguished by the number of married women whose husbands were apparently absent; and other suburbs, again, seemed to have been selected for residence by widows. The total returns of the different classes for the whole Colony were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.
Never married { Males of 21 years and upwards } 140,849		78,959
{ Females of 18 " " } 282,596		245,267
Never married { Males under 21 years of age } 166,303		165,571
{ Females under 18 " " } 16,872		25,787
Married	178	126
Widowed	1,205	241
Divorced		
Not stated	608,003	515,951

The males of the marriageable age of 21 years exceeded the females of 18 years by 61,890, while below these ages the males exceeded the females by 37,329. The married men were 732 in excess of the married women, but the widows outnumbered the widowers by 8,915. It is unnecessary to enter into further details respecting the conjugal condition of persons residing in the different divisions of the Colony, as tables will be given in the appendix representing fully all the facts concerning conjugal condition as affected by locality.

RESPECTIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The average age of married people, as recorded at the Census, was 41.43 years for husbands, and 36.96 years for wives. In New South Wales there is no limit fixed by law as the marriageable age, but the Act regulating marriages provides for the obtaining of the guardian's consent in the case of minors. Instances have been known of marriages taking place in the Colony between males of 15 and females of 12 years of age, though such mésalliances are happily rare, few females contracting marriage before the age of 18, and few males under 21. The greatest number of married males at the time of the Census was at the age-period represented by 30 and under 35 years, whilst the greatest number of married females was at the age-period 25 and under 30 years.

Every country and every age has favoured some particular period of life as being that ideally adapted to marriage. Among the ancients Hesiod laid down as the proper age for marriage 30 years for the male and 15 for the female; Plato considered that while the husband should be of 30 years, the wife should number 20; and Aristotle was of opinion that the husband should have reached his thirty-seventh year, and the wife her eighteenth before the contraction of marriage. The Emperor Tiberius attempted to fix the marriage limit at the decline of life, and prohibited wedlock to women over 50, or to men over 60 years of age; but the edict was not long maintained in force. The minimum age fixed by canon law was 14 years for the husband, and 12 for the wife. The laws of ancient Sparta fixed the limit at 30 years for males, and 20 for females; while the Roman Empire required the intending husband to be 25 years, and the intending wife 20. The law of England recognises the minimum as 16 and 15 respectively; the law of France as 18 and 15; the law of Saxony as 21 and 18; the law of Prussia as 18 and 14; and that of Austria as 14 years for both sexes. In olden times, when it was sometimes considered desirable to unite properties by marriage, the union

the comparative ages in quinquennial groups of the persons in question :—

Husbands with wives from 50 to 55 years younger...	2
" " 45 to 50 " ...	4
" " 40 to 45 " ...	15
" " 35 to 40 " ...	41
" " 30 to 35 " ...	108
" " 25 to 30 " ...	315
" " 20 to 25 " ...	918
" " 15 to 20 " ...	2,849
" " 10 to 15 " ...	8,000
" " 5 to 10 " ...	23,909
" " 0 to 5 " ...	48,958
" " of the same age	45,615
" " 0 to 5 years older	8,779
" " 5 to 10 " ...	1,586
" " 10 to 15 " ...	312
" " 15 to 20 " ...	81
" " 20 to 25 " ...	27
" " 25 to 30 " ...	12
" " 30 to 35 " ...	3
" " 35 to 40 " ...	1

Total..... 141,535

The foregoing table shows that the greatest number of marriages contracted were by males five years older than their partners; but this number is nearly equalled by those marriages in which both males and females were of the same age. Wives ten years younger than their partners were somewhat over half as many as those of the same age; but curiously enough the next greatest number of marriages was of those contracted by females five years older than their spouses. The wives fifteen years younger than their husbands nearly equalled the wives five years older, but after this the number of marriages rapidly decline. The descending grades are represented by marriages between males and females in which the age of one sex over the other predominates in almost successive alternations; for instance, the marriages decline in number thus—wives twenty years younger, wives ten years older, wives twenty-five years younger, wives thirty years younger, wives fifteen years older, wives thirty-five years younger, wives twenty years older, wives forty years younger, wives twenty-five years older, wives forty-five years younger, wives thirty years older, wives fifty years younger, wives thirty-five years older, wives fifty-five years younger, and wives forty years older.

It is eminently undesirable, from a sociological point of view, that marriages should be contracted between persons of immature age. The Census returns reveal the fact that no fewer than 393 males under the age of 21 years were set down as husbands, of whom 292 were living at home with their wives, and fifty of these were married to girls of 18—of the fifty, one husband was 17 years, four

18, nineteen 19, and twenty-six 20 years of age. The total number of married females of 18 years was 880; but the respective ages of husbands to wives of this particular age-period can be given for only 771, on account of the absence of married males from their homes on the night upon which the Census was taken. Similarly, of sixteen married females of 15 years of age, the correlative ages of only twelve husbands can be given; in the case of 110 married females of 16 years of age, the ages of ninety-two husbands are ascertainable; and of 325 wives of 17 years the ages of 278 husbands.

The following statement gives the number of husbands and wives of each period of life as set forth in the Census schedules, and the proportion per thousand of the population who are married :—

	Husbands.	Wives.	Proportion per 1,000.	
			Husbands.	Wives.
14 years of age .....	.....	1	.....	.....
15 " .....	.....	16	.....	.....
16 "	2	110	.....	.....
17 "	9	325	.....	.....
18 "	21	880	.....	.....
19 "	90	1,543	.....	.....
20 "	271	2,358	*2	*32
21 and under 25	6,460	17,656	39	107
25 " 30	23,246	32,008	140	193
30 " 35	29,746	29,479	179	178
35 " 40	26,346	22,565	158	136
40 " 45	20,624	18,000	124	109
45 " 50	18,462	14,533	111	88
50 " 55	14,467	10,512	87	63
55 " 60	10,731	7,046	65	43
60 " 65	7,328	4,275	44	26
65 " 70	3,920	2,176	24	13
70 " 75	2,494	1,258	15	8
75 " 80	1,289	506	8	3
80 " 85	497	150	3	†1
85 " 90	116	35	†1	.....
90 " 95	30	7	.....	.....
95 " 100	10	5	.....	.....
100 and upwards.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	141	127	.....	.....
	166,303	165,571	1,000	1,000

* Under 21 years. † 85 years and over. ‡ 80 years and over.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the married females are greatly in excess of the married males at the earlier ages; while at the later ages, on account of the greater number of re-marriages of males, the females are considerably in the minority. At age-period 30 to 35 years the proportion between the married of both sexes is nearly equal. The young males of under 21 years of age manifest a decided preference for partners about their own period of life, whereas the wives between the ages of 14 and 18 select, as a rule, spouses between 21 and 25; though, as a matter of common knowledge, many of these very early marriages are compulsory unions. The results of the

Census show that the greater number of married women were mated with husbands ordinarily five years their senior, and there does not appear any decided tendency of a particular age to mate with ages showing abnormal proportions. The husbands whose ages exceeded those of their wives by five years and under numbered 48,958, while husbands having wives of a similar age-period numbered 45,615. The next group, viz., husbands having wives from five to ten years younger, exhibits only 23,909, while curiously enough the next place is taken by 8,779 husbands, the ages of whose wives were higher than their own by five years and under. The husbands from ten to fifteen years older than their spouses numbered 8,000, and those of from fifteen to twenty years older, 2,849. The succeeding place is held by 1,586 husbands, the ages of whose wives exceeded their own by from five to ten years; 918 husbands had partners of from twenty to twenty-five years their juniors; but no considerable number is shown at any of the other groups of age-proportions. As a broad axiom, it may be stated that old men will choose young wives; nevertheless, males over 90 show no special preference. In the case of males, three minors of 17 years were wedded respectively to females of 18, 19, and 20 years; eight minors of 18 years were wedded—one to a female of 17, four to females of 18, two to females of 20, and one to a female between 21 and 25 years; sixty-nine minors of 19 years were married—four to females of 16, eight to females of 17, nineteen to females of 18, fifteen to females of 19, seven to females of 20, twelve to females between 21 and 25, and four to females between 25 and 30 years; and 212 minors of 20 years were married—two to females of 15, seven to females of 16, fifteen to females of 17, twenty-six to females of 18, thirty-nine to females of 19, forty-seven to females of 20, seventy to females between the ages of 21 and 25, five to females between the ages of 25 and 30, and one to a female between the ages of 30 and 35 years.

Amongst males of advanced ages it is notable that one husband aged 70 years appears as being wedded to a girl of 17, one male of 75 to a woman of 27, and one aged 77 to a woman of 29, while one male aged 81 years was the husband of a female of 29, one male aged 85 was married to a female of 38, one male aged 91 to a female of 41, and one male aged 97 to a female of 60. The three married centenarians, whose ages were set down as 100, 107, and 100 years, were husbands to women aged respectively, 56, 64, and 80 years.

It will be seen from the figures given that the majority of marriages were contracted between people of suitable ages, though there were, nevertheless, discrepancies and

anomalies. A child wife of 14 years of age is seen wedded to a young man of 23 years old; two girls of 15 appear linked to men aged respectively 33 and 34; and two of 16 to men of 40 and 47. A more serious discrepancy is, however, to be found in the case of the girl of 17 whose husband was aged 70, whilst two other girls of the same age were married to men respectively of 50 and 55 years of age. Three wives 19 years old had spouses whose individual ages were 52, 58, and 64, while a woman of 29 years of age was married to a man over 80, and another woman 38 years old to a husband of 85 years. Many wives, also, were much older than their husbands, one being 78 and another 76 years old, with husbands aged respectively 42 and 40; another woman of 72 appears as the wife of a man aged only 37; and another of 65 was wedded to a man only 26 years of age. The oldest husbands were three centenarians; the oldest wives were five females between 95 and 100 years. The youngest husbands were three of 17 years, and they were married to three girls respectively of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, the united ages of the six persons amounting to only 108 years. The youngest wife was 14 years old; there were sixteen wives of 15, and 110 of 16 years, whilst 141 husbands and 127 wives omitted to state their ages.

An examination of the schedules with regard to the ages of husbands and wives, taken in connection with the occupations of the former, would probably show that the greatest disparity in ages existed between professional husbands and their wives, and the least disparity between the labouring and artisan classes. The doctor, the lawyer, the artist, etc., ordinarily marry later in life than the man whose position is assured as soon as he has served his apprenticeship to a trade, or whose unskilled labour is of as much value at 21 as it is at 50 years of age.

BIRTHPLACES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The returns relating to the 166,303 married males in the Colony at the time of the Census show that 58,541, or over 35 per cent., were natives of New South Wales, and 11,744, or 7 per cent., were natives of other Australasian colonies; thus, 70,285 married males, or 42 per cent. of the total number of husbands, were Australian born. The married women in the Colony at the time of taking the Census numbered 165,571. Of these 81,512, or 49 per cent., were natives of New South Wales, and 15,016, or 9 per cent., were natives of other Australasian colonies: hence, 96,528, or 58 per cent., of the total number of wives were of Australasian birth.

THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

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The following statement exhibits the number of husbands and wives of each nationality living in the Colony at the time of the Census, according to their numerical order:—

BIRTHPLACES.

Of Married Men.	No.	Of Married Women.	No.
New South Wales	58,541	New South Wales	81,512
England and Wales.....	52,713	England and Wales.....	35,763
Ireland	19,444	Ireland	20,401
Scotland.....	11,897	Scotland.....	8,209
Victoria	6,180	Victoria	7,839
German Empire	3,782	South Australia	2,860
South Australia	2,265	German Empire	1,827
Tasmania	1,509	Tasmania	1,633
Sweden and Norway ...	1,249	Queensland	1,391
United States	1,013	New Zealand.....	1,024
New Zealand.....	875	Born at sea, and not stated	579
Queensland	697	United States ...	441
France and dependencies	676	France and dependencies	292
Denmark and dependencies	648	British possessions not otherwise specified	250
Born at sea, and not stated	635	India	237
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	595	Foreign countries not otherwise specified	172
European countries and dependencies not otherwise specified	548	Australia (not otherwise defined)	159
Italy	543	Italy	158
British possessions not otherwise specified	510	Denmark and dependencies	152
India	454	European countries not otherwise specified.	137
Russia.....	438	Russia.....	120
Canada	418	Western Australia	110
Austria	242	Sweden and Norway ...	106
Switzerland	213	Canada	105
Australia (not otherwise defined)	120	Switzerland	57
Western Australia	98	Austria	37
Total	166,303	Total	165,571

The total number of husbands in New South Wales when the enumeration of the people was made was 166,303. Of these 24,647 were not accompanied by their partners on the night of the Census; hence the table of birthplaces with relation to conjugal condition accounts in this particular for the spouses of 141,656 married males.

The total number of wives in the Colony on the 5th of April, 1891, was 165,571, and the husbands of 23,915 were

(x)

absent from home on the night of the enumeration; hence particulars can be given regarding birthplaces of only the same number of husbands as of wives.

The greatest number of husbands and wives born in any country were natives of New South Wales, the males numbering 58,541, and the females 81,512; of these, 41,403 couples claimed the same birthplace. The subjoined figures exhibit the number of natives of the leading countries of those resident in New South Wales who were wedded to natives of the Colony.

Wives of New South Wales husbands.	Husbands of New South Wales wives.
Natives of—	Natives of—
New South Wales	New South Wales
England and Wales ...	England and Wales ...
Ireland	Ireland
Victoria	Scotland
Other Countries	Victoria
Wives away.....	Other Countries.....
Total.....	Husbands away
	Total

It is hardly worth while to enumerate all the birthplaces; those only are given in the foregoing table which contributed 1,000 and upwards to the conjugal relationships of natives of the Colony. Among males born in New South Wales, 680 had married Scotch wives, 511 Queenslanders, 318 Tasmanians, 210 New Zealanders; whilst, among females born in New South Wales, we find 918 wedded to natives of the German Empire, 561 to Tasmanians, 448 to Swedes and Norwegians, 370 to New Zealanders, 353 to Queenslanders, and so on, all of which particulars will be found in a summary at the end of this section.

It is interesting to note that 7,049 wives of natives of New South Wales were not living at home with their husbands on the night of the Census, and that the husbands of 11,805 females born in the Colony were also absent.

Amongst natives of New South Wales are to be found spouses of persons from almost every part of the globe, including besides those already mentioned natives of all the Australasian colonies, of India, Canada, and the various British possessions, of the German Empire, France, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden, of the United States, Asia, and Africa, besides those born at sea, and those who neglected to make any statement with regard to the country of their birth. It is noteworthy that

of married males born in countries other than New South Wales the greatest number hail from England and Wales, from which no fewer than 52,713 are recorded as resident in the Colony, while the wives of the same birthplaces number 35,763. Of course, the rule will almost invariably hold good that males and females of the same country will be inclined to form matrimonial contracts amongst themselves rather than with those of other countries, and the majority of such marriages will have taken place before those who contracted them emigrated to the Colony. The exceptions were the marriages contracted after arrival in the Colony, and these were doubtless regulated more by identity of faith than by any special preference of persons of one nationality for those of another.

Of the 52,713 husbands born in England and Wales, 44,530 are set down as living at home with their wives at the date of the Census; while of the 35,763 wives hailing from the same countries, 30,898 are set down as living at home with their husbands. Of these the greater number, viz., 22,005, were wedded to partners of the country of their birth, while 13,670 males, and 3,714 females, were married to natives of New South Wales. The following statement exhibits the birthplaces of partners numbering 1,000 and upwards from the different countries of those wedded to natives of England and Wales resident in the Colony.

Wives of Husbands born in England and Wales.		Husbands of Wives born in England and Wales.	
Natives of—		Natives of—	
England and Wales	22,005	England and Wales	22,005
New South Wales...	13,670	New South Wales...	3,714
Ireland	3,306	Scotland	1,389
Victoria	1,602	Ireland	1,217
Scotland	1,365	Other Countries.....	2,573
Other Countries ...	2,582	Husbands away.....	4,865
Wives away	8,183	Total.....	35,763
Total.....	52,713		

The Irish come next on the list with 19,444 married males, of which number 16,728 were living at home with their wives at the date of the Census; and 20,401 married females, of which number 17,239 were living at home with their husbands. Of those countries contributing partners numbering 1,000 and upwards to persons of Irish birth the following is a statement:—

Wives of Husbands born in Ireland.		Husbands of Wives born in Ireland.	
Natives of—		Natives of—	
Ireland.....	9,466	Ireland.....	9,466
New South Wales...	4,644	England and Wales	3,306
England and Wales	1,217	New South Wales...	2,146
Other Countries.....	1,401	Other Countries.....	2,321
Wives away	2,716	Husbands away ...	3,162
Total.....	19,444	Total.....	20,401

The husbands hailing from Scotland numbered 11,897; of these 9,989 were at home with their wives on the night of the Census. The married women of Scottish birth numbered 8,209, of whom 7,068 were set down as living at home with their husbands. Of those countries contributing partners numbering 1,000 and upwards to persons of Scottish birth the following is a statement:—

Wives of Husbands born in Scotland.		Husbands of Wives born in Scotland.	
Natives of—		Natives of—	
Scotland	4,135	Scotland	4,135
New South Wales..	2,784	England and Wales	1,365
England and Wales	1,389	Other Countries	1,568
Other Countries.....	1,771	Husbands away	1,141
Wives away	1,908	Total.....	8,209
Total.....	11,987		

The husbands recorded at the Census comprised, among others, 6,180 natives of Victoria, of which number 5,134 were living at home at the time with their spouses; whilst Victorian-born wives numbered 7,839, of which number 6,634 were living at home with their husbands. Of those countries contributing partners numbering 1,000 and upwards to persons of Victorian birth the following is a statement:—

Wives of Husbands born in Victoria.		Husbands of Wives born in Victoria.	
Natives of—		Natives of—	
New South Wales ...	2,334	New South Wales ...	1,698
Victoria	1,623	Victoria	1,623
Other Countries.. ...	1,177	England and Wales	1,602
Wives away	1,046	Other Countries.....	1,711
Total.....	6,180	Husbands away.. ...	1,205
		Total.....	7,839

In this case it will be remarked that while the New South Wales and Victorian-born husbands of Victorian wives are nearly equal in number, the New South Wales wives of Victorian-born husbands exceed those of Victorian birth by 711. The English and Welsh-born wives married to Victorian husbands numbered only 417, but the English and Welsh-born husbands of Victorian-born wives numbered 1,602. This points to an emigration of males from these two countries who, after debarking, marrying and settling in the neighbouring colony, left it with their families for New South Wales.

To Germany only 3,782 husbands in New South Wales owe their birthplace, and of these 3,216 were living at home with their wives at the time of the Census. The German wives numbered 1,827, of whom 1,613 were living at home with their husbands. Of course the greater number of males born in the German Empire, viz., 1,085, were wedded to their own countrywomen, although 918 had chosen wives from among the natives

of New South Wales. The other persons, male and female, of British, Australian, or foreign birth, wedded to natives of the German Empire are not of sufficient importance to be specified individually.

There were at the time the Census was taken 2,265 husbands born in South Australia, of which number 1,828 were living at home with their partners. The wives numbered 2,860, and 2,504 of these were living at home with their partners. But of these the highest number married were to persons of the colony of their birth, and they did not exceed 889 couples. As no other countries or colonies contributed a very important number of partners to the conjugal population of the Colony, it will be convenient to summarise the remainder of 1,000 of either sex and upwards, as is done in the following table:—

Country.	Total No. of Husbands.	Total No. of Wives.	Total No. of Husbands at home	Total No. of Wives at home
			With their partners.	
Tasmania	1,509	1,633	1,279	1,375
Norway and Sweden	1,249	106	982	92
United States of America..	1,013	441	713	332
New Zealand	875	1,024	733	873
Queensland.....	697	1,391	584	1,155

Among nations contributing less than 1,000 partners of either sex are to be counted France, Denmark, Italy, India, Russia, Canada, Austria, Switzerland, the colony of Western Australia, the Balkan states, and many foreign countries not otherwise specified, while some were born at sea, and some of Australian birth neglected to state the colony in which they were born.

The table exhibiting the birthplaces of husbands shows that, the feud between their respective countries notwithstanding, thirty-eight persons of French and German birth had intermarried; but, on the other hand, the Triple Alliance does not appear to have induced marriage between those born in the three countries embraced by the treaty. A few Austrians and a few Italians are set down as husbands of German-born women; and one or two German males are shown as the husbands of Austrian or Italian women, a result due probably to religious differences, which in this, as in other particulars, would seem to be stronger than racial affinities. As a rule men wed with women of the same faith, and, usually, of the same geographical latitude; yet,

notwithstanding, Swedes and Norwegians are set down as being married to Italians; Italians as being married to natives of England and Wales; Austrians as being married to Irish; and Danes to natives of India. Some countries and colonies appear very catholic in their tastes, such, for instance, as New South Wales, England and Wales, Ireland, Victoria, and Germany.

It is noteworthy that with regard to conjugal condition, viz., as to whether married, never married, etc., the males were somewhat negligent in making any statement, whereas the females who made such an omission were insignificant in number. With regard to birthplace the observation still holds good, although one might suppose that the national instinct would be far stronger in men than in women. Such, however, seems not to be the case.

The statistics relating to conjugal condition collected at the Census show that many persons first settled and married in one of the other colonies before proceeding to New South Wales. Of 1,633 Tasmanian wives living in the Colony at the time of the enumeration, 458 were married to natives of England and Wales; albeit 318 married to husbands of New South Welsh birth probably came hither as single girls. On the other hand, 561 males of Tasmanian birth were wedded to women born in the Colony, while only 198 couples were together of Tasmanian origin. The highest number of Victorian-born of either sex have selected partners from natives of New South Wales. While only eighty males of New Zealand birth appear as husbands of their own countrywomen, 370 are set down as partners of women born in New South Wales, and 123 of women hailing from England and Wales. The New Zealand wives, showing doubtless an immigratory movement from that colony, are stated to number 313 as being contracted to males of English and Scottish birth, whilst 210, who perhaps immigrated on their own account, were wedded to males of New South Welsh birth. These remarks hold good with respect to Sweden and Norway, Queensland, Canada, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, France, Denmark, etc., in which cases the greatest number of males appear as husbands to natives of New South Wales, England and Wales, Ireland, etc., the partners of the country of their own birth coming very low on the list.

With regard to Queensland, Western Australia, the United States, British possessions not otherwise specified, and India, the greatest number of wives are set down as being married to natives of New South Wales, etc., rather than to their own countrymen.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The following table exhibits the birthplaces of husbands as compared with those of wives, according to the returns of the Census :—

Birthplaces of Husbands.	Birthplaces of Wives.																	Husbands with wives at home.
	Australasia.								United Kingdom.			Other British possessions.	Germany.	United States.	Other foreign countries.	Born at sea and unspecified.		
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australia undefined.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.							
Australasia :—																		
New South Wales	41,403	1,698	511	232	38	318	210	4	3,714	680	2,146	76	143	79	77	163	51,492	
Victoria	2,334	1,623	43	205	5	81	66	1	417	88	194	18	10	11	11	27	5,134	
Queensland	353	40	60	6	...	4	5	1	69	9	28	1	4	2	2	...	584	
South Australia	325	187	8	889	4	21	11	1	229	32	86	4	19	6	2	4	1,828	
Western Australia	41	9	1	9	4	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	1	1	..	85	
Tasmania	561	157	14	33	1	198	18	1	175	31	72	4	7	2	2	3	1,279	
New Zealand	370	54	7	11	1	14	80	...	123	16	40	6	3	1	2	5	733	
Australia undefined	10	2	...	...	...	2	1	71	19	2	10	1	...	...	...	2	120	
United Kingdom :—																		
England and Wales	13,670	1,602	280	692	28	453	313	43	22,005	1,365	3,306	177	172	93	166	160	44,530	
Scotland	2,784	358	72	106	5	81	58	8	1,389	4,135	824	50	38	20	26	35	9,989	
Ireland	4,644	460	75	130	15	83	50	11	1,217	399	9,466	39	34	30	29	46	16,728	
Other British possessions...	389	57	10	15	1	19	12	4	242	54	116	57	2	8	15	5	1,006	
Germany	918	127	19	101	...	30	18	4	420	80	335	12	1,085	6	47	14	3,216	
United States	301	47	6	12	1	9	5	2	131	31	87	8	5	59	6	3	713	
Other foreign countries.....	1,398	186	45	56	2	48	26	8	659	131	484	15	86	10	643	13	3,810	
Born at sea and unspecified	206	27	4	7	...	9	..	...	75	15	40	..	5	4	3	14	409	
Wives with husbands at home.....	69,707	6,634	1,155	2,504	105	1,375	873	159	30,898	7,068	17,239	468	1,613	332	1,032	494	141,656	

It will be seen that the number of wives from each of the Australasian colonies, other than New South Wales, was greater than that of husbands. For instance, in the case of Queensland, which contributed 1,155 married women, and 584 married men to the population of the Colony, sixty couples only were set down of which both husband and wife hailed from the northern colony. Victoria is credited with 6,634 wives and 5,134 husbands, but there were but 1,623 couples of which both husband and wife claimed it as their birthplace. But such apparent anomalies as these are easily explicable by the conditions of settlement, and the nomadic character of many of the occupations—a subject that has been already adverted to.

RELIGIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The figures which will be found on another page will serve to illustrate what has already been insisted upon, viz., that identity of religion is much stronger in influencing marriage than identity of nationality, or any other predisposing cause. The religion of both husband and wife was ascertained in regard to 141,656 couples, and proved in round numbers to be the same in about 116,000 instances—a proportion little short of 82 per cent. The proportion thus ascertained does not vary greatly in the majority of religions; in the few cases where the general rule is departed from, it will be found that the reason therefor is both obvious and natural.

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Religious professions of the 141,656 couples living together when the Census was taken:—

Religions of Husbands.	Religions of Wives.											Total.
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan and other Methodists.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Salvation Army.	Other Christian sects.	Jews.	Other religions, no denomination, object, etc.	
Church of England	55,391	5,832	1,501	1,159	204	202	31	131	73	34	92	64,650
Roman Catholic	3,028	26,253	361	196	17	37	35	13	75	9	27	30,051
Presbyterian	1,978	853	11,247	296	62	60	8	24	28	1	24	14,581
Wesleyan and other Methodists	954	304	277	13,263	88	44	9	78	21	...	26	15,064
Baptists	230	57	58	93	1,481	34	...	11	16	1	3	1,984
Congregationalists	277	89	57	79	43	2,957	2	6	8	...	6	3,524
Lutherans	453	278	103	76	12	26	666	6	15	...	9	1,644
Salvation Army	95	25	14	87	3	12	2	1,154	3	...	6	1,401
Other Christian sects	290	148	56	82	14	25	8	11	1,320	1	26	1,981
Jews	111	28	11	8	...	...	1	1	5	675	2	842
Other religions, no denomination, } object, etc.	1,617	770	299	412	106	113	15	47	87	11	2,457	5,934
Total	64,424	34,637	13,984	15,751	2,030	3,510	777	1,482	1,651	732	2,678	141,656
Religions of Wives.												

In considering the foregoing table it is requisite to remember that Wesleyans and other Methodists include 6,835 members of the Primitive Methodist persuasion, that other Christian sects embrace 530 professors of Unitarianism, and that the last of the series covers not only all other religions, but freethinkers, agnostics, and infidels, besides those who did not profess attachment to any denomination, and those who objected to state the nature of their religious belief.

The persons set down in the schedules as members of the Church of England comprised 64,650 husbands, and 64,424 wives. Of these 55,391 couples belonged to that denomination, and formed nearly 86 per cent. both of the males and the females of those who professed its membership. Hence it appears that 9,259 male and 9,033 female members of the Church of England had married out of their own communion.

The Presbyterian church contributed 11,247 couples to the religious population of the Colony, and 3,334 males

and 2,737 females who had married partners of other faiths. It claimed, however, over 80 per cent. of its married females as wives of Presbyterian husbands, as well as 77 per cent. of its married males as husbands of women of the same denomination.

The Methodist body is ordinarily strict in this regard, as membership with it means an open avowal which entails more than formal responsibilities. Hence of 13,263 couples, both husband and wife belonged to that church, while only 1,801 males and 2,488 females had contracted marriage with members of other religious bodies. The proportion of those married to members of their own faith among Wesleyan and other Methodist churches was 88 and 84 per cent., of the male and female membership respectively.

The Baptists numbered 4,014 married members, male and female. Of these 1,481 couples were composed of husband and wife who were both of that denomination. Thus 75 per cent. of the married males and 73 per

cent. of the married females had wedded with partners who professed membership with the Baptist persuasion. Of the Baptists who had married with those professing adherence with other forms of belief, 503 were males and 549 were females.

The married persons who belonged to the Congregational body numbered 7,034. The couples of which both husband and wife professed this form of religious belief numbered 2,957, or a proportion of 84 per cent. for each sex. The Congregationalists wedded to persons of other churches were 567 males and 553 females.

The married Lutherans in the Colony at the time of the Census were 2,421 in number. Of these only 666 couples comprised both husband and wife of the same faith, out of a total number of 1,644 male and 777 female members, thus little more than 40 per cent. of the males, and nearly 86 per cent. of the females, were wedded to partners who were also adherents of that church, 978 males and 111 females having contracted alliances with members of other denominations. This is easily explained, as there were, doubtless, no Lutheran women available for the men of that faith to marry, those wives that were in the Colony having come with their husbands, and the greater number of Lutheran immigrants being bachelors from Germany, Norway, and Sweden, who subsequently married in New South Wales.

The married adherents of the Salvation Army numbered 2,883, of whom 1,401 were males and 1,482 were females. The couples of which both husband and wife were members of this form of Protestantism numbered 1,154; a proportion to the rest of the members of 82 per cent. for husbands and 78 per cent. for wives; but little importance can be attached to these figures, as this body is essentially one whose membership is fed by revivals and sudden conversions; moreover, it has not been in existence long enough to enlist members from their infancy to the stage considered in this chapter.

"All other Christian sects," as given in the table, may be taken in the main as synonymous with "all other Protestant sects." The married persons belonging to these various denominations numbered 3,632, and the couples classed under the same designation were 1,320; but the term is too wide in its signification for any comparison to be of service.

The persons set down in the schedules as members of the Church of Rome comprised 30,051 husbands, and 34,637 wives; of these 26,253 couples were of the same

faith, and showed a proportion of unions within their own body of 87 per cent. for the husbands, and nearly 76 per cent. for the wives. The Church of England is not a denomination usually regarded as being very strict in its requirements from those professing its membership; nevertheless 86 per cent., or thereabout, of the unions of its members take place within its fold. The Church of Rome is, on the contrary, a strict church, and mixed marriages are highly discountenanced, whilst unions entered into with non-Christians are not recognised. Notwithstanding this fact, 3,798 males and 8,384 females of the Roman Catholic faith had married out of their own communion—thus showing a proportion of unions with persons outside the pale of the church of 13 per cent. for husbands, and no less than 24 per cent. for wives. From this it might be assumed that the males of the Roman Catholic body more zealously regarded the religious aspect of the marriage institution than did the females; but such would be altogether too hasty a generalisation, as these women would never have been married at all, since the number of married women of the Roman Catholic faith largely exceeded the number of married men. Even if the 3,798 males noted above had wedded women of their own religious belief, 4,586 of the Roman Catholic wives would still have been compelled to select their partners from among males of other denominations, or to have remained unmarried. Not that there is an insufficient supply of males of the Roman Catholic church, for they number 149,371 as against 137,524 females; while the husbands number only 30,051 as against 34,637 wives. It would appear, therefore, that the social position of a considerable proportion of Roman Catholic males is such as not to enable them to assume the responsibilities and the expenses of matrimony; many Europeans, handicapped by ignorance of the English language, and not specially qualified for the pursuit of any of the skilled handicrafts, being included among the adherents of this faith, particularly those from the south and centre of Europe.

People of the Jewish faith are remarkable for the exclusive character of their unions, 20 per cent. of the males, and only 8 per cent. of the females, marrying outside the pale of the synagogue. In the case of the Roman Catholics, the women, through no fault of their own, were most lax in fulfilling the requirements of their church in the matter of mixed marriages; in the case of the Jews the women were the most strict, possibly because the traditions of their faith more severely regulate the lives and conduct of the women, and relegate their direction more exclusively to male relatives than do those of any

other body. The married Jews returned as wedded to those of their own faith numbered 675 couples; the total number of married males was 842, and of married females 732; thus showing a proportion of those united within their own religious body of 80 per cent. of the married males, and 92 per cent. of married females, while 167 males and only 57 females contracted marriages with those of other denominations.

Out of 524 couples, of which number the wives were agnostics, freethinkers, and infidels, 492 were married to males of the same way of thinking; a plain proof indeed that these women were not originally of the class designated in the schedules; but they more probably adopted the opinions of their male partners after marriage. On the other hand, the husbands who styled themselves freethinkers, etc., numbered 1,582, and of these no less than 523 were wedded to wives returned as members of the Church of England, and 235 to wives returned as members of the Church of Rome.

Persons professing to membership of the two churches just mentioned appear in many instances somewhat indifferent to the faith of their spouses; but this is doubtless due to the fact that their numbers are far higher than those of all the other denominations taken together, as is shown in the following statement, which includes also all those whose partners were absent on the night of the Census:—

Husbands—	
Church of England.....	76,043
Church of Rome	35,517
	<u>111,560</u>
Wives—	
Church of England.....	75,554
Church of Rome	41,600
	<u>117,154</u>
Total.....	<u>228,714</u>

Husbands—	
All other Denominations.....	54,743
Wives—	
All other Denominations.....	48,417
Total	<u>103,160</u>

Besides the various forms of belief already dealt with, 722 married males and 316 married females were classed as belonging to "other religions"; 2,245 married males and 743 married females were returned as being of "no denomination"; and 2,583 married males and 1,260 married females objected to state whether they possessed a religious belief or not. These figures include all those whose partners were away from home.

Although the greater number of marriages continue to be solemnized by the clergy of the different churches, the

unions which take place in registrars' offices may be said to be increasing, yet only gradually; the religious significance of wedlock being now hardly so strong as it was of yore.

Of course the greatest number of marriages celebrated were solemnized by the clergy of the Church of England, the Roman Catholics coming next in order, albeit the percentage of marriages so celebrated fell much short of what might reasonably have been expected from the numerical strength of these two churches as disclosed by the Census; and this is more particularly the case with the Roman Catholics, the adherents of which denomination formed 25·5 per cent of the population, but the marriages solemnized according to its rites during the Census year of 1891 were but 17·9 per cent of the whole number of marriages. The disparity between the number of marriages solemnized by the Church of England, and what might have been expected from the numerical strength of that religious body, is not so great. During the Census year, 3,323 marriages were celebrated in New South Wales according to the rites of this church, or a proportion of 39·3 per cent. of the total number of marriages, while the percentage of its adherents, as shown by the enumeration, was 44·7. The following statement exhibits the number of marriages celebrated during the Census year. It is noteworthy that those solemnized by ministers of the other Protestant churches, particularly the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Congregational, and the Baptist, far exceed their apparent due proportions:—

Denomination.	No. of Marriages.	Percentage of total marriages.	Percentage of adherents to total population, Census, 1891.
Church of England	3,323	39·3	44·
Roman Catholic	1,510	17·9	25·5
Presbyterian	1,142	13·5	9·7
Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist	1,167	13·8	9·8
Congregational.....	500	5·9	2·1
Baptist	118	1·4	1·2
Hebrew	23	0·3	0·5
Other denominations	137	1·6	6·5
Registrars' offices	537	6·3	.....

The subjoined table exhibits the number of marriages registered in the Colony from the year 1877 to 1891.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

Marriages registered in the Colony, 1877-91.

Denomination.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Church of England...	1,869	2,098	2,182	2,252	2,487	2,768	2,949	2,893	2,990	2,987	3,056	3,134	2,885	3,126	3,323
Roman Catholic.....	990	1,009	982	1,021	1,171	1,315	1,414	1,448	1,258	1,323	1,221	1,350	1,288	1,373	1,510
Presbyterian	854	821	722	768	872	955	950	1,009	1,155	1,147	1,030	977	979	965	1,142
Wesleyan	509	556	605	618	651	704	712	759	739	832	770	815	753	798	885
Primitive Methodist	110	94	111	101	146	134	157	165	193	207	227	256	271	256	282
Congregational	243	291	331	364	433	516	565	484	532	554	536	534	546	540	500
Baptist.....	70	89	90	93	85	79	101	117	137	120	120	133	167	118	118
Hebrew	20	20	22	17	27	22	24	27	27	18	27	32	35	23	23
German Evangelical	20	11	13	9	13	14	10	18	26	17	20	28	28	23	17
Christians	3	11	7	9	3	5	3	9	8	31	34	35	28	28	...
Salvation Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	11	10	22	26	41	37
Other denominations	3	8	4	2	4	2	31	13	40	31	31	17	15	34	83
Registrars' offices ...	303	309	322	318	392	434	486	537	510	533	508	511	509	551	537
Total.....	4,994	5,317	5,391	5,572	6,284	6,948	7,405	7,482	7,618	7,811	7,590	7,844	7,530	7,876	8,457

The marriage registers are to some extent an index of the education of those contracting marriage, though not wholly so, as many women, and some men, in the lower ranks of life do not sign registers, not because they cannot do so, but on account of nervousness. Nevertheless, the number of persons signing the marriage register with marks has steadily declined during the past twenty years. In 1871 the proportion of signatures made with marks was 16·96 per cent. of the whole, while in 1891 the percentage was only 3·08, thus exhibiting a highly satisfactory decrease of illiteracy. This custom of signing by marks is, moreover, especially noticeable in the country districts, which show the greatest number of such cases recorded in the Colony, the proportion in 1871 being 18·92 per cent. of the total signatures, as against 13·5 in the Metropolitan District. The proportion of persons unable to write still appears to be much higher in the country districts than in the city and suburbs of Sydney, but the percentage in these extra-metropolitan districts has been reduced from 18·92 in 1871 to 3·78 in 1891.

ABSENT HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

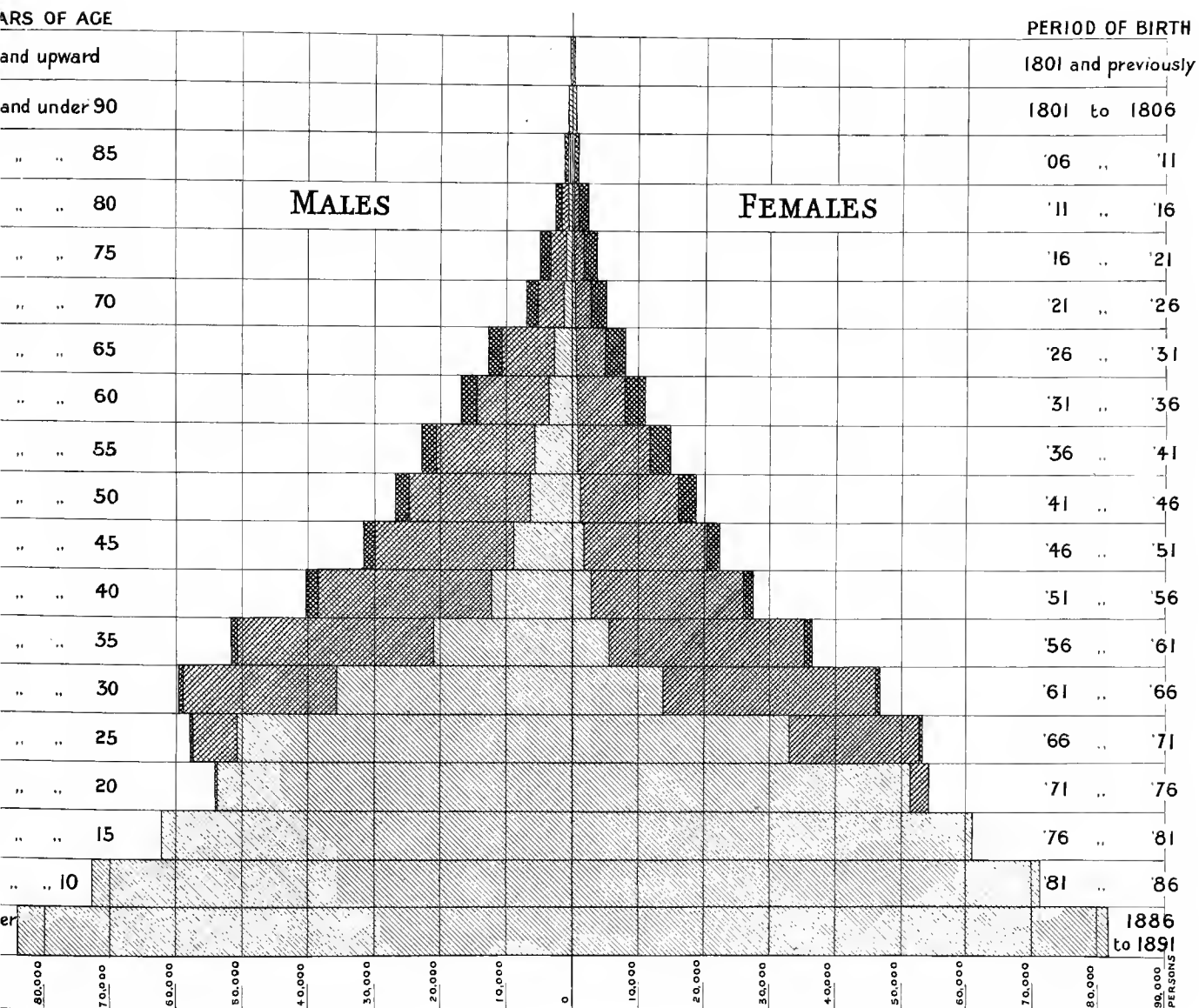
In all the foregoing tables relating to correlative ages, birth-places, and religions of husbands and wives, particulars are given for 141,656 couples living at home together at the date of the enumeration. There were, however, 23,915 wives whose husbands were absent on the night of the Census, and 24,647 husbands similarly circumstanced with regard to their wives. This information was ascertained in the course of tabulation, and as it was

intended by the inquiry to bring out the fact that the conditions of settlement were such as to cause many men to pursue their callings away from home, the information thus recorded must have a distinct bearing on the industrial status of the Colony.

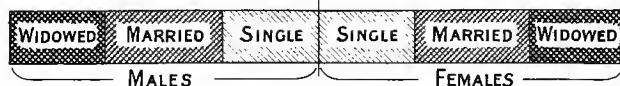
This explanation of the absence from home of husbands and wives may not, of course, apply in every instance, as not a few of the marriages of the very young appear to have been contracted under circumstances which apparently led to the separation of these couples shortly after the consummation of their union. Two of the husbands whose wives were absent from them were only 16 years of age, six were 17, thirteen were 18, twenty-one were 19, and fifty-nine were only 20. Of the wives whose husbands were away, four were girls of only 15 years of age, eighteen were 16 years old, forty-seven were 17, and over 100 were only 18 years old.

In the general report of the Census taken in Western Australia, a curious comment upon this subject of inquiry is made by the Superintendent of the enumeration, namely, to the effect that it was the only one of the direct inquiries recommended by the Conference of Statisticians which he did not deem it advisable to make, on the grounds that he did not perceive the value of the information from a statistical point of view, inasmuch as although in more settled countries the number of such absences might have a certain moral significance, it seemed to him absurd to assume that a pastoral district was necessarily immoral because 100 wives were absent from their husbands who

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE CENSUS OF 1891



EXPLANATION



on the Census night might be visiting their out-stations or travelling, or to argue that the morals of one of the larger towns were not of the highest because 500 husbands, probably new arrivals seeking employment, had not brought their wives to their new homes with them. As a matter of fact, no special inquiry of this nature was made, and the information as presented in the tables was gleaned from the schedules. Again, no moral or immoral significance was attached to the matter, as it is obvious that under the conditions of settlement in Australasia, many men whose occupations caused them to lead nomadic lives must of necessity have been absent from their partners on the date in question. Many men also were in other colonies, and many more had immigrated into New South Wales in advance of their wives, or were merely visitors in search of work. But when due allowance has been made on this score it must be obvious that there were many wives deserted by, or permanently separated from, their husbands; and though the total of such cannot be given with any pretence to accuracy, the examination of the returns of some important districts would favour the supposition that two-fifths of the married women whose husbands were absent on the night of the Census belonged to the class of deserted wives, and if to these be added the widows there would be about 35,000 widowed or deserted out of a total of 191,500 women who then were or who had been married.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese in the Colony at the time of the Census, including the half-castes, numbered 13,555 males and 601 females. Of the former, 13,001 are set down as never married, 409 as married, and 145 as widowed; of the latter, the females classed as never married are given as 493, the wives as 104, and the widows as 4 only. The figures just given do not show the total number returned on the schedules as married, for the rule has been adopted of tabulating all Chinese as "never married" unless they had wives in Australasia. Those "not stated" have been distributed by proportion among the other classes.

Of the 13,555 males and 601 females accounted for, 13,289 were full-blooded Chinese, and comprised 13,133 males and 156 females. The half-castes numbered 867, viz., 422 males and 445 females. All the married men are returned as being over 21 years of age, and the youngest wives were 5 of 17 years of age. The oldest husband was 75 years of age, and the oldest wife 60. Of the never married 735 males were under the age of 21, 447 females under the age of 18, and 3,071 males, including 98 widowers,

(y)

over the age of 50. No "never married" females are recorded as being over the age of 45 years; hence the unmarried Chinese and half-castes of marriageable ages living in the Colony at the time of the Census numbered 9,340 males and 50 females respectively.

The correlative ages, etc., of husbands and wives of the Chinese race are not separately given, as they have already been included in the tables relating to the general population. In the classification of husbands and wives according to birthplace such persons appear with other unspecified nationalities among "foreign countries" not separately distinguished. The subjoined statement, however, exhibits the birthplaces of the partners of married Chinese males of full-blood who were living at home at the date of the Census:—

New South Wales.....	129	Scotland.....	3
China	60	South Australia	1
Victoria	29	New Zealand	1
England	28	Germany.....	1
Ireland	16	France	1
Queensland.....	7	Not stated.....	2
Tasmania	4		
Australia (undefined).	4		286

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1861-1891.

Since the Census of 1861 the population of New South Wales has more than trebled, but the proportion of the married to the total number of persons in the Colony has not shown quite the same rate of increase. Three decades ago the males numbered 198,488, and the females 152,372, thus giving a total of 350,860, of whom 109,588, or nearly 32 per cent., were married; and 10,555, or 3 per cent., were widowed; while the remainder, comprising 230,717 persons, or nearly 66 per cent. of the total population, were classed under the heading "never married." In 1871 the males in the Colony numbered 275,551, and the females 228,430; the two sexes yielding a total of 503,981, of whom 150,986, or 30 per cent., were married; 16,548, or over 3 per cent., were widowed; and 336,447, or nearly 67 per cent., were classed as "never married." In 1881 the males numbered 411,149; the females, 340,319; and the total population, 751,468. The married in the Colony at the time comprised 218,788, or somewhat more than 29 per cent. of the population; the widowed 26,082, or 3·5 per cent.; and those classed as "never married," 506,598, or about 67·5 per cent. In 1891 there were in New South Wales 608,003 males and 515,951 females, making together a total of 1,123,954. The married numbered 332,282, or 29·5 per cent. of the total population; the widowed, 42,704,

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

or nearly 4 per cent ; the divorced, 304, or 0·03 per cent. ; and the remainder of the population, viz , 748,664, or over 66·5 per cent., were classed as " never married." In all the foregoing figures the unspecified are distributed over the various classes.

The following table exhibits the number of persons at each Census who were of marriageable ages, and embraces those who were then married, those who had been married, *i.e.*, widowed and divorced ; and those who had arrived at the age of 21 and 18 years for males and females respectively, but who had not yet contracted marriage :—

Census.	Males.	Females.	Females to each hundred males.
1861	108,695	76,380	70·27
1871	143,623	112,293	78·19
1881	213,872	170,627	79·78
1891	325,181	270,512	83·19

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that there has been an increase of marriageable females to each hundred males of nearly 13 during the thirty years extending from 1861 to 1891. Hence if, as appears actually to have been the case, there were little or no variation in the proportion of married men to those of marriageable age, it might have been expected that the proportion of married women to those of marriageable age would have decreased, even if the marriage-rate of females had been unaltered, and this fact is exemplified in the following table :—

Census.	Married.		Proportion per cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Married Males of Males 21 years and upwards.	Married Females of Females 18 years and upwards.
1861	56,038	53,550	51·56	70·11
1871	76,026	74,960	52·93	66·75
1881	110,725	108,063	51·71	63·33
1891	166,634	165,648	51·24	61·23

But by taking another aspect of the question it will be found that there had really been an increase in the number of married females. Because, had the proportion of females to males of marriageable ages remained the same up to 1891 that it was in 1861, the number of marriageable females would have been 228,505 for the last Census, and the proportion of married women to women of marriageable age 72·49 per cent. If, however, the widowed and the divorced be added to the married women, and the proportion of females to males as shown in 1861 be applied to the Census of 1891, the proportion for the first period of women who had been married of all those in the Colony for whom marriage was possible was 77·63, and that for the last period 83·84.

The subjoined table exhibits the number and proportion per cent. of each sex to those who were or had been married out of the entire population at each Census for whom marriage was possible :—

Census.	Married Males, including Widowers and Divorced Husbands.	Married Females, including Widows and Divorced Wives.	Proportion per cent. of Married to Marriageable Population.	Proportion per cent. of Married to Marriageable Population.
			M.	F.
1861	60,850	59,293	55·98	77·63
1871	82,775	84,759	57·63	75·48
1881	120,709	124,161	56·44	72·77
1891	183,717	191,573	56·50	70·82

This table must be studied in the light of the fact already pointed out, viz., the greater proportion of females to males of marriageable ages at each Census. In 1861 the females of this period of life were as 70·27 to every 100 males of the same class ; in 1891 the proportion had risen to 83·19 to every 100 males who had reached the marriageable age. Had the proportion been 70·27 in 1891, those females who had contracted marriage would have formed 83·84 per cent. of the females who had arrived at the marriageable age. The males who had contracted marriage show a falling off of somewhat over 1 per cent. since 1871, but this is due probably to a slight rise in the average age of marriage.

Out of every hundred living the proportion per cent. of males and females who had contracted marriage, as recorded at each Census since 1861, was as follows :—

Census.	Males.	Females.
1861	30·66	38·91
1871	30·04	37·11
1881	29·36	36·48
1891	30·22	37·13

The unmarried of marriageable ages for the same periods were, out of every hundred living, according to the following proportions :—

Census.	Males.	Females.
1861	24·10	11·22
1871	22·08	12·05
1881	22·66	13·66
1891	23·29	15·32

To every one unmarried male and female there were in :—

	Married males.	Married females.
1861	1·27	3·47
1871	1·36	3·10
1881	1·30	2·60
1891	1·26	2·42

THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

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The actual increase in the number of married persons, male and female, for the three decades is shown in the following table :—

Decade.	Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861-71	19,988	21,410	35·67	39·98
1871-81	34,699	33,103	45·64	44·16
1881-91	55,909	57,585	50·49	53·29

The following table exhibits the number of persons recorded as having been married at each Census, together with the proportion of widowed. The figures given for 1891 include amongst the widowed also the divorced :—

Census.	All having Married.		Widowed, etc.		Proportion per cent. of Widowed of those having Married.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1861	60,850	59,293	4,812	5,743	7·91	9·69
1871	82,775	84,759	6,749	9,799	8·15	11·56
1881	120,709	124,161	9,984	16,098	8·27	12·97
1891	183,717	191,573	17,083	25,925	9·30	13·53

It would appear from the foregoing tables that fewer people per thousand marry now than in former times. Not only has the proportion of married to marriageable fallen off, but the survivors of marriages have also increased in proportion, which points to a gradual decrease in the rate of second marriages. The following figures exhibit the increase from Census to Census of the widowed of each sex :—

	Males.	Females.
1861-71	1,937	4,056
1871-81	3,235	6,299
1881-91	7,099	9,827

Considered with reference to the total number of males shown to be marriageable, the proportion of widowers increased for the first decade under review by 0·24; for the second by 0·12, and for the third by 1·03, while the increase for the thirty years on the proportion of 1861 was 1·39. The widows, considered with reference to the total number of females shown to be marriageable, increased in proportion for the first decade by 1·87, for the second by 1·41, and for the third by 0·56, while for the thirty years the proportional increase has been 3·84.

The only remaining class to be considered is the “never married,” and these may be shown conveniently in two subdivisions, viz., those under the marriageable age and those of the marriageable age. Taking the first subdivision,

there were at each Census the following number of males under 21, and of females under 18 years of age :—

Census.	Males under 21 years.	Females under 18 years.	Proportion per cent. of never married.	
			Males.	Females.
1861	89,793	75,992	65·24	81·64
1871	131,928	116,137	68·44	80·84
1881	197,277	169,692	67·92	78·50
1891	282,644	245,313	66·62	75·63

The number, therefore, of the “never married” under 21 and 18 years for males and females had respectively increased from Census to Census as under :—

Decade.	Males.	Females.
1861-71	42,135	40,145
1871-81	65,349	53,555
1881-91	85,367	75,621

The “never married” of marriageable age were as follows :—

Census.	Males 21 years of age and upwards.	Females 18 years of age and upwards.	Proportion per cent. of Never Married.	
			Of Males.	Of Females.
1861	47,845	17,087	34·76	18·36
1871	60,848	27,534	31·56	19·16
1881	93,163	46,466	32·08	31·50
1891	141,642	79,065	33·38	24·37

The number of the “never married” of the marriageable age had increased from Census to Census as follows :—

Decade.	Males.	Females.
1861-71	13,003	10,447
1871-81	32,315	18,932
1881-91	48,479	32,599

PERSONS DIVORCED.

The Census shows that 178 males and 126 females were recorded as being divorced at the time that the enumeration was made in 1891. In all probability the total of 304 divorced persons set down does not represent the actual number, especially in the case of females, who might from feelings of delicacy refrain from making a statement of the fact.

The Matrimonial Causes Act, which first gave the Supreme Court of New South Wales jurisdiction in the matter of divorces, became law in 1873; but an Amending Act was passed during the twelve months succeeding the Census year. Since the institution of divorce in the Colony to the end of 1890, there have been granted 359 dissolutions of marriage, and these represent a total of 718 divorced persons.

Taking the average ages of persons at the time they were divorced as being 35 years for males and 30 for females, and making a proportionate allowance for those dying in the interval, there should have been at the date of the Census 253 of the former and 259 of the latter surviving, as shown by the life-table, no reference being had to persons immigrating into the Colony. Evidently, therefore, a considerable proportion of divorced persons re-married without making the proper statement of their condition in the declaration as prescribed by law. During the ten years preceding 1891, the number of persons divorced was 538, while 70 divorced males and 69 divorced females were recorded as contracting second marriages during the same period. Although it cannot, from the nature of the case, be exactly ascertained, there seems to be every warrant for the conclusion that at least half the persons divorced re-entered the state of matrimony.

In the year 1891 thirty divorced persons—fifteen of each sex—married again. This appears to be the highest number for any given year.

The following statement shows the number of divorced persons in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and also in the extra-metropolitan districts:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
City and Suburbs of Sydney	74	.....	90	.....	164
Extra-metropolitan	104	.....	36	.....	140
Total	178	.....	126	.....	304

The divorced, as shown by the Census, formed 0·08 per cent. of the total number of persons living at the time who were returned as having contracted marriage, and 0·03 per cent. of the total population.

The birthplace of the greater number of divorced persons was New South Wales, of which Colony the males numbered 45 and the females 70; although the greater number of males divorced were born in England, the number being 55 as against 24 females hailing from the same country; only 17 males and 7 females of Scotch, and 16 males and 4 females of Irish birth being also numbered amongst those who had obtained legal dissolution of their marriages. The remainder comprised a few persons from Victoria, Germany, the United States, etc.; the whole numbering not more than 45 males representing about 20 different colonies and countries other than those specified, and 21 females representing some ten countries and colonies of a similar character.

The greatest number of males returned as divorced were between 35 and 40 years of age, while the greatest number of women so set down were between 25 and 30 years of

age, there being of the former 43 and of the latter 32 cases. Fifty-two divorced persons were between 30 and 35 years of age; of these 26 were men and 26 women. The next age-period for divorced males is represented by that between 40 and 45 years of age; of these there were 24. The corresponding age for women was represented by the period between 35 and 40; of these there were 25; the tendency in this, as in other instances, being for women to fall into groups with men five years their seniors in age. The youngest husbands returned as divorced, of which class there were 7, were all over 21 and under 25; the youngest wife was aged 19; there were 2 divorced wives of 20, and 6 between 21 and 25. Twenty husbands set down as divorced represented the age period between 25 and 30 years of age, and 16 wives between that of 40 and 45. The oldest divorced wife and the 2 oldest divorced husbands were over 70, while 9 husbands who were so returned were between 60 and 65, and 4 were between 65 and 70 years of age.

The Church of England, as from the number of its adherents in the Colony it would be only naturally expected, is the body designated as being that to which belong the majority of divorced persons, the males being given as 68 and the females as 63. Of members of the Presbyterian Church 19 were males and 8 females; of the Wesleyan 12 were males and 11 females, and of all other Protestant bodies 19 were males and 11 were females. The Roman Catholic Church does not recognise divorce; nevertheless, 23 males and 28 females whose marriages had been judicially dissolved were set down as belonging to that faith. The religious beliefs of the remainder of divorced persons were represented by 4 male and 5 female Jews, and 7 males to other religions than those above specified; 10 males were returned as freethinkers, 2 as atheists, and 11 as being of no religion, while 2 males objected and 1 neglected to state his creed. It must be remembered, however, that the value of this information is seriously impaired by the fact that there is nothing in the returns to show whether a divorced person was the applicant or the respondent in a divorce suit.

With regard to the occupations of persons set down in the Census schedules as divorced, little can be said with regard to the males, the whole 178 returned representing no less than 110 professions, trades, etc., while 7 divorced males were given as persons of independent means, and four neglected to state their occupation. Ten miners, 5 butchers, 5 farm labourers, and 5 ships' stewards, show respectively the highest numbers of the occupations of divorced males. With regard to divorced females the

information is more interesting, as it shows the trade or occupation pursued by women when thrown upon their own resources. The 126 females returned represent only 32 distinct modes of obtaining a living, while 9 were recorded as being of independent means. To the latter must presumably be added 37 women set down as performing domestic duties; these, it is allowable to suppose, remaining in possession of their homes, for 11 servants are independently recorded. Nine divorced women were returned as boardinghouse-keepers, 8 as dressmakers, and 10 as housekeepers. Of the 304 divorced persons as ascertained at the Census, 3 males and 1 female were prisoners of the Crown confined in gaols.

PROBABILITIES OF MARRIAGE.

The number of marriages taking place in any country is ordinarily dependent on the number of single men in that country, although the character of settlement and the nature of the occupations of the people are also factors in the question. At the time of the Census, New South Wales contained 608,003 males and 515,951 females, of whom 166,634 males and 165,648 females were married, and 441,369 males and 350,303 females were unmarried, the latter being inclusive of bachelors and spinsters of all ages, beside the widowed and the divorced.

Few marriages are entered into by males before 21 or after 50 years of age, or by females before 18 or after 45 years of age; and in estimating the probabilities of marriage it will be convenient to disregard unmarried persons of other ages. The preceding paragraph gives the total number of unmarried persons; if, however, the males who were either under 21 or over 50, and the females who were either under 18 or over 45 years of age be excluded, the remainder will show 131,325 males as compared with 82,321 females, or a proportion of 100 males to 63 females of marriageable ages. Of the males 125,177 were bachelors, and 6,148 widowed or divorced; and of the females 75,948 were spinsters, and 6,373 widowed or divorced. At the Census of 1881 the number of males of marriageable ages who had never been married was 81,166, and of widowed, 3,372; while the number of females of marriageable ages who had never been married was 46,499, and of widowed 4,247; thus showing a total marriageable population of 135,284, while that of 1891 was 213,646. The mean male population of marriageable ages for the ten years may therefore be taken as 107,932, of whom 103,172 were bachelors, and 4,760 were widowed; and the mean female population of marriageable ages as 66,533, of whom 61,223 were spinsters, and 5,310 were widowed or divorced.

During the ten years elapsing from 1881 to 1891, according to a table given on page 168, the number of marriages contracted was 74,388, and these may be classified as follows—the assumption being made that the proportion for the decade was the same as for the two years 1889 and 1890:—

Bachelors and Spinsters	63,585
Bachelors and Widows.....	4,489
Widowers and Spinsters.....	4,260
Widowers and Widows	1,918
Divorced and Spinsters	64
Divorced and Widows.....	3
Divorced and Divorced	3
Bachelors and Divorced	53
Widowers and Divorced	13
Total	74,388

The average number of bachelors marrying during each year was 6,813; of widowed or divorced men, 626; of spinsters, 6,791; and of widowed or divorced women, 648. Applying the figures already ascertained as the average of each class during the ten years, it would appear that in every thousand bachelors of marriageable age, 66 are married in each year, of widowers 132, of spinsters 110, and of widows, 122. Amongst males it will be seen that the widower's probability of remarriage appears to be exactly twice the probability of the bachelor to marry, while the widow's chance of again marrying is only slightly superior to the spinster's chance of marrying. Indeed, it may be assumed that the widows who contract second marriages between the ages of 18 and 45, have already demonstrated their fitness for the marriage state by their having previously been selected as wives. With respect to males, it is reasonable to assume that those between the ages of 21 and 50 who remain unmarried are not only those unable to obtain wives on account of the excess of males over females of marriageable ages, but also on account of their inability to support wives, whereas the widowers by previously marrying have given substantial evidence of the contrary.

FECUNDITY OF MARRIAGES.

As marriage is the great institution by which the increase of population is sustained, it is proper, in dealing with the conjugal condition of the population, to consider the circumstances which affect its fecundity. These are chiefly two, namely, the age of the parties marrying, and the duration of married life. Regarding the first, none of the figures obtained at the Census enable the age at marriage to be exactly determined, but there is ample evidence that it corresponds very closely with that found to prevail in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. This average is for

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

males 29·5, and for females 25·1, the proportion per thousand marriages being thus distributed in age groups:—

Age Period.	No. of Marriages out of every 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 20 years.....	7	136
20 and under 30 years.....	702	730
30 " 40 ".....	193	92
40 " 50 ".....	57	29
50 years and upwards.....	41	13
	1,000	1,000

The difference between the average ages of the males and females at marriage is, therefore, 4·4 years, and corresponds very closely with the average difference between the ages of the parties in existing marriages as already ascertained.

The probable duration of marriage between the parties (supposing such marriage terminated only at death) would be, according to the joint life-table given on page 153, about 28·39 years.

The information by means of which the number of children to a marriage may be ascertained most easily is to be found in the records of the Registrar-General's Office, as the number of children are recorded at the registrations of death, but for the purposes of this report it was not deemed necessary to go to the very great labour which a search through the death registers would involve.

The method of measuring the fruitfulness of marriage ordinarily adopted is to divide the number of births in a year by the number of marriages consummated during some preceding year. This method is an obviously indirect one, but it, nevertheless, serves as a ready, if rough, measure for the comparison of fecundity of marriage between one country and another. It is based on the experience of Sweden, in which country it was found that the quotient which represented the number of children to a marriage was obtained by dividing the number of legitimate births of any given year by the number of marriages contracted during a twelvemonth six years previously, the interval between the mean age of marriage and the mean age of mothers corresponding to that period. Thus, in Sweden, the number of legitimate births in the year 1876, to the average annual number of marriages in six years earlier date was 4·84.

The proportional number of births to a marriage in New South Wales, obtained by the method above described, was calculated to be 4·89.

The subjoined table, showing the fertility of marriage in some of the leading countries of Europe is published by the Registrar-General of England in his 40th Annual

Report. It was based on Dr. Farr's application of the experience of Swedish statistics to those of other countries. The figures are given for what they are worth, which may possibly prove not to be very much.

Fecundity of Marriage in different European states.

Years.	European States.	Births to a Marriage.
1876	Italy.....	5·15
1876	Prussia.....	4·92
1876	Sweden.....	4·84
1876	Netherlands ...	4·83
1876	England	4·63
1876	Belgium	4·48
1870	Spain	4·47
1876	Denmark	4·24
1876	Austria.....	3·73
1876	France	3·43

The average period of fecundity in a woman is 19·9 years, and represents the period intervening between the average age of marriage, viz., 25·1 and the age at which the power of reproduction ordinarily ceases, viz., 45 years, but the average period of child-bearing as shown by marriage statistics is about 12 years. As the number of children to a marriage is shown to be 4·89, it would appear that, due allowance for disturbing elements being made, the average period between children of one family in New South Wales is 2·3 years. About 4 per cent. of the children coming into the world may be assumed to be still-born, and an addition of this proportion to the number of births to a family already ascertained would increase it 5·1, and this is the number by which the average period of fecundity has been divided to obtain the average period between children of one family.

In the foregoing remarks concerning the duration of marriage, it has been assumed that the union has been dissolved in the ordinary manner, viz., by the death of one or other of the contracting parties; the number of marriages terminated by divorce or other legal proceedings being, on the whole, too small, at least so far, to be worth considering in the present discussion; hence the average age of marriage was ascertained by means of the life-table, which is based on the mortality statistics of married persons.

It is worthy of note that although the main regulator of the proportion of children to a marriage is the age of the contracting parties at the time that they consummate their union, it is nevertheless the age of the wife which is the most important element in the matter, because child-birth is practically limited to the period ranging between the 18th and the 45th years of life. A certain proportion of marriages, of course, take place before the females contracting them have reached their 18th year, but it is

extremely doubtful whether such early marriages are as fruitful as those entered into at a later age. It is, moreover, a matter of common knowledge that many women becoming mothers before their 18th year cease child-bearing long before arriving at the age that ordinarily marks the limit of possible maternity. Indeed, it appears to be a well-established fact that the "most marrying race," that is necessarily the race marrying at the earlier ages, has the "lowest cypher of fecundity;" and this is the result of the reproductive powers of very young wives being prematurely exhausted.

There is, of course, an age-period during which the fruitfulness of the marriage entered upon must be at its highest, but the data relating to this matter have not yet been collected, and undoubtedly differs in various countries in accordance with the difference of their physical and social conditions. Unions of elderly persons inflect the fecundity of marriage in this wise: the unions so contracted are likely to be entered upon by those in whom the sexual passion has been most restrained in youth, and in whom the instincts of paternity and maternity have been repressed and overridden by habits of prudence and economy. France is a remarkable example of the axiom that the "most-marrying race has the lowest cypher of fecundity," inasmuch as the married ratio per 1,000 in that country of women of child-bearing age—taken in European tables as representing the period ranging from the 15th to the 45th year—is 531, as against 522 of the same life-period in New South Wales; but while the fecundity of France is only 3·42 per family, that of New South Wales is 4·89. If, however, it were to be admitted that the fertility of early and late marriages is identical, the number of children to the latter would necessarily be less, for two reasons—viz., the greater length of the generation in the first instance, and in the second, the fact that many who would in all probability have become parents have died before reaching the later age of marriage.

Religious belief also apparently affects the fecundity of marriage, as evidenced by certain curious statistics

collected in Prussia, which show that parents professing the same faith are more fruitful in their unions than when professing different forms of religion. Thus, when both parents were members of the Church of Rome, the number of children was 5·21; both Evangelical, 4·30; both Jewish, 4·41; Evangelical and Roman Catholic, 3·23; Christian and Jewish, 1·60. In all probability the low rate of fruitfulness in mixed marriages is due to the fact that the contractors of such unions speedily exhaust the passion that brought them together as man and wife, and that the bond of religious sympathy, which might otherwise have taken its place, is entirely lacking.

Unfortunately the data relating to this subject are more or less incomplete, few countries having compiled statistics from which deductions can be drawn. Professor Mayo Smith, however, dealing with the question of the fruitfulness of marriage, writes that in the state of Massachusetts the direct question was asked of all married women as to the number of children to whom they had given birth, and also the number then living. The average number thus ascertained was 4·11 for each married woman, and of this number of children 2·83 were living and 1·28 were dead. Native-born women had given birth to 3·37 children, and of these 2·41 were living and 0·96 were dead. Foreign-born mothers had given birth to 5·22 children, and of these 3·46 were living and 1·76 were dead. The Professor remarks that this average was not indicative of the fruitfulness of the women of the state of Massachusetts, as many of these were only newly married; neither was it indicative of the comparative fruitfulness of native and foreign born women, as there might have been a larger proportion of newly-married women among the one class than among the other. Moreover, there were in existence no general statistics showing the average fruitfulness of women of any country—that is, the number of children they will bear before they leave off child-bearing. The information referred to is, however, obtainable from the records of New South Wales, and may hereafter be availed of.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

A MATTER of considerable importance with respect to the future of a newly-established colony is the composition of its inhabitants. Strenuous efforts have from time to time been put forth by various young countries to exclude undesirable or positively noxious elements from admixture with their people. The United States of America, like most of the Australasian Colonies, have prohibited the immigration of the Chinese, but they legislate also against the introduction of paupers from Europe, and only very recently popular agitation in New South Wales has been directed against the hawkers of Indian and Syrian origin, and legislation has been demanded to interdict their landing on the shores of the Colony. On the other hand, the republican states of South America have found it advantageous to offer extraordinary inducements, such as large grants of land and exemption for a term of years from some forms of taxation, to those whom they seek to induce to immigrate. In New South Wales, however, the foreign element is not large, the great majority of the people being more or less of direct British origin.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At the enumeration of 1891 the birthplaces of 1,130,933 persons, of whom 611,565 were males and 519,368 were females, were entered on the schedules; while the birthplaces of 1,301 persons, comprising 997 males and 304 females, were not so entered. As the foreign-born men exceeded in number the foreign-born women it will be seen that in this, as in other subjects of inquiry, the laxity of females in supplying information was proportionately greater than that of males.

The natives of the British Empire resident in New South Wales at the time of the Census, including, of course, all the Australasian-born, numbered 1,089,186 and comprised

576,274 males and 512,912 females, males and females together forming no less than 96·2 per cent. of all then living in the Colony.

The foreign population of New South Wales was mainly masculine. The whole number was 39,787; of these 34,204 were males, and only 5,583 were females. The European-born formed 53·8 per cent. of all those who hailed from foreign countries, comprising as they did 21,407 persons, of whom 17,171 were males and 4,236 were females. Of all European countries the German Empire contributed the highest number of colonists, the total immigrating hither being 9,565, of which number 6,976 were males and 2,589 were females. The lowest number of colonists from Europe was contributed by Servia and Bulgaria, these two Balkan States being represented by one male from each. Of the remainder of the foreigners resident in New South Wales at the time of the Census, 3,379 hailed from the United States. Of these, 2,509 were males and 870 were females. Those who claimed the United States as the country of their birth formed only 8·5 per cent. of the total foreign population. Of all foreigners resident in the Colony at the date of the enumeration the Chinese were in number by far the highest, the Celestial Empire contributing to the whole population 13,157 persons, of whom 13,048 were males, and only 109 were females. This race, therefore, contributed 33·1 per cent. of the foreign population of the Colony. The residue was made up of Arabians, Japanese, Afghans, etc., of natives of Zanzibar, of Egypt, and of various African states, of Brazilians, Chilians, Mexicans, West Indians (non-British), and of natives of different islands and South American countries, besides various groups in the island-world of Polynesia, other than those acknowledging British rule. The whole number was only 1,844; of these, 1,476 were males and 368 were females; and these together formed 4·6 per cent of the foreign population of the Colony at the time of the last enumeration of the people.

Of the 1,301 persons who neglected to make any statement with regard to the place of their birth, and the 1,960 persons born at sea (making in all 3,261), it is reasonable to assume that 3,136, or 1,980 males and 1,156 females, were of British, and 125, or 104 males and 21 females, were of foreign origin; this assumption being based in each instance upon the spelling of the names. Those born at sea whose names were British numbered 1,930, and comprised 1,067 males and 863 females; while 1,206, or 913 males and 293 females, possessing British patronymics, neglected to state the place of their birth. Of those possessing foreign names, 30 persons, comprising 20 males and 10 females, were born at sea, and 95 persons, comprising 84 males and 11 females, neglected to state the country of their birth. It must, however, be remembered that many sailors, particularly of Swedish and Norwegian origin, adopt British surnames; and in the case of women, the name as an indication of birthplace would be of little or no avail so far as married women are concerned.

was 818,156 persons, and included 414,356 males and 403,800 females.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	363,914	361,885	725,799
Victoria	22,819	17,994	40,813
South Australia	9,861	7,874	17,735
Queensland	4,993	5,192	10,185
New Zealand	4,888	4,136	9,024
Tasmania	3,078	2,778	5,856
Western Australia	244	220	464

Birthplace.	Proportion per cent. of total Australasian males.	Proportion per cent. of total Australasian females.	Proportion per cent. of total Australasian population.
New South Wales	88·80	90·45	89·62
Victoria	5·57	4·50	5·04
South Australia	2·41	1·97	2·19
Queensland ..	1·22	1·30	1·26
New Zealand	1·19	1·03	1·11
Tasmania	0·75	0·69	0·72
Western Australia	0·06	0·06	0·06

The natives of New South Wales numbered 725,799 persons, including a proportion who neglected to define the colony of their birth. Of these, 363,914 were males and 361,885 were females. The former comprised of the total number of Australasian males 88·80 per cent., and the latter of the total number of Australasian females 90·45 per cent., while the whole number of persons claiming New South Wales as the country of their birth formed 89·62 per cent. of the Australasian-born population.

In 1790, two years after Governor Phillip's landing in the Colony, he recorded in a despatch to the authorities in England an accession to the population by births of 59 persons, but it was only in 1820 that a continuous record began to be kept of the Australian-born. The following statement shows the population of the territory at present constituting the Colony, together with the numbers of the native-born at the muster of 1820, and at each Census from that of 1828 onwards.

Year of Muster or Census.	Population of New South Wales.	Native-born.
1820	23,939	6,570 estimated.
1828	36,598	8,727
1833	60,794	10,110
1836	77,096	11,213
1841	114,601	26,110
1846	152,009	51,322
1851	178,668	78,816
1856	249,107	100,902
1861	350,860	160,298
1871	503,981	294,244
1881	751,468	465,559
1891	1,123,954	725,015

THE AUSTRALASIAN BORN.

The tabulation of the Australasian-born shows a total of 818,446; from this number, however, must be subtracted 8,280 Aborigines, and 290 natives of the Fijis, included, according to an arrangement decided upon at the Conference of Statisticians at Hobart, but who cannot scientifically be regarded as Australasians. The Australasian-born numbered, therefore, 809,876, and comprised 71·53 per cent. of the population. The males of Australasian birth numbered 409,797, and the females 400,079. The following statement exhibits the number and percentage of the natives of the seven colonies to the total Australasian population. In this table are included 874 persons, viz., 471 males and 403 females, who, although recording themselves as Australians, neglected to state in which colony they were born. These have been distributed proportionately. The actual number of Australasian-born in New South Wales, including Aborigines,

Wherever in the old musters the military have been specified as such they have been excluded in the above figures from the total population, as the whole class, together with their wives and children, were classified apart from the rest of the community, and no note was ever made as to whether the children of soldiers were born in the Colony or prior to their arrival.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the total population of the Colony in 1833 was 60,794, but as no distinction was made between the free persons born in the Colony and those who immigrated into it, an estimate had to be made of the number of the former. The total population of the Colony in 1828 was 36,598, hence there was an increase in 1833 since the last Census of 24,196. The registered increment to population from abroad during the five years was 22,813, which, if deducted from the total increase, leaves a remainder of 1,383; and this may be taken as representing the addition by births less deaths to the native-born. The number set down, viz., 10,110, is probably understated, but the recorded births for the quinquennium in excess of recorded deaths was given as 1,286, and the deaths included probably a great number of transportees advanced in years whose places were filled by children born in the interim.

The population for 1836 was given as 77,096, and showed an increase since the last Census of 16,302. In this, as in the enumeration of 1833, no distinction of persons native-born from immigrant and transported population was made; but the registered increment of both classes during the five years was 15,199, which, deducted from the increase shown by the Census of 1836 over that of 1833 leaves only 1,103 for the increment to population by excess of births over deaths for the same period. It must, however, be remembered that the returns for that time were very imperfect, and that they do not present sufficient data for any definite conclusions. From such information as is available it appears that since the year 1828 the population of the Colony had more than doubled, and that the increase due to excess of births over deaths and departures was 2,486, or 6·13 per cent. of the increase for the whole period.

With the cessation of transportation of convicts to the Colony began the real history of New South Wales. Up to this time the disproportion between the sexes was so great that no considerable accretion to population from births within the Colony could be expected. In 1837 the women immigrating into New South Wales numbered 1,138; in 1838 the number was 2,132; in 1839 it had

increased to 3,719; in 1841 no less than 6,620 arrived during the year. All these figures are exclusive of female children, and serve to show that little or no material was afforded for the creation of an Australian type prior to the forties. During the whole period of convict transportation, which spread over somewhat more than half a century, about 83,000 convicts were transported to New South Wales from Great Britain and Ireland, and of these 12,000 only, in round numbers, were females.

In 1841 the population of the Colony numbered 130,856, and of these 29,449 persons were recorded as being of Australian birth. It must, however, be noted that the total population included the following items:—

New South Wales, as at present bounded.....	114,601
Engaged on colonial vessels	2,130
Residing at Moreton Bay	200
„ Norfolk Island	2,187
„ Port Phillip.....	11,738
	130,856

Of the foregoing, Moreton Bay contained only 24 and Norfolk Island 105 females, hence these settlements, together with the shipping, probably contained no children worthy of consideration, and, consequently, few persons of Australian birth. The number of females in New South Wales was 39,965, and in Victoria 3,464. Dividing the native-born according to similar proportions, they were, for the parent Colony, 26,100 persons of Australasian birth, and for the Port Phillip District 2,349.

In 1846, for the first time in the history of the Colony, the birth-places of the people formed a separate branch of inquiry. The total population was recorded as 189,609 persons, and the classified population as 187,413, exclusive of shipping. The distribution was as follows:—

New South Wales, according to present boundaries...	152,009
Moreton Bay	2,525
Port Phillip	32,879
	187,413

The persons born in the Colony were recorded as 62,436. Adopting the proportional number of females in each settlement as the correlative of the native-born (the number of females being respectively 61,518; 627; and 12,695) those of Australian birth in the order given above would then be 51,322; 523; and 10,591.

The classified population of the Colony in 1851 was 187,243, exclusive both of shipping and of the population of the district of Port Phillip, but inclusive of 8,575 persons resident in Moreton Bay. The persons "born in the Colony" numbered 81,391. The females in New South Wales, as it is at present bounded, numbered 78,541,

and in the Moreton Bay District, 2,563. Applying the female proportion in each settlement as the measure of the native-born population, the mother Colony would contain 78,816 and the Moreton Bay District 2,575 persons of Australasian birth.

In 1856 the total classified population of the Colony was 266,189. Those of Australian birth numbered 106,810. In the total just given the shipping was not included; the population of New South Wales was 249,107, and of the Moreton Bay District, 17,082; while the females in each settlement numbered respectively 112,510 and 6,583. Distributing the native-born according to a similar proportion, there were in New South Wales, according to its present boundaries, 100,902, and in what is now a portion of the neighbouring colony of Queensland 5,908 persons of Australian birth.

In 1861 and onwards to the present time no allowances require to be made for settlements outside the present boundaries of the Colony. With the exception of the inclusion of a few Aborigines in 1871 and 1881, which hardly affect the totals, the table shows the actual number of natives of New South Wales in the Colony at each Census.

At the date of the last enumeration there were living in the other six colonies 43,520 natives of New South Wales, distributed as follows:—

Victoria	19,775
Queensland	17,023
New Zealand	2,833
South Australia	2,154
Tasmania	1,180
Western Australia ..	555

Hence, out of a total population for the seven colonies of 3,801,050, no less than 768,535, or over 20 per cent., were natives of New South Wales.

The Colony has also a great attraction for the natives of the other Australasian provinces. In 1891, excluding the unspecified Australians, 83,987 persons owning some one of the other six colonies as their place of birth were living in New South Wales, thus showing a gain to the Colony of 40,467 persons from other Australasian sources over the number of those born in New South Wales who had emigrated to the remaining six colonies. This is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland were first colonised from New South Wales, and New Zealand at least partially so.

Excluding all unspecified Australians, the six colonies contributed to the total population of New South Wales

the following percentages:—Victoria, 3·60; South Australia, 1·56; Queensland, 0·90; New Zealand, 0·80; Tasmania, 0·52; and Western Australia, 0·04. New South Wales, on the other hand, contributed to the total populations of the other six colonies, the following percentages:—To Victoria, 1·73; to South Australia, 0·66; to Queensland, 4·32; to New Zealand, 0·45; to Tasmania, 0·80; and to Western Australia, 1·11. From these figures it will be seen that while 3·60 per cent. of the population of New South Wales is made up of Victorians, only 1·73 per cent. of Victoria's population is made up of natives of New South Wales; and so on. The interchange of population has, of course, been greatest between the two provinces divided by the Murray River.

Unfortunately, no comparison is possible between New South Wales and the other Australasian colonies with regard to accretions of population of Australasian birth as far as this aspect of the question affects past censuses, on account of most of the other provinces forming the group neglecting to collect such information. In 1861, however, there were in Queensland 3,271 natives of New South Wales; in 1881 this number had increased to 10,071; and in 1891, as previously noted, to 17,023. The number of natives owning New South Wales as a birthplace was included in the Queensland Census of 1871 with other Australasians. In Victoria there were in 1871 only 4,168 natives of New South Wales; in 1881 the number had more than doubled, being 9,826, while at the last Census it had grown to 19,775. The subjoined figures show the number of persons hailing from each colony resident in New South Wales at the four enumerations of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

Colony.	Census.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	1,802	6,397	25,006	40,763
South Australia ..	497	1,637	3,260	17,716
Queensland	325	2,118	5,493	10,173
New Zealand	671	1,057	2,913	9,015
Tasmania	1,363	2,092	4,045	5,851
Western Australia.....	36	145	278	464

From the foregoing it is evident that there has been a progressive influx of immigrants from other colonies during the past thirty years; in some instances considerably out of proportion to the population contributing the immigrants.

In tabulating the results of the last Census, 290 Fijians were included among Australasians in accordance with a rule adopted by the Conference of Statisticians at Hobart; but it is considered advisable in this chapter to put them, together with a few other Polynesians, under the general heading of "Other British possessions."

For the purpose of completeness it is necessary to refer to the 874 persons, viz., 471 males and 403 females, who recorded themselves as Australians, but who neglected to make a statement as to the colony of their birth. They formed only 0·08 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, and in the table given on page 177 they have been proportionately distributed among natives of the seven colonies.

The Aborigines were never properly enumerated until the last Census. They were not enumerated at all in the Census of 1861. In 1871 and 1881 the wandering tribes were passed over, and only those who were civilized or in communication with Europeans were enumerated. It is probable that the approximate numbers were—15,000; 12,000; and 10,000; for the years 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively. In 1891 they numbered only 8,280, viz., 4,559 males and 3,721 females, and formed so small a proportion of the total population of the Colony as 0·73 per cent. They will, however, be treated of elsewhere.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

After the Australasian-born, the British-born element is the most important in the constitution of the population of New South Wales, as indeed it is in that of all other Australasian colonies. The natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales formed at the date of the Census 23·50 per cent. of the population, and numbered 266,101. This number does not, of course, include the natives of all the British possessions. The subjoined table exhibits the number and proportion to the total population of each country specified:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of total population.
England	92,617	56,615	149,232	13·18
Ireland	39,449	35,602	75,051	6·63
Scotland.....	23,026	13,795	36,821	3·25
Wales	3,232	1,765	4,997	0·44

The remaining subjects of the British Empire include persons hailing from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Polynesian islands of Fiji and New Guinea, and the Louisiade, Hervey, and Gilbert groups, and are as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of total population.
British Possessions in—				
Europe	127	50	177	0·02
Asia	1,557	548	2,015	0·18
Africa	438	300	738	0·07
America ...	1,308	303	1,611	0·14
Polynesia ..	164	134	298	0·03
	3,594	1,335	4,929	0·44

In this connection it is necessary to note that the British possessions in Europe embraced, in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus; in Asia, India (inclusive of Burma), Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Aden, and British Borneo; in Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, the Mauritius and its dependencies, St. Helena, and Ascension Island; and in America, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, British Guiana, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands, and the West Indies, including Jamaica, the Grand Cayman, the Barbados, Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands, the Bahamas, Tobago, etc.

Those persons of British nomenclature born at sea numbered 1,930, viz., 1,067 males and 863 females, and formed nearly 0·17 per cent. of the total population; while persons having British patronymics who neglected to state their place of birth, numbered 1,206, viz., 913 males and 293 females, and formed about 0·12 per cent. of the total population; hence those persons resident in New South Wales at the enumeration of 1891 who may be assumed to have been British subjects, may be briefly summarized as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of total population.
Australasia, including Australians undefined proportionately distributed—				
New South Wales	363,914	361,885	725,799	64·03
Other Australasian colonies	45,883	38,194	84,077	7·50
Aborigines.....	4,559	3,721	8,280	0·73
	414,356	403,800	818,156	72·26
The British Isles, etc.—				
England and Wales.....	95,849	58,380	154,229	13·62
Ireland	39,449	35,602	75,051	6·63
Scotland.....	23,026	13,795	36,821	3·25
Other Britishpossessions	3,594	1,335	4,929	0·43
	161,918	109,112	271,030	23·93
Born at sea and unspecified	1,980	1,156	3,136	0·28
Total	578,254	514,068	1,092,322	96·47

The foregoing paragraphs show that the racial constitution of the people was overwhelmingly British. Excluding a few persons of coloured races from British possessions in foreign parts, about 96 per cent. of the entire population of New South Wales were in their origin British.

In 1846, for the first time in the history of the Colony, as already mentioned, birthplaces formed a subject of inquiry for the census of that year, and disclosed the

fact that 65·9 per cent. of the population were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, and various quarters of the Empire other than Australasia, over 33·3 per cent were native-born, and only 0·8 per cent. hailed from countries designated as foreign. The following figures exhibit the relative proportions of British and Australasian born to the total population at the different census periods, beginning with the first at which birthplaces were recorded down to the present time. The third column accounts only for the foreign-born, the unspecified and Aborigines being excluded:—

Census.	British-born.	Australasian-born.	Foreign-born.
1846	65·9	33·3	0·8
1851	55·1	43·5	1·4
1856	53·8	42·5	3·7
1861	46·2	47·0	6·5
1871	34·6	61·1	3·8
1881	27·8	67·9	3·8
1891	23·9	72·0	3·5

It is necessary to remark that the proportions as given for 1846, 1851, and 1856 do not include the shipping, that for the first year quoted the populations of Port Phillip (then a district of New South Wales) and Moreton Bay, and for the second and third years that of Moreton Bay only, are included in the table of percentages.

PROPORTION OF AUSTRALASIAN-BORN TO OTHER RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Not until the year 1861 did the Australasian-born exceed those of British birth, and not until 1871 did the Australasian-born exceed those of British and foreign birth together; but there is practically no such a thing as yet as an Australian type, although there is one in process of making. Four generations have passed since New South Wales was founded, and a few of a fifth generation are doubtless to be found in the Colony; but there was no influx of women of marriageable age sufficient in number to become the mothers of a race until the days of free and assisted immigration and of gold discovery. Captain Devlin, lately deceased, claimed to be the first child of an Australian-born parent, and he saw the light in the year 1811, when the Colony contained 2,601 children, of whom, of course, it is quite impossible to say how many were of native birth. In 1820, thirty-two years after the settlement of the young colony, the native-born of white parents formed probably not more than 9·37 per cent. of the population; in 1846 they formed 33·3 per cent.; in 1851, 43·5 per cent.; in 1861, 47 per cent.; in 1871, 61·1 per cent.; in 1881, 67·9 per cent.; and at the last Census, 72 per cent.

It must be remembered, however, that the foregoing figures are inclusive of persons under 21 years and of females, and the political significance of the Australasian-born is inflected greatly by the fact that most immigrants were adults qualified by manhood for the exercise of the franchise, which became theirs after a six months' residence within an electorate, and, in addition, in the case of foreigners, the taking out of letters of naturalization. The adult males resident in the Colony at the time of the Census were as follow:—

Natives of—

New South Wales	115,530
Other Australasian colonies	27,826
England and Wales.....	85,614
Ireland	37,784
Scotland.....	20,735
Other British possessions	3,052
Foreign countries	32,611
Born at sea and not stated.....	1,807
	324,959

The natives of New South Wales capable of exercising the franchise by right of manhood formed at the date of the last Census about 36 per cent. of the adult male population; including all Australasian-born, the number of adult males of native birth was only 44 per cent. of the adult male population.

The type of the Australian, such as it is, should be passing through its first stages of formation; for not alone will it be the outcome of widely different climatic, social, and industrial conditions from those which affected the settlers from Great Britain who came hither to plant it; but the natural laws regulating the crossing and admixture of races will also play their part. At the last Census there were in the Colony the following number of husbands and wives of British birth:—

Birthplace.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	With wives at home.	Wives away.	Total.	With husbands at home.	Husbands away.	Total.
English and Welsh ..	44,530	8,183	52,713	30,898	4,865	35,763
Irish	16,728	2,716	19,444	17,239	3,162	20,401
Scotch	9,989	1,908	11,897	7,068	1,141	8,209

Marriages involving the nationality of partners can, of course, be ascertained only with regard to the first column, viz., for husbands with wives at home, and for

wives with husbands at home; but a proportionate number of marriages, of the 21,975 persons excluded, with partners other than of their own race, may be assumed.

The following table exhibits the number of husbands and wives hailing from the United Kingdom:—

Hus- bands.		Wives.			Total.
		English and Welsh.	Irish.	Scotch.	
{	English and Welsh	22,005	3,306	1,365	26,676
	Irish	1,217	9,466	399	11,082
	Scotch	1,389	824	4,135	6,348
	Wives	24,611	13,596	5,899	44,106
	Husbands	26,676	11,082	6,348	
	Married persons ...	51,287	24,678	12,247	
	Minus persons married to partners of their own birthplaces	44,010	18,932	8,270	
		7,277	5,746	3,977	

From these figures it will be seen that no fewer than 17,000 persons of British origin had contracted inter-marriages, a fact that cannot fail to have a marked influence on their Australian-born progeny. Assuming that the average number of births to a family to be in New South Wales 4·89, from these unions 41,565 children of mixed birth should be expected in whom the racial traits of their parents should be considerably modified by the crossing of national strains. If the cases in which both husband and wife hail from the same colony be considered as a marriage within the limits of similar nationality, and all foreigners living in New South Wales be included, it will be found that 143,432 persons have for partners wives and husbands claiming the same country of birth, and that 139,880 persons are wedded to partners of other countries and colonies. Hence of 141,656 couples, of which the birthplace of both husband and wife are recorded, 71,715 were, at the time of the Census, mated to those of their own nationality, and 69,940 were not. From families in which both husband and wife were of a common birthplace, the progeny should number (assuming 4·89 as the average number of births to a family) 350,691, and from families in which both husband and wife were of mixed nationalities, 342,006. It must, however, be remembered that 44,328 couples, in which both husband and wife claimed the same place of birth were already Australasian on each side, and may, therefore, be presumed to be the offspring of fairly mixed marriages already. Of 8,148 couples of foreign and unspecified birth, only 1,735 were married to persons of a similar nationality and character, 6,413 couples having made mixed unions.

THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

As already indicated in another part of this chapter, the Colony of New South Wales has attracted to its shores many adventurous spirits from the Old World. In the days of the gold fever hundreds of Europeans were attracted hither in the search for the precious metal. Some made their fortunes and returned to the land of their birth, some sought other climes, and engaged in a similar quest, but many remained in the Colony. Commerce, also, has attracted a considerable number of foreigners, and poverty and hard industrial conditions have driven more. As a rule, the foreign immigrant wanders not far from the port of debarkation. His ignorance of the language and customs of the country impel him to congregate with his fellows, and within easy access of his consul, who alone, in many instances, is his mouthpiece or his adviser.

The total foreign population at the time of the Census was 39,787, of which number 34,204 were males and 5,583 were females. The percentage of foreign to the total population of the Colony was only 3·51, and had decreased 3·03 per cent. since the Census of 1861.

As being more nearly allied by race than other foreigners to natives of Australia, it is, perhaps, better to mention first the natives of the United States of North America. These numbered in 1861 only 1,067 persons. At the taking of the last Census they numbered 3,379, of which total 2,509 were males and 870 were females. They formed, however, only 0·30 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

EUROPEAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The following statement exhibits the European population of New South Wales, exclusive of natives of the British Isles, in the order of the numerical strength of the different nationalities:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. to total population.
Germans	6,976	2,589	9,565	0·85
Swedes and Norwegians ...	3,237	160	3,397	0·30
French	1,718	552	2,270	0·20
Danes	1,276	212	1,488	0·13
Italians	1,229	248	1,477	0·13
Russians	987	189	1,176	0·10
Swiss	494	100	594	0·05
Austrians	534	54	588	0·05
Dutch	249	35	284	0·03
Portuguese	233	16	249	0·02
Belgians	143	38	181	0·02
Spaniards	95	43	138	0·01
Natives of European coun- tries not otherwise speci- fied	541	115	656	0·06
Total	17,712	4,351	22,063	1·95

The foregoing statement comprises the following dependencies of the country mentioned, whether in or out of Europe :—

German Empire.—Heligoland.

France.—Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, Island of Réunion, Algeria, French India, and the Society Islands.

Russia.—Russia in Asia.

Spain.—Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the Canary Islands.

Portugal.—The Azores, Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, Goa, and Mozambique.

Holland.—Java, portion of Borneo, Sumatra, portion of Timor, the Celebes, and the Isle of St. Martin.

Denmark.—Iceland and the Danish West Indies.

The term “European countries not otherwise specified” includes Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia, viz., Syria, Armenia, etc.; the Balkan States of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, and such Europeans as neglected to make a statement with regard to the country of their birth. It will be seen that the table has been made to include Asiatic as well as European Turks, but this is done simply because Turkey is a European power; whereas in the following statement the actual number of people born in Europe only is given :—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives of the British Isles	158,324	107,777	266,101
Total of Countries having no subjects of distant dependencies living in the Colony :—			
German Empire, Sweden, and Norway, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium	13,600	3,378	16,978
France	1,585	445	2,030
Denmark	1,273	212	1,485
Greece	241	14	255
Holland	228	27	255
Turkey (in Europe)	169	73	242
Portugal	159	14	173
Malta and Cyprus (British)	91	28	119
Spain	76	35	111
Gibraltar	36	22	58
The Balkan States and unspecified	20	3	23
	175,802	112,028	287,830

Of the above, the natives of the distant dependencies of France numbered 240 persons, of Denmark 3, of Holland 29, of Portugal 76, and of Spain 27—in all, 375 persons.

A reference to the table of Europeans resident in New South Wales will show that the natives of the German Empire were much stronger numerically than those of any other nation, being nearly three times the number of that coming next on the list, and comprising over 43 per cent. of the foreign European population. The Swedes and Norwegians follow the Germans in numerical order. These, together with the Danes, made a total of 4,885 Scandinavians, of which number 4,504 were males, and a very considerable proportion of these were sailors.

The French in the Colony at the time of the Census were considerably augmented by the presence in Sydney Harbour of the Messageries Maritimes steamship “Australien,” on board of which was not only the ordinary complement of officers and crew, but also a detachment of 207 French soldiers in transit from New Caledonia. The number of French people living in the Colony was in all probability somewhat understated, escapées and expirées from the penal settlement of New Caledonia, who added to the number of the French resident in New South Wales, giving false names and claiming as birthplaces countries other than their own. It is not probable, however, that the access to population from such sources can be very considerable.

The remaining European countries contributing over one thousand inhabitants to the population of the Colony were Italy and Russia. Over 600 of each of these nationalities resided in Sydney, the Italians engaged for the most part in fruit-vending, while those employed in the country were mainly occupied in vine-dressing and wine-making, as well as working as ordinary day-labourers. The Russians comprised many Finns, who followed a maritime calling, and perhaps some Jews who did not so return themselves.

The foreign population, as already remarked, prefer the town to the country, the seaport to the inland town, and the metropolis to any other place. Of course, here and there, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the coastal and table-land divisions, little colonies of Germans and Italians, engaged in farming and wine culture, will be found; of the former, notably in the counties of Clarence, Durham, Goulburn, Hume, and Rous, and of the latter in the county of Richmond. Sydney, Newcastle, and Broken Hill were the main centres of residence for the European foreigners living in the Colony at the time of the Census.

It is noteworthy that the European foreign population of the Colony was mainly masculine. The Swedes and

Norwegians comprised 3,237 males and 160 females, or a little less than 5 of the latter to every hundred of the former. The German males numbered 6,976, and the females 2,589, or 27 per cent. of the latter to the former. The least disproportion is to be found in the case of the Spaniards, of the total number of whom somewhat over 31 per cent. were females. This country contributed, however, only 95 males and 43 females to the population. The whole number of foreign males of European birth living in New South Wales at the time of the enumeration of the people was 17,712, and of females 4,351, or 24·5 per cent. of the latter to the former. These figures include, of course, the inhabitants of all the dependencies of foreign European powers in the different parts of the globe living in New South Wales.

The natives of European countries not otherwise specified in the tabulation comprised the following items; but the natives of Turkey in Asia are subsequently classified in this chapter with other Asiatics:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Turkey (in Europe) 169		73	242
Do (in Asia)—			
Syria..... 99		17	116
Armenia .. 1	111	1	
Asia Minor 11		7	
	280	98	
Greece (including the Ionian Isles) 241		14	255
The Balkan States—			
Roumania... 13			19
Montenegro 3	18	1	
Bulgaria ... 1			
Servia 1			
Europeans not specified	2	2	4
	541	115	656

One hundred and seventy-seven persons of European birth were classified as subjects of the British Empire. They have already been given along with other natives of "British possessions not otherwise specified," and were as follow:—

British possession.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malta	90	28	118
Gibraltar	36	22	58
Cyprus	1	.....	1
	127	50	177

THE ASIATIC POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The natives of Asia living in New South Wales at the time of the Census numbered 15,740, and included, besides those born within the boundaries of the Chinese Empire and a few other independent States, natives of the following

dependencies of European Powers already included in the populations of countries given on p. 182:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Asia—			
India and Burma.....	1,309	491	1,800
Ceylon	141	40	181
Straits Settlements.....	44	6	50
Hong Kong	54	10	64
Aden and British Borneo	9	1	10
	1,557	548	2,105
French India	1	1	2
Spanish Asia—the Philip-			
pines	12	5	17
Portuguese Asia—Goa	30	1	31
Dutch Asia—Borneo, Sumatra, Timor, and the Celebes	20	8	28
Turkey in Asia.....	111	25	136
	1,731	588	2,319

The population of Asian origin (so classified) numbered 13,421; but of these no less than 13,157 were subjects of the Emperor of China. The Chinese, as recorded by the Census, numbered in all 14,156 persons. Of these, 867 were half-castes, hence the remainder, viz., 132, was the difference between the Chinese enumerated in New South Wales, less the half-castes, and the natives of the Chinese Empire proper, and would represent those hailing from Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, etc., who were consequently British subjects. The following table exhibits the classified Asiatics resident in New South Wales at the date of the enumeration:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives of—			
The Chinese Empire...	13,048	109	13,157
Arabia.....	144	7	151
Japan	69	11	80
Afghanistan	20	.....	20
Siam	2	1	3
India	2	1	3
Persia	2	.....	2
Asia (country not stated).....	3	2	5
	13,290	131	13,421

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese formed the most important foreign element in the population of the Colony at the time of the Census. Almost entirely masculine in its composition, the Chinese race contributed nearly 2 per cent. to the population. In the General Report of the Census of 1856, evidence is to be found that the results of Chinese immigration had already begun to be deplored. With the development of the Colony, and the increasing richness of the gold discoveries, these aliens poured into the country in ever-increasing volume, and the existence to-day of 867 half-castes attests to the fact that they have even married white women, and

mingled theirs with the blood from which the future Australian type is to be evolved. At the last Census it was found that of the Chinese wedded to white women, 61 per cent. were married to Australians. The following statement exhibits the growth and decline of Chinese settlement in the Colony since the year 1856:—

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of total population.
1856	1,800	6	1,806	0·67
1861	12,986	2	12,988	3·70
1871	7,208	12	7,220	1·43
1881	10,141	64	10,205	1·36
1891	13,048	109	13,157	1·16

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a gradual decline in the proportion of the Chinese to the total population, and a numerical decrease between 1861 to 1871 of nearly 6,000, due doubtless to the decline in the gold-yield and the discovery of richer fields in adjacent colonies. Between 1871 and 1881 there was an increase in the number of Chinese in the Colony of nearly 3,000; and a similar increase for the next decade. The Chinese Restriction Act, which became law on the 11th of July, 1888, has been practically prohibitive, and if it remain law, the next Census must see a great decline on the numbers recorded in 1891. They are emphatically undesirable as colonists, and not only has almost every Australasian colony legislated with a view of stemming their influx, but the United States have also been compelled to adopt measures for their exclusion. The following table shows the number of Chinese arriving in and departing from the Colony for the twenty-one years extending from 1871 to 1892, and exhibits also the stringency with which the Restriction Act has been administered:—

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1871	426	441	1882	1,007	884
1872	229	597	1883	1,936	1,402
1873	406	400	1884	2,191	1,038
1874	863	933	1885	2,929	1,726
1875	625	1,209	1886	3,092	1,883
1876	696	940	1887	4,436	2,773
1877	884	490	1888	1,848	1,562
1878	2,485	1,560	1889	7	941
1879	1,979	557	1890	15	637
1880	2,942	867	1891	17	581
1881	4,465	929			

The years 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 are marked by a great increase in the number of Chinese immigrants to the Colony, no less than 4,465 arriving in the last-mentioned year; a number so large as to call for legislative action in checking the influx. It was, however, found that the Act passed was inadequate to secure the desired end, the year 1887 recording an immigration into the Colony of 4,436; hence additional legislation in this matter, which found expression in the Act of 1888. This measure prohibits vessels from conveying to the Colony more than one passenger to 300 tons, the debarking Chinese are compelled to pay a poll-tax of £100, and they are prohibited from engaging in mining unless by express authority under the hand and seal of the Minister for Mines, and from becoming naturalized citizens. The penalty for any breach of this Act is £500.

The Chinese are scattered broadcast throughout the Colony. They are market-gardeners, cooks, tobacco cultivators, domestic servants, cabinet-makers, miners, and mineral fossickers. They hawk tea, vegetables, and fancy-goods. They invade even the callings hitherto assumed to be peculiar to women, and exercise their deftness of hand and endurance of body as washermen, ironers, and laundry operatives. Inveterate gamblers, wherever they wander they carry with them the paraphernalia of lotteries and games of chance or skill, and every Mongolian camp or settlement is regarded by the police as a centre of mischief and depravity. The counties most affected by the Chinese are—besides the metropolitan county of Cumberland—Gough, Hardinge, Bathurst, Northumberland, Wellington, and Wynyard. In some of these counties extensive tin mines employ a number of Chinese.

The Australian objection to alien races finds expression also in agitation against the Syrian and Indian hawkers, and legislation against all coloured foreigners has from time to time been mooted. The magistrates of New South Wales have, however, partially coped with the Syrian and Indian hawker nuisance by refusing them licenses, and thus driving them to other colonies where the law is not so strictly administered. It must be remembered that the Indian hawkers who visit New South Wales are mainly British subjects. The Syrians and Turks, being subjects of a European power, have also been already noted, and are not classified as Asiatics proper.

The Arabians enumerated were probably all hawkers, the Japanese domestic servants and traders in fancy goods, while the Afghans were in all likelihood brought to the Colony for the purpose of driving camels.

THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The natives of Africa living in New South Wales at the time of the Census was really 1,030 persons, viz., 659 males and 371 females; but the number classified as African was only 195, comprising 138 males and 57 females. The remaining 521 males and 314 females of African birth, already included among the populations of the British Empire, France, Spain, and Portugal, were as follow:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Empire—			
The Isle of Mauritius and dependencies	166	97	263
Cape Colony	147	103	250
British South Africa (so described)	85	75	160
St. Helena and the Isle of Ascension.....	33	12	45
Natal	7	13	20
	— 438	— 300	— 738
France—Algeria and the Island of Réunion	36	13	49
Spain—the Canary Isles	3	...	3
Portugal—the Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, the Azores, and Mozambique	44	1	45
	— 521	— 314	— 835

The natives of Africa so classified were as follow:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Egypt	20	9	29
Zanzibar	26	...	26
Abyssinia, West Coast of Africa, Morocco, Madagascar, Transvaal, and Central Africa.....	5	6	11
Africa (country not stated).....	87	42	129
	— 138	— 57	— 195

The Africans in New South Wales at the date of the enumeration were so few in number as to call for no comment. The Egyptians and Zanzibar natives mentioned were probably firemen and general deck-hands engaged on some of the large ocean steamers at that time in port, and some of those describing their birthplace as Africa were white men of European descent—portions of Southern Africa having been held in a more or less settled state by the Dutch and the English for somewhat over two centuries.

THE AMERICAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The natives of North and South America residing in New South Wales at the time of the Census actually numbered 5,250, viz., 4,015 males and 1,235 females. The numbered classified as American was 3,622, or 2,695 males

and 927 females. Of the remaining 1,628 persons, 1,611 were subjects of Great Britain, and comprised 1,308 males and 303 females. Those of American birth who have previously been included among the natives of the dependencies of European powers are given in the subjoined table:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
The British Empire—			
Canada	885	189	1,074
Newfoundland	42	8	50
British Guana, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands	31	12	43
	— 958	— 209	— 1,167
The British West Indies—			
Jamaica	114	28	142
The Barbados	39	5	44
The Leeward and Windward Islands, the Bahamas, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Grand Cayman... ..	21	6	27
British West Indies (island not stated)	176	55	231
	— 350	— 94	— 444
Total, British America	1,308	303	1,611
European West Indies—			
France—Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Bartholomew	4	2	6
Spain—Cuba and Porto Rico	4	3	7
Danish West Indies	3	...	3
Holland—Island of St. Martin	1	...	1
	— 1,320	— 308	— 1,628

The classified natives of America include the 3,379 natives of the United States referred to on page 182. The Americans resident in New South Wales on the date of the Census, other than those already given, were as follow:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North America—			
The United States	2,509	870	3,379
Central America—			
West Indies (not classified), Mexico, Hayti or San Domingo, and Central America—country unspecified.....	33	5	38
South America—			
Chili	41	12	53
Brazil	42	3	45
Argentine Republic, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador, and the United States of Columbia	19	12	31
South America (country not stated)	51	25	76
	— 153	— 52	— 205
	2,695	927	3,622

The American population as here given is hardly of sufficient importance to demand more than passing mention, the natives of the United States of North America being the only considerable section of foreigners from this part of the world resident in the Colony at the time of the Census.

THE POLYNESIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The Polynesian-born living in New South Wales in 1891 numbered in all 967 persons, viz., 625 males and 342 females. The Polynesians, so classified, numbered 486 persons, and comprised 369 males and 117 females. Four hundred and eighty-one persons claiming islands of Polynesia as their birthplace were included as natives of various dependencies of European powers. They were as follow:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives of British Polynesia—			
Fiji	158	132	290
New Guinea, and the Louisade, Hervey, and Gilbert Groups.....	6	2	8
	164	134	298
French Polynesia—			
New Caledonia.....	76	72	148
The Loyalty and the Society Islands	16	19	35
	92	91	183
	256	225	481

The Polynesians so classified are exhibited in the following statement:—

Islands.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Sea Islands (so described).....	176	26	202
New Hebrides.....	52	18	70
Samoa	33	26	59
Tonga	27	25	52
Sandwich Islands	16	13	29
Solomon Islands.....	26	...	26
The Savage and Huon Groups, and the Island of Itutika	3	2	5
Polynesia (island not stated)	36	7	43
	369	117	486

Of the 486 Polynesians recorded, 268 lived in and near the metropolis, and 141 were employed in the counties of Rons and Clarence, probably in connection with the sugar planting in the northern coastal districts. There were in this part of New South Wales also a number returned as natives of "other British possessions," and these no doubt comprised some South Sea Islanders hailing from the Fijian Group.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

The number and proportion per cent. of the natives of the six great quarters of the globe resident in New South Wales at the time of the Census, ignoring political divisions, and distributing the population only according to birth-place, were as follow:—

Division.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of total Population.
Australasia	414,356	403,800	818,156	72·318
Europe	175,802	112,028	287,830	25·430
Asia	15,021	719	15,740	1·400
America	4,015	1,235	5,250	0·464
Africa	659	371	1,030	0·091
Polynesia	625	342	967	0·009
	610,478	518,495	1,128,973	99·712
Born at sea and unspecified...	2,084	1,177	3,261	0·288
Total population ..	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	100·000

BRITISH SUBJECTS BY NATURALIZATION, FOREIGN PARENTAGE, ETC.

Many foreigners resident in New South Wales at the time of the Census had become subjects of Great Britain by naturalization. The total number was 2,704, of whom 2,453 were males and 251 were females, distributed as follows:—

Foreign Countries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives of—			
German Empire	1,146	150	1,296
Sweden and Norway.....	337	3	340
Denmark and dependencies.....	183	12	195
France and dependencies	147	24	171
United States of America	124	19	143
The Chinese Empire	123	3	126
Italy	73	15	88
Russia	77	4	81
Switzerland.....	70	11	81
Austria	42	1	43
Holland and dependencies	31	2	33
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	25	3	28
Greece	25	...	25
Portugal and dependencies	23	...	23
Belgium	13	1	14
Spain and dependencies	9	3	12
Born at sea (foreign names).....	3	...	3
Turkey.....	2	...	2
Total.....	2,453	251	2,704

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

A number of persons born at sea, as well as some claiming foreign birthplaces, were British subjects by parentage. These numbered 4,092; and of these 2,602 were males, and 1,490 were females, and were as follow:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons of British patronymics born at sea	1,067	863	1,930
Persons of British patronymics who neglected to specify their birthplace...	913	293	1,206
British subjects born in the United States of America	205	96	301
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	109	77	186
France and dependencies	92	68	160
German Empire	62	20	82
Chinese Empire	50	25	75
Spain and possessions	13	8	21
Italy	13	6	19
Russia	11	6	17
Turkey	11	5	16
Sweden and Norway	11	5	16
Belgium	10	2	12
Greece	8	4	12
Portugal and possessions	7	5	12
Austria	8	2	10
Denmark and possessions	6	1	7
Holland and possessions	4	2	6
Switzerland	2	2	4
	2,602	1,490	4,092

The total number of British subjects in New South Wales at the time of the Census, inclusive of every class, was therefore 1,095,982 persons, comprising 581,329 males and 514,653 females, as follow:—

Subjects of Great Britain.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By birthplace	576,274	512,912	1,089,186
By parentage	2,602	1,490	4,092
By naturalization	2,453	251	2,704
Total	581,329	514,653	1,095,982

Of the foreign-born population resident in the Colony 36,252 were not naturalized. The males numbered 31,233, and the females 5,019. The Chinese comprised nearly 36 per cent., the natives of the German Empire nearly 23 per cent., and the Swedes and Norwegians over 8 per cent. of the non-naturalized foreigners in New South Wales. The following statement exhibits the number of the natives of each country living

in the Colony at the date of the enumeration of the people falling under this category:—

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese Empire	12,875	81	12,956
German Empire	5,768	2,419	8,187
Sweden and Norway	2,889	152	3,041
United States of America	2,180	755	2,935
France and possessions	1,479	460	1,939
Italy	1,143	227	1,370
Denmark and possessions	1,087	199	1,286
Russia	899	179	1,078
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	821	176	997
Austria	484	51	535
Switzerland	422	87	509
Turkey	267	93	360
Holland and possessions	214	31	245
Greece	208	10	218
Portugal and possessions	203	11	214
Belgium	120	35	155
Spain and possessions	73	32	105
Persons of foreign patronymics born at sea	17	10	27
Foreigners neglecting to state the country of their birth	84	11	95
	31,233	5,019	36,252

THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1861 TO 1891.

The total number of foreigners resident in New South Wales in 1861 was 22,954; in 1871 the number had dropped to 19,251, in consequence of a considerable exodus of Chinese; in 1881 it rose again to 28,519, while at the last Census it stood at 39,787. The following statement exhibits the number of persons of different nationalities living in the Colony at each census since that of 1861:—

Birthplace.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
China	12,988	7,220	10,205	13,157
Germany	5,467	6,623	7,521	9,565
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	2,742	3,177	3,111	3,878
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	1,755	3,397
United States of America	1,067	1,340	2,518	3,379
France and possessions	690	891	1,497	2,270
Denmark and possessions .....	.....	.....	1,069	1,488
Italy .....	.....	.....	521	1,477
Russia .....	.....	.....	322	1,176
Total	22,954	19,251	28,519	39,787

For the years 1861 and 1871 the tabulation under the heading of other foreign countries included also Swedes and Norwegians, Danes, Italians, and Russians. For purposes of comparison, therefore, the line "Foreign countries not otherwise specified" should read as follows:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	2,742	3,177	6,778	11,461

The increases for the three decades were as follow :—

	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Chinese	5,768 decrease	2,985 increase	2,952 increase
Germans	1,156 increase	898 „	2,044 „
Natives of the United States }	273 „	1,178 „	861 „
France	201 „	606 „	773 „
Natives of other foreign countries }	435 „	3,601 „	4,638 „
	3,703 decrease	9,268 „	11,268 „

The native-born population for the four census periods, inclusive both of natives of New South Wales and natives of the other Australasian Colonies, is given in the subjoined table :—

Colony.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
New South Wales.....	160,298	294,244	465,559	725,015
Victoria	1,802	6,397	25,006	40,768
South Australia	497	1,637	3,260	17,716
Queensland	325	2,118	5,493	10,173
New Zealand.....	671	1,057	2,913	9,015
Tasmania	1,363	2,092	4,054	5,851
Western Australia	36	145	278	464
Australia (undefined) .....	.....	.....	3,510	874
	164,992	307,690	510,073	809,876
Aborigines .....	.....	983	1,643	8,280
Total	164,992	308,673	511,716	818,156

The percentage of persons hailing from each colony to the total population for the four enumerations under review was as follows :—

Colony.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
New South Wales.....	45·69	58·38	61·95	64·03
Victoria	0·51	1·27	3·33	3·60
South Australia	0·14	0·32	0·43	1·56
Queensland	0·09	0·42	0·73	0·90
New Zealand.....	0·19	0·21	0·39	0·80
Tasmania	0·39	0·42	0·54	0·52
Western Australia ..	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·04
Australia (undefined) .....	.....	.....	0·47	0·08
	47·02	61·05	67·88	71·53
Aborigines .....	.....	0·20	0·22	0·73
	47·02	61·25	68·10	72·26

The increases in the Australasian-born for the three decades were as follow :—

Colony.	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
New South Wales.....	133,946	171,315	259,456
Victoria	4,595	18,609	15,762
South Australia.....	1,140	1,623	14,456
Queensland	1,793	3,375	4,680
New Zealand	386	1,856	6,102
Tasmania.....	729	1,962	1,797
Western Australia.....	109	133	186
	142,693	198,873	302,439

Throughout the whole of this period Victoria has contributed a higher number of inhabitants to New South Wales than has any other colony. During the decade extending from the Census of 1871 to that of 1881 no fewer than 18,609 Victorians came into the Colony, an influx from the neighbouring province due doubtless to the throwing open for selection of many large areas in the valley of the river Murray and the fertile district of the Riverina. The contributions to the population made by Western Australia have, on the other hand, been always so low as to be almost too insignificant for mention. In 1861 there were in New South Wales 1,363 Tasmanians, the natives from the island coming next in number to those from Victoria; the New Zealanders numbering 671, the South Australians 497, and the Queenslanders 325. In 1871 the Tasmanians fell into the fourth place, their increase for the decade being only 729, while that of Queensland was 1,793. At the last Census Tasmania stood sixth on the list with a contribution of 5,851 to the population; and New Zealand from the fourth place in 1861 had gone down to the fifth in 1891. There has for years past been a slightly increasing immigration from South Australia into this Colony. In 1861 there were in New South Wales only 497 natives from that colony; in 1871 the number had increased to 1,637; in 1881 to 3,260; and, owing to the silver discoveries of Broken Hill, to 17,716 in 1891, the influx for the last decade being 14,456, while that from Victoria was 15,762. The natives of Queensland in New South Wales in 1861 numbered only 497, but settlement along the border had at the date of the last Census brought this number up to 10,173; and New Zealand's increase for the same period is represented by the difference between 671 and 9,015. The increases of natives of each colony for the thirty years under review are represented by the following figures :—

Colony.	Increase—1861-91.
New South Wales	564,717
Victoria	38,966
South Australia	17,219
Queensland	9,848
New Zealand ..	8,344
Tasmania.....	4,488
Western Australia.....	428
	644,010
Australians (undefined)	874
Total Australasian increase.....	644,884

The total number of persons claiming birthplaces within the boundaries of the British Empire, other than Australasia, resident in New South Wales in 1861 was 162,050; in 1871 it had risen to 174,167, in 1881 to 208,706, and in 1891 to 271,030. The subjoined statement exhibits the

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

number of persons from the different parts of the British Empire, other than Australasia, living in the Colony at each census since that of 1861 :—

Birthplace.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
England	84,152	87,334	107,574	149,232
Ireland	54,829	62,943	69,192	75,051
Scotland	18,222	20,041	25,079	36,821
Wales	1,378	1,870	3,100	4,997
Other British possessions	3,469	1,979	3,761	4,929
	162,050	174,167	208,705	271,030

The total increase for the thirty years extending from 1861 to 1891 was 103,980, and of this number 65,080 was contributed by England, 20,222 by Ireland, 18,599 by Scotland, 3,619 by Wales, and 1,460 by other British possessions. The increases of each country from census to census is shown in the following table :—

Birthplace.	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.	1891-91.
England	3,182	20,240	41,658	65,080
Ireland	8,114	6,249	5,859	20,222
Scotland	1,819	5,038	11,742	18,599
Wales	492	1,230	1,897	3,619
Other British possessions	1,490	1,782	1,168	1,460
Total	12,117	34,539	62,324	108,980

The foregoing table reveals some curious facts. During the first decade under review 8,114 natives of Ireland immigrated into the Colony as against 3,182 natives of England and 1,819 natives of Scotland. The increase in the number of persons claiming Ireland as their birthplace fell to 6,249 for the decade extending from 1871 to 1881, and to 5,859 for the succeeding decade; whilst the English in the Colony showed an increase of 20,240 during the ten years 1871-81, and of 41,658 for the succeeding decade. The Scotch resident in the Colony increased by 5,038 for the second ten years under review, while for the decade closing with the last Census the increase was 11,742. The natives of Wales living in the Colony exhibit for the first decade an increment of only 492; for the second, 1,230; and for the last 1,897. On the other hand, those hailing from "other British possessions" show an absolute decrease of 1,490 for the first decade, and the increases for 1871-81 and 1881-91 were 1,782 and 1,168 respectively; but the population of the Colony during the ten years ending with 1871 was considerably influenced by the attractions of gold discoveries in other colonies, and the total of 3,182 is probably far from the accurate number representing the English-born influx for the period in question.

In the subjoined table is shown the percentage to the total population of New South Wales of each country

previously specified as comprising the British Empire—other than the Australasian Colonies—for the four census periods under discussion :—

Birthplace.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
England	23.98	17.33	14.32	13.18
Ireland	15.63	12.49	9.21	6.63
Scotland	5.20	3.98	3.34	3.25
Wales	0.39	0.37	0.41	0.44
Other British possessions	0.99	0.39	0.49	0.44
Total	46.19	34.56	27.77	23.94

In thirty years the proportion of English-born to the total population has declined 10 per cent., that of Ireland 9 per cent., and that of Scotland nearly 2 per cent., while the proportion of Welsh-born to the total population has risen slightly, although even in 1891 it was only about half that of the natives of the German Empire.

SEX ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

The following table exhibits the total number of males and of females of each nationality living in New South Wales at the date of the Census, together with the proportion of each sex to every hundred :—

Birthplaces.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males percent.	Females percent.
New South Wales	725,015	363,495	361,520	59.34	69.57
England	149,232	92,617	56,615	15.12	10.89
Ireland	75,051	39,449	35,602	6.44	6.85
Victoria	40,768	22,792	17,976	3.72	3.46
Scotland	36,821	23,026	13,795	3.76	2.66
South Australia	17,716	9,850	7,866	1.61	1.51
Chinese Empire	13,157	13,048	109	2.13	0.02
Queensland	10,173	4,987	5,186	0.81	1.00
German Empire	9,565	6,976	2,589	1.14	0.50
New Zealand	9,015	4,883	4,132	0.80	0.79
Aborigines	8,280	4,559	3,721	0.75	0.72
Tasmania	5,851	3,075	2,776	0.50	0.53
Wales	4,997	3,232	1,765	0.53	0.34
British possessions not otherwise specified	4,929	3,594	1,335	0.58	0.26
Sweden and Norway	3,397	3,237	160	0.53	0.03
United States of America	3,379	2,509	870	0.41	0.17
France and possessions	2,270	1,718	552	0.28	0.10
Born at sea	1,960	1,087	873	0.18	0.17
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	1,844	1,478	368	0.24	0.07
Denmark and possessions	1,488	1,276	212	0.21	0.04
Italy	1,477	1,229	248	0.20	0.05
Russia	1,176	987	189	0.16	0.03
Australia (undefined)	874	471	403	0.08	0.08
Switzerland	594	494	100	0.08	0.02
Austria	588	524	64	0.09	0.01
Western Australia	464	244	220	0.04	0.04
Holland and possessions	284	249	35	0.04	0.01
Portugal and possessions	249	233	16	0.04	0.00
Belgium	181	143	38	0.02	0.01
Spain and possessions	138	95	43	0.01	0.01
Not stated	1,301	997	304	0.16	0.06
	1,132,231	612,562	519,672	100.00	100.00

Out of every hundred males in New South Wales at the time of the Census, 59.34 were born in the Colony, and out of every hundred females 69.57. The proportion for females to every hundred females in the case of Ireland, Queensland, and Tasmania, was also higher than the proportion of males to every hundred males for the same

countries. In the case of England the reverse holds good; while for Victoria and South Australia the proportions per cent. for each sex hailing from these colonies to the total males and females in New South Wales were nearly equal. The Australasian-born males, exclusive of Aborigines, formed 66·90 per cent. of the total males in the Colony, while the females of similar birthplaces formed 76·98 of the total females. Out of every hundred males in New South Wales at the time of the Census 27·18 were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or in some British possession not otherwise specialised, and for females of the same birthplaces the proportion in every hundred of females in the Colony was 21·72. The proportions for all born within the British Empire to the total males and females was 94·08 per cent. for males, and 98·70 per cent. for females, and for those born in foreign countries 5·58 per cent. for males and 1·07 per cent. for females. These proportions are exclusive of those born at sea, or of those who neglected to state the country of their birth.

The proportion of females to every hundred males of each nationality residing in New South Wales at the date of the Census, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Birthplace.	Proportion of females to 100 males.
Queensland	103·99
New South Wales	99·46
Tasmania	90·28
Ireland	90·25
Western Australia	90·16
Australia (undefined)	85·56
New Zealand	84·62
Aborigines	81·62
Born at sea	80·31
South Australia	79·86
Victoria	78·87
England	61·13
Scotland	59·91
Wales	54·61
Spain and possessions	45·26
British possessions not otherwise specified	37·14
German Empire	37·11
United States of America	34·67
France and possessions	32·13
Belgium	26·57
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	24·93
Switzerland	20·24
Italy	20·18
Russia	19·15
Denmark and possessions	16·61
Holland and possessions	14·06
Austria	10·11
Portugal and possessions	6·87
Sweden and Norway	4·94
Chinese Empire	0·83
Not stated	30·49
All countries, total	84·84

Excluding the Aborigines, the females of Australasian birth bore a proportion of 97·62 per cent. to males similarly classified; the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh females, together with females born in unspecified possessions of Great Britain, bore a proportion of 67·38 per

cent. to similarly classified males; all females born within the limits of the British Empire resident in New South Wales at the date of the Census bore a proportion of 89 per cent. to similarly classified males, and foreign-born females bore a proportion of only 16·32 per cent. to similarly classified males. In these proportions all those born at sea, or those who neglected to make a statement with regard to their birthplace, are excluded.

In the foregoing figures it is noticeable that the countries contributing the largest number of inhabitants to the population have also a fairly high proportion of females to males. In the case of England, however, which stands next to the Colony itself in the number of those claiming it as a birthplace, the proportion of females to males is 61·13 per cent.; Ireland, which follows England as a contributor to local population, supplies the Colony with 90·25 females to every hundred males; Victoria, fourth in order of birthplaces, gives New South Wales 78·87 females to every hundred males; Scotland, which is fifth, 59·91 females to every hundred males; and South Australia, which is sixth, 79·86 females to every hundred males; the seventh contributor in numerical order is the Chinese Empire, and only 0·83 per cent. of those hailing thence are females, while Queensland, eighth on the list of contributors to the population of this Colony, is highest in the proportion of females to males, accompanying every hundred of the latter with no fewer than 103·99 of the former. The German Empire is claimed as a birthplace by nearly 10,000 immigrants; but the females bear to the males a proportion of only 37·11 per cent.; New Zealand, with a contribution of 9,000 inhabitants to New South Wales, supplies 84·62 females to every hundred males; Tasmania contributes 5,851 inhabitants, and the proportion of females to males is as high as 90·28, coming, indeed, next to the mother-colony, whose females bear a proportion of 99·46 per cent. to the males claiming the same birthplace. The little principality of Wales is credited with nearly 5,000 immigrants, but the proportion of males to females is only as 54·61 to 100; Spain comes next with a total contribution of only 138 persons to the population of the Colony, but a proportion of females to males of 45·26 per cent. The Aborigines, the persons born at sea, the natives of British possessions not otherwise specified, and persons neglecting to state the place of their birth, show percentages of females to males of 81·62, 80·31, 37·14, and 30·49 respectively. The remaining countries in the list are mainly foreign European, and show varying proportions of females to males of from 34·67 per cent. for the United States of America to 4·94 per cent. for the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

CONJUGAL CONDITION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

The conjugal condition of the natives of the countries considered in this chapter is exhibited in the following table:—

Birthplace.	Married.		Never Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Not Stated.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales	58,541	81,512	302,136	273,838	2,671	6,076	45	70	102	24	363,495	361,520
England	50,951	34,627	34,303	13,845	7,176	8,092	55	24	132	27	92,617	56,615
Ireland	19,444	20,401	16,736	7,650	3,156	7,488	16	4	97	59	39,449	35,602
Victoria	6,180	7,839	16,317	9,828	280	305	8	4	7	...	22,792	17,976
Scotland	11,897	8,209	9,514	3,386	1,566	2,188	17	7	32	5	23,026	13,795
South Australia	2,265	2,860	7,475	4,873	103	129	1	4	6	...	9,850	7,866
Chinese Empire	406	76	12,490	30	145	3	...	...	7	...	13,048	109
Queensland	697	1,391	4,252	3,749	34	44	1	2	3	...	4,987	5,186
German Empire	3,782	1,827	2,692	324	472	434	8	2	22	2	6,976	2,589
New Zealand	875	1,024	3,963	3,033	44	74	1	1	...	...	4,883	4,132
Aborigines	not tabulated.		not tabulated.		not tabulated.		not tabulated.		not tabulated.		4,559	3,721
Tasmania	1,509	1,633	1,429	934	131	205	2	3	4	1	3,075	2,776
Wales	1,762	1,136	1,275	446	191	182	2	1	2	...	3,232	1,765
British possessions not other- wise specified	1,382	592	2,003	590	195	152	3	...	11	1	3,594	1,335
Sweden and Norway	1,249	106	1,880	36	99	18	1	...	8	...	3,237	160
United States of America	1,013	441	1,314	373	174	56	6	...	2	...	2,509	870
France and possessions	676	292	949	188	87	70	1	1	5	1	1,718	552
Born at sea	564	506	474	273	49	92	...	1	...	1	1,087	873
Foreign countries not other- wise specified	381	152	1,048	178	40	37	4	1	3	...	1,476	368
Denmark and possessions	648	152	572	36	53	24	1	...	2	...	1,276	212
Italy	543	158	642	74	37	16	1	...	6	...	1,229	248
Russia	438	120	504	46	39	23	3	...	3	...	987	189
Australia (undefined)	120	159	336	219	15	24	...	1	...	...	471	403
Switzerland	213	57	247	31	32	12	...	...	2	...	494	100
Austria	242	37	273	12	18	5	...	...	1	...	534	54
Western Anstralia	98	110	141	101	5	9	...	...	...	...	244	220
Holland and possessions	127	24	99	8	21	3	...	...	2	...	249	35
Portugal and possessions	111	12	109	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	233	16
Belgium	69	24	63	9	10	5	1	...	...	...	143	38
Spain and possessions	49	21	41	10	5	12	...	...	...	...	95	43
Not stated	71	73	168	104	11	7	1	...	746	120	997	304
Total	166,303	165,571	423,445	324,226	16,872	25,787	178	126	1,205	241	612,562	519,672
											1,132,234	

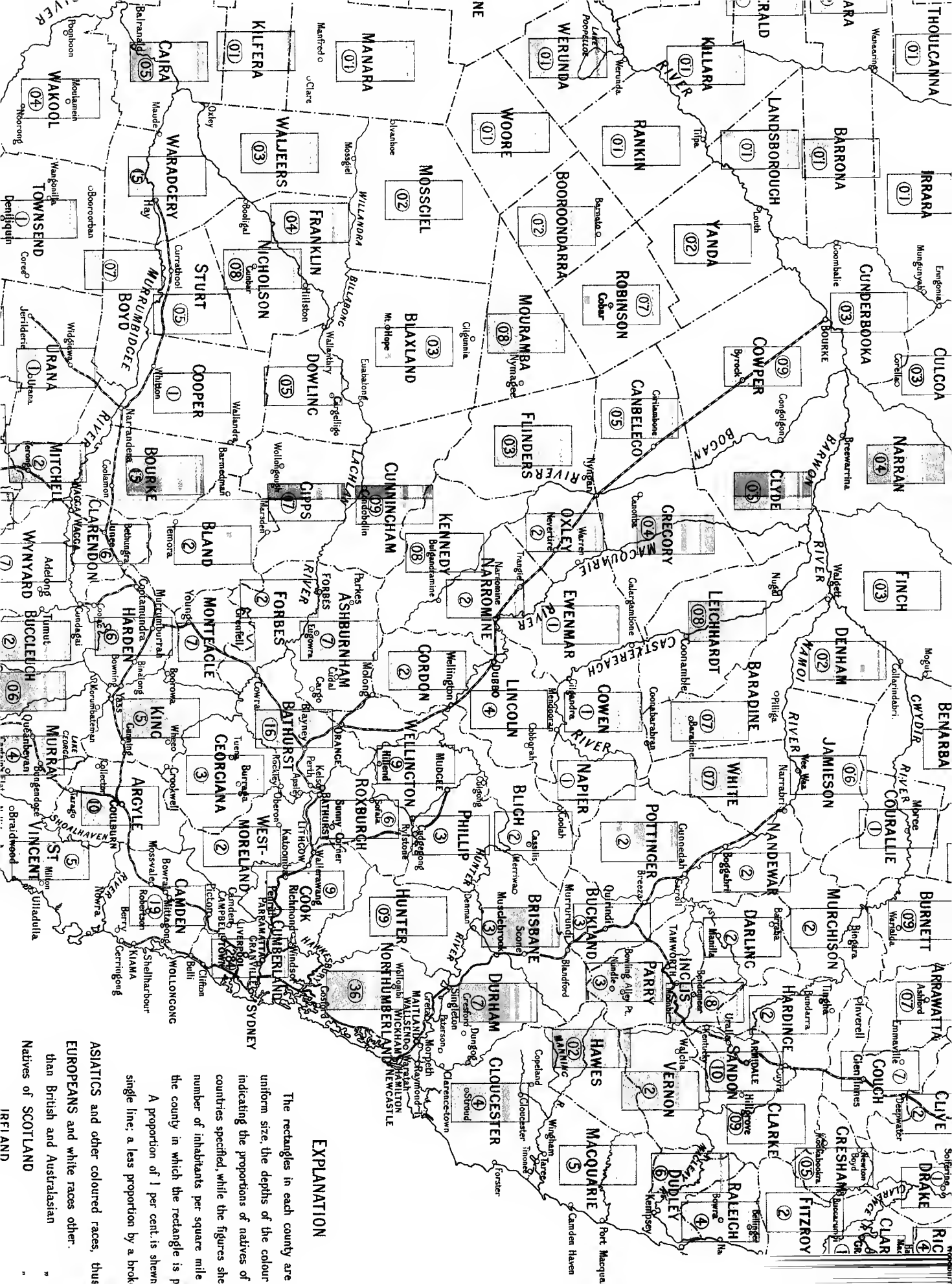
The most striking feature of the foregoing figures is the greater number of males than females set down as "never married," as well as in the case of most nationalities the preponderance of widows over widowers. The birthplaces of husbands and wives have, however, already been treated of in the chapter on the conjugal condition of the people.

MAJOR AND MINOR AGES ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

The following table summarises the ages of the people resident in New South Wales at the time of the Census according to their place of birth; the line "Other Australasian colonies," including the 874

Australians returned as undefined, and Aborigines are excluded:—

Birthplace.	Under 21 years.		Adults.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales.....	247,965	244,949	115,530	116,571
Other Australasian colonies ...	18,476	17,862	27,826	20,697
England	9,906	9,374	82,711	47,241
Ireland	1,665	1,861	37,784	33,738
Scotland	2,291	2,165	20,735	11,630
Wales	329	357	2,903	1,408
Other British possessions	542	428	3,052	907
European—Foreign countries } and dependencies. }	830	495	16,882	3,856
Asian „	323	40	12,967	91
African „	18	23	120	34
American „	345	301	2,350	626
Polynesian Islands	77	45	292	72
Born at sea	214	184	873	689
Not stated	63	55	934	249
Total.....	283,044	278,142	324,959	237,809

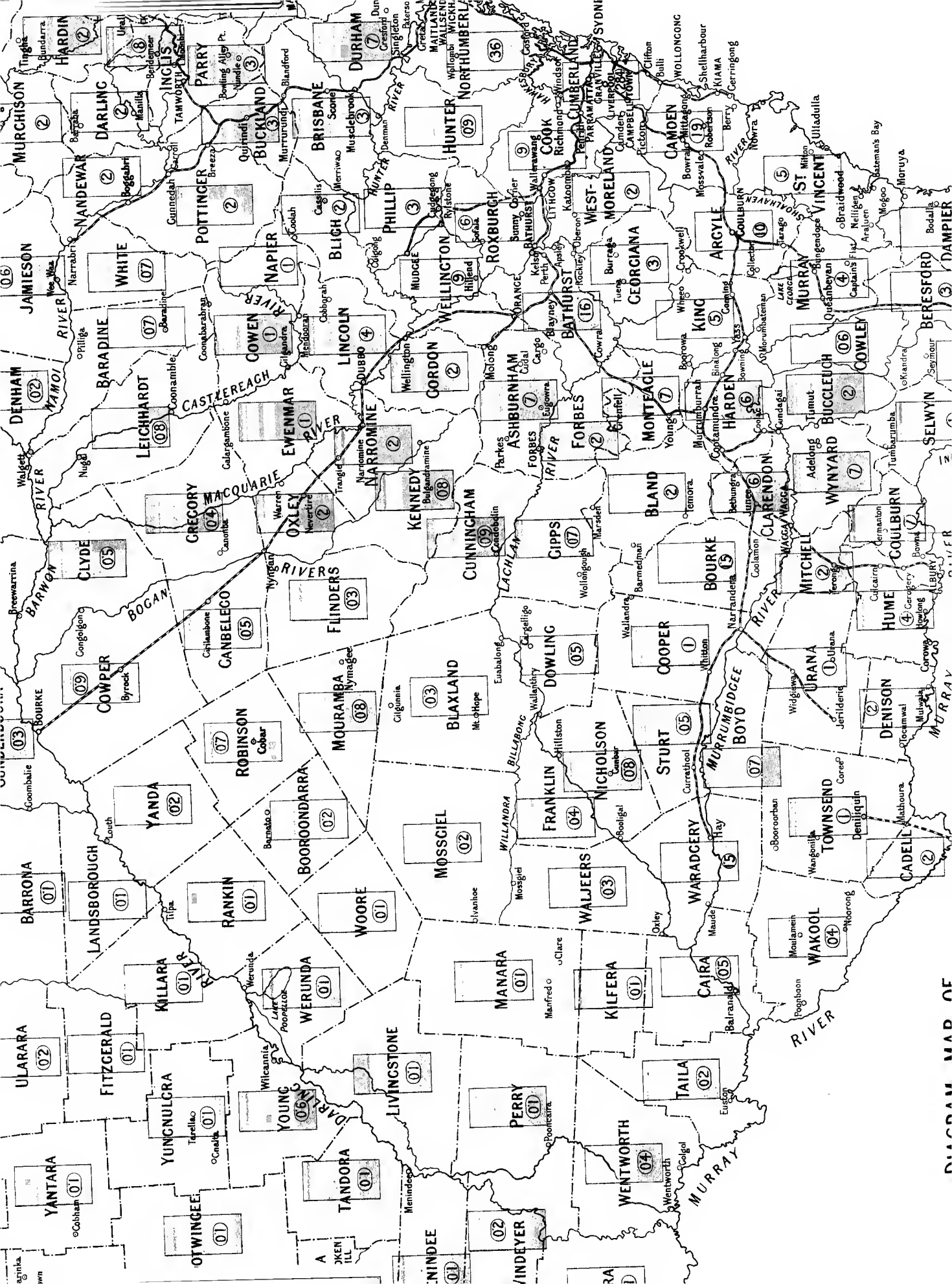


EXPLANATION

The rectangles in each county are uniform size, the depths of the colour indicating the proportions of natives of countries specified, while the figures show number of inhabitants per square mile the county in which the rectangle is placed.

A proportion of 1 per cent. is shown single line; a less proportion by a broken

ASIATICS and other coloured races, thus EUROPEANS and white races other than British and Australasian Natives of SCOTLAND IRELAND



THE NATIVE-BORN IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

The total population of the municipalities was 691,956; that of the extra-municipal area, including Lord Howe Island but excluding shipping, was 426,349. The total native-born population, exclusive of those on shipboard and of Aborigines, was 724,752; and the residue of the population, 393,553. The municipalities may be roughly taken as representing urban areas, and they contained of the native-born 420,575 persons, and of those born in colonies and countries other than New South Wales, 271,381. The extra-municipal area contained 304,117 natives of New South Wales, exclusive of Aborigines, and 122,172 persons born in other colonies and countries. Hence, of the native-born no less than 58 per cent. resided in towns, while only about 42 per cent. lived in the country. Of those born in other colonies and countries, 69 per cent. lived in towns, and 31 per cent. contributed to the rural population of the Colony. Most foreign immigrants, in fact nearly two out of three, remain in the towns. In using this term of "foreign," it must be remembered that it is here employed to cover all persons not born in New South Wales; such persons are in the main adults, and the greater number of the males are British subjects in possession of the franchise. This fact serves to emphasize the absurdity of putting forward a claim for the existence of a very pronounced "native-born" interest, when, in the urban centres, which are also the centres of political activity, so strong an element exists of purely imported interests represented by an influential body of adult males exercising political rights.

The following table exhibits the number of each nationality living in the metropolitan county of Cumberland, contrasted with those living in all the other counties of the Colony:—

Birthplace.	County of Cumberland			Remainder of Colony.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Australasia—						
New South Wales	128,107	138,922	267,029	235,388	222,598	457,986
Victoria	6,228	6,638	12,866	16,564	11,338	27,902
South Australia	1,063	1,161	2,224	8,787	6,705	15,492
Queensland	2,485	2,791	5,276	2,502	2,395	4,897
New Zealand	3,140	2,992	6,132	1,743	1,140	3,883
Tasmania	1,393	1,788	3,181	1,712	983	2,700
Western Australia	93	114	207	151	106	257
Australia (undefined) ..	142	165	307	320	233	567
Total Australasians	142,621	154,571	297,192	267,176	245,508	512,684
Aborigines	01	74	165	4,468	3,047	8,115
Total Australasian-born ..	142,712	154,645	297,357	271,644	249,155	520,799
The United Kingdom—						
England	43,739	33,014	76,753	48,878	23,601	72,479
Ireland	16,383	19,331	35,714	23,066	16,271	39,337
Scotland	9,523	6,839	16,362	13,503	6,956	20,459
Wales	922	601	1,523	2,310	1,164	3,474
Total United Kingdom ..	70,567	50,785	130,352	87,757	47,902	135,749
Other British possessions	1,666	910	2,576	1,928	425	2,853
Total, British Empire ..	214,045	215,340	430,285	361,329	297,572	658,901

Birthplace.	County of Cumberland.			Remainder of Colony.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
European countries and dependencies.						
Germany	2,658	1,028	3,686	4,318	1,561	5,879
Sweden and Norway ..	1,269	119	1,388	1,968	41	2,009
France	745	392	1,137	973	160	1,133
Denmark and dependencies	572	134	706	704	78	782
Italy	623	133	756	606	115	721
Russia	501	157	658	486	32	518
Switzerland	168	64	232	326	36	362
Austria	258	44	302	276	10	286
Holland	108	26	134	141	9	150
Portugal	110	12	122	123	4	127
Belgium	71	29	100	72	0	81
Spain	47	30	77	48	13	61
Other European countries	225	72	297	316	43	359
Total European countries ..	7,355	2,240	9,595	10,357	2,111	12,468
Asia—						
The Chinese Empire	3,967	70	4,037	9,081	39	9,120
Other Asiatic countries ..	47	17	64	195	5	206
Total Asiatic countries	4,014	87	4,101	9,276	44	9,320
African countries	37	31	68	101	26	127
America—						
United States of America ..	1,100	553	1,653	1,409	317	1,726
Other American countries ..	88	33	121	98	24	122
Total American countries ..	1,188	586	1,774	1,507	341	1,848
Polynesia	174	94	268	195	23	218
Total, foreign nations	12,768	3,038	15,806	21,436	2,545	23,981
Born at sea	435	416	851	652	457	1,109
Unspecified	148	89	237	849	215	1,064
Total born at sea and unspecified	583	505	1,088	1,501	672	2,173
Grand Total	228,296	218,883	447,179	384,266	300,789	685,055

THE ABORIGINES.

At the time Phillip and his little colony of convicts and soldiers landed at Sydney Cove the Aborigines inhabiting the country in the vicinage appear to have been numerous, although, of course, no regular effort was made to ascertain their numbers. Governor Phillip, writing to Lord Sydney four months after the arrival of the "First Fleet," observed that it was not possible to determine with any accuracy the number of natives, but he thought that in Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Broken Bay, and the intermediate coast, they could not be less than 1,500. It is, however, impossible to trace the gradual extinction of the Aborigines of New South Wales, as it is only in very recent times that they have been included in the censuses of population, while that of 1891 is the first complete enumeration of them ever made in the history of the Colony.

The majority of those born in New South Wales were under 21 years of age, but with respect to those born in the other colonies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and foreign residents generally, the reverse is the case. Amongst adults the females born in New South Wales somewhat outnumbered the males, but in the case of adults hailing from the other colonies the males outnumbered the females by 7,129. The adult males of English birth were largely in excess of the adult females; amongst the Irish the discrepancy between the sexes was not very great, while in the case of the Scotch, the adult males were nearly twice as numerous as the adult females, amongst the Welsh over twice as numerous, in the case of those born in other British possessions and natives of European foreign

countries, four times as numerous, whilst the adults of Asian birth residing in New South Wales at the time of the Census were practically all males. The adult males of American birth were nearly four times as numerous as the adult females, and the Polynesians and others mentioned in the table are too few in number to call for special mention.

EDUCATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

The following table shows the educational condition of those resident in New South Wales classified according to birthplaces, and it is arranged in order of numerical contribution to the population of the Colony:—

Education of the people according to birthplace, in order of numerical contribution to the population of New South Wales.

Birthplace.	Males.					Females.				
	English.		Foreign.		Cannot read, 5 years and over.	English.		Foreign.		Cannot read, 5 years and over.
	Read and write.	Read only.	Read and write.	Read only.		Read and write.	Read only.	Read and write.	Read only.	
New South Wales	239,412	13,716	.....	.....	29,866	244,432	12,901	.....	.....	26,012
England	85,270	2,659	.....	.....	3,858	50,760	2,979	.....	.....	2,200
Ireland	34,144	1,911	.....	.....	2,953	27,173	3,876	.....	.....	4,021
Victoria	20,713	403	.....	.....	944	16,188	333	.....	.....	783
Scotland	22,058	419	.....	.....	351	12,473	782	.....	.....	383
South Australia	8,111	446	.....	.....	905	6,379	333	.....	.....	787
Chinese Empire	934	87	9,194	373	2,408	39	1	20	3	44
Queensland	3,842	164	.....	.....	612	4,097	177	.....	.....	564
German Empire	5,972	144	545	27	253	1,952	116	327	27	159
New Zealand	4,255	131	.....	.....	393	3,561	118	.....	.....	331
Tasmania	2,845	77	.....	.....	129	2,561	71	.....	.....	122
Wales	2,880	161	1	.....	185	1,417	164	.....	.....	180
British possessions not otherwise specified	2,770	95	190	6	486	1,207	31	6	.....	76
Sweden and Norway	2,772	102	274	24	50	119	8	23	5	4
United States of America	2,332	59	9	1	96	811	20	.....	.....	30
France and possessions	1,092	34	459	2	110	437	20	44	3	37
Born at sea	971	35	1	.....	73	775	38	.....	1	55
Foreign countries not otherwise specified	614	65	253	13	518	231	13	40	3	77
Denmark and possessions	1,138	22	85	4	24	172	4	31	.....	4
Italy	638	29	333	14	205	125	5	36	6	76
Russia	739	47	128	7	63	89	9	25	3	62
Anstralia (undefined)	432	6	.....	.....	27	378	12	.....	.....	12
Switzerland	407	14	47	3	17	85	3	9	.....	3
Austria	344	22	84	8	74	39	1	8	.....	5
Western Australia	195	7	.....	.....	30	187	3	.....	.....	26
Holland and possessions	202	10	11	2	22	30	2	1	.....	2
Portugal and possessions	91	12	20	2	102	15	.....	1	.....	.....
Belgium	124	2	14	.....	3	32	1	2	.....	2
Spain and possessions	72	2	11	.....	9	37	3	1	.....	2
Not stated	317	7	1	.....	25	146	2	2	.....	11
Total	445,686	20,888	11,660	486	44,790	375,947	22,026	576	51	36,070

The table is not specially indicative of the illiteracy, or otherwise, of the persons of the different nationalities enumerated, as the age of five years is perhaps too low as a measure of educational attainment. However, as a very small proportion of the British, and an in-

significant number of the foreign-born were under 21 years of age, the figures given may in these cases be taken as sufficiently approximate. Of children under five years of age, there were 717 boys and 748 girls able to read,

comprised 4,559 males and 3,721 females. The distribution according to territorial divisions is shown in the following table:—

ABORIGINES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Metropolitan Division—			
1. The Metropolitan County of Cumberland.	91	74	165
The Coast—			
2. Northern Division	978	848	1,826
3. Central Division	104	89	193
4. Southern Division	263	225	488
	1,345	1,162	2,507
The Table-land—			
5. Northern Division	480	405	885
6. Central Division	297	224	521
7. Southern Division	209	164	373
	986	793	1,779
The Western Slope—			
8. Northern Division	523	451	974
9. Central Division	193	135	328
10. Southern Division	320	250	570
	1,036	836	1,872
The Western Plains—			
11. Western Division	1,101	856	1,957

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the Aborigines dwelling on the coast were the most numerous, the counties of Rous, Macquarie and Raleigh containing respectively 389, 371, and 274. Out of a total population of 447,179 persons living in the county of Cumberland at the time of the Census only 165 were aboriginal natives. In the central division of the coast, outside the metropolitan county, there were to be found only 193 Aborigines, the greatest number of whom, viz., 91, were resident in the county of Cook.

In the southern coastal counties the greatest number of Aborigines were living in the county of Camden, but these were only 185 all told. In the table-land, Drake, Buller, and Darling among the northern counties contained respectively 160, 118, and 111 Aborigines; the central counties of Ashburnham and Gordon, 129 and 100; and the southern counties so few that the highest, viz., Buccleuch, King, and Forbes, contained respectively only 95, 78, and 54. In the counties of the western slope the greatest number of natives, as in the other divisions, were found in the northern counties. In the county of White there were 137, in Baradine 118, in Benarba 122, in Gowen 116, and the same number in the county of Stapylton. In the central counties of the western slope, Gregory contained 154 Aborigines, and among the southern counties Boyd contained 161 and Cadell 143. Notwithstanding the enormous area of the western plains, only 1,872

Aborigines were recorded as living in this district at the time of the Census; but this number is undoubtedly understated, as the discovery of previously unknown tribes since the date of the enumeration sufficiently confirms. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that the conditions of existence, even from an aboriginal point of view, are too severe to permit of any very considerable number existing in the western districts. In the western counties, the highest number of Aborigines were living in Narran, which contained 338 of them at the time of the Census; Finch contained 189, Culgoa 132, Clyde 123, Blaxland 113, and Tongowoko 102. Some counties contained only two or three Aborigines, and some only one. Amongst the latter were Flinders in the central division of the western slope, Denison and Sturt in the southern division of the same district, and Canbelego, Fitzgerald and Thoulcanna among the counties of the western plains. These solitary representatives of a dying race were all males, excepting in the case of the county of Fitzgerald, whose one aboriginal inhabitant was a female. For some counties not a single Aborigine was recorded. Among these were Selwyn in the southern division of the table-land, Bland and Mitchell in the southern division of the western slope, and Delalah, Tandora, Tara, and Yungnulgra in the western division.

The aboriginal race is fast disappearing before the march of settlement. Each year sees a diminution of their numbers. Of the 8,280 recorded as such at the last Census, 5,097 only were of pure blood, and these comprised 2,896 males and 2,201 females. The half-castes numbered 3,183, of which number 1,663 were males and 1,520 were females. Most of the half-caste Aborigines were to be found in the coastal division of the Colony.

The following table exhibits the ages of the Aborigines and aboriginal half-castes:—

Age period.	Males.	Females.	Age Period.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	85	85	18 years	87	67
1 year.....	58	67	19 "	67	60
2 years	81	79	20 "	103	75
3 "	79	87	21 and under 25 years	387	301
4 "	87	79	25 "	30	388
5 "	82	67	30 "	35	394
6 "	80	88	35 "	40	304
7 "	83	61	40 "	45	346
8 "	72	104	45 "	50	299
9 "	81	77	50 "	55	259
10 "	104	71	55 "	60	140
11 "	56	64	60 "	65	237
12 "	94	77	65 "	70	115
13 "	64	62	70 "	75	51
14 "	80	55	75 "	80	5
15 "	52	73	80 years	3	1
16 "	73	68	85 "	1	...
17 "	62	58			

In the foregoing statement the ages of the Aborigines have been partly estimated.

In 1826 returns were given of the number of Aborigines in the settled districts of the period, but the total presented is only 3,019. The designation bestowed upon the Australian natives in this early census-form was that of "Negroes." The enumeration in question was the only one relating to population made during this year, and it was styled an "Estimate of the Negro Population in some of the settled parts of New South Wales." It read as follows:—

District in which they Reside.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Parramatta	21	13	15	49
Windsor.....	68	39	27	134
Portland Head	46	37	31	114
Brisbane Water				65
Liverpool	9	6	5	20
Illawarra	68	56	21	145
Bringelly	7	5	3	15
Camden	17	19	26	62
Evan	15	13	10	38
Argyle	19	17	9	45
Bathurst.....				440
Wellington Valley	65	40	33	138
Wallis Plains	50	35	35	120
Paterson's Plains	54	47	31	132
Patrick's Plains and Luskintyre				300
Hunter's River.....				100
Newcastle	265	235	260	760
Port Macquarie.....	148	102	92	342
Moreton Bay				
Total.....				3,019

From the foregoing table it is readily seen that the Aborigines had greatly decreased in and around the Sydney District since the landing of Governor Phillip, in 1788. This decrease in their numbers in the immediate neighbourhood of the young colony was probably due to their immigration inland, or northward and southward along the coast, into country more inaccessible to the white man's invasion.

In a New South Wales *Blue Book*, entitled, "Aborigines Question—The Minutes of Evidence: ordered by the N.S.W. Council to be printed, 12th October, 1838": a list of the various tribes of aboriginal natives is given, computed by Lieutenant R. Sadleir, of the Royal Navy, for the years 1826 and 1827. The total herein stated is 2,710, but several tribes were not visited. The Burra Burra tribe is simply recorded as being "very numerous," and a note is appended to the statement to the following effect:—"There are several tribes, the returns of which have been lost, or may be found in the Colonial

Secretary's office, attached to the reports made to Mr. Archdeacon Scott." The following is the text of Lieutenant Sadleir's report:—

1826-27.

Botany Bay Tribe	} Tribes not visited along the coast.	
Five Island ,,		
Shoalhaven ,,		
Bridgong ,,	(Shoalhaven River)	68
Kangaroo ,,	(Kangaroo Ground)	71
Metigan ,,		10
Bong Bong ,,		67
Natai ,,		62
Paramarrago ,,		90
Burra Burra ,,	Very numerous	...
Pundaroo ,,		80
Namuch ,,		130
Alleluen ,,		110
Munkata ,,		90
Wallis Plain ,,	43 men, 36 women, 21 children	100
Mulwhery ,,		...
No. 1. Wellington Valley and vicinity.....		158
2. ,, ,, ...		280
3. ,, ,, ...		250
4. ,, ,, ...		170
5. ,, ,, ...		200
6. ,, ,, ...		200
7. ,, ,, ...		200
8. ,, ,, ...		100
9. ,, ,, ...		100
Bathurst Tribe, nearly destroyed		30
Mudgee Tribe.....		144

2,710

Up to the year 1871 the only references to the aboriginal population are to be found in the records of exploration and discovery in the interior; but at the census of the year mentioned 983 Aborigines, viz., 709 males and 274 females, were included in the total population of the Colony. These were, of course, either civilised or else resident within settled boundaries. No notice was taken of wild and wandering tribes, which have been estimated as comprising about 12,000 persons. In 1881 the civilised Aborigines, or Aborigines living in communication with Europeans numbered 1,643, of which number 938 were males and 705 were females; the estimated number of Aborigines for this census was about 10,000.

In 1891 the first complete enumeration was made of Aborigines resident within the present boundaries of the Colony, although it was not attempted to separate those born in New South Wales from those hailing from the adjacent colonies. The total number was 8,280, and

of Aborigines, and they presented the following numbers of males and females considered with regard to educational condition at each period of life :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age .....	.....	.....
5 and under 15 years of age ...	98,211	98,007
15 „ 21 „ „ ...	62,777	64,080
21 years of age and upwards ...	285,844	214,357
Total	446,832	376,444

As already mentioned, some children under the age of 5 years were actually returned as being able to read and write, while others of 3 years of age and under were returned as being able to read. On account of the preness of parents to magnify the attainments of their children, and set down the infantile lisplings of letters as evidence of ability to read, it was a matter of necessity, in the tabulation of the results of the educational census, to make the distinction that no child under the age of 5 years was to be assumed as able to read and write, and no child of 3 years of age and under was to be assumed as able to read.

Dismissing the possibility of any person under the age of 5 years being able to read and write, although 1,465 were recorded of this period of life as being able to read, we find that of the 823,276 persons whose educational proficiency comprised the ability to read and write English, 196,218 persons, or 23·8 per cent. were between 5 and 15 years of age ; 126,857, or 15·5 per cent., between 15 and 21 years ; and 500,201, or 60·7 per cent., of 21 years of age and upwards. All those able to read and write English, whose age had not yet reached the adult period, numbered 323,075, and formed 39·3 per cent. of the whole number who had attained this educational standard.

Those persons who were able only to read in English numbered 42,996 persons, and formed a little over 3·8 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. The subjoined table exhibits the numbers of each sex at each period of life of those able only to read :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age	717	748
5 and under 15 years of age ..	11,219 ..	10,154
15 „ 21 „ „ ...	540	259
21 years of age and upwards...	8,464	10,895
Total	20,940	22,056

Of the 42,996 persons shown in the figures just given as being able to read but not to write, 1,465, or 3·4 per cent., were under the age of 5 years ; 21,373, or 49·7 per cent., were from 5 to 15 years of age ; 799, or 1·9 per cent., were from 15 to 21 years of age, while those aged 21

years and over numbered 19,359, or 45 per cent. Of the whole number of those able to read, only 22,172, or 51·6 per cent., were 5 and over but under 21 years of age. The foregoing particulars refer exclusively to those able to read and write the English language.

PERSONS READING AND WRITING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

The residents of New South Wales not able to read or write English, but able to read in a foreign language, numbered 12,834 persons, and formed over 1·1 per cent. of the total population. Those able both to read and write a foreign language numbered 12,294. The Chinese reading and writing their own tongue numbered over 9,000, and made up three-fourths of the foreign-speaking population of the Colony similarly accomplished.

The following table shows the males and females of each period of life able to read and write in a foreign language, but unable to read and write English :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age .....	.....	.....
5 and under 15 years of age...	14	8
15 „ 21 „ „ ...	390	30
21 years of age and upwards...	11,307	545
Total	11,711	583

Of the 12,294 persons able to read and write in a foreign tongue, but unable to read and write English, only 22 persons, or 0·18 per cent., were from 5 to 15 years of age, 420, or 3·42 per cent., from 15 to 21 years of age, while 11,852, or 96·4 per cent., were over 21 years of age, the whole number under 21 being only 442, or 3·6 per cent. of all those able to read and write in a foreign tongue, but unable to read or write English. The actual number recorded as being able to read and write in a foreign tongue, but not in English, was 12,263, but of 1,586 males whose educational status was not ascertained 31 have been, in the process of a proportional distribution, included in the above figures.

The persons able only to read a foreign language, but unable to read in English, numbered 540, and formed nearly 0·05 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. They are presented at the different ages in the following table :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
5 and under 15 years of age	1	1
15 „ 21 „ „ ...	11	...
21 years of age and upwards	477	50
Total	489	51

Of the 540 persons just recorded only 13 were under the age of 21 years, 527 being adults.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE educational status of the people of the Colony as revealed by the figures collected at the Census of 1891 is a high one. Of 562,768 persons of 21 years of age and upwards, comprising 324,959 males and 237,809 females, 500,201 (viz., 285,844 males and 214,357 females) could read and write. This shows a proportion of nearly 89 per cent. of the entire adult population, which compares well with the general European and American average.

The following table is a classification of the educational condition of the total population of the Colony, according to the headings placed in the Householder's Schedule:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	445,666	375,940	821,606
Read only	20,885	22,026	42,911
Cannot read	127,697	116,660	244,357
Read and write { in a foreign language }	11,680	583	12,263
Read only { but not in English. }	489	51	540
Not stated.....	1,586	691	2,277
Total	608,003	515,951	

Total population (exclusive of Aborigines) ... 1,123,954

For the sake of consistency it is, however, more convenient to distribute the unspecified proportionately, in which case the following results are arrived at:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	446,832	376,444	823,276
Read only	20,940	22,056	42,996
Cannot read	128,031	116,817	244,848
Read and write { in a foreign language }	11,711	583	12,294
Read only { but not in English. }	489	51	540

The foregoing figures disclose the fact that over 73·2 per cent of the population could read and write English, a little over 3·8 per cent. could read it only, 21·8 per cent. could not read, 1·1 per cent. could read and write in a foreign language but not in English, and about 0·05 per cent. could

read in a foreign language only. Taking the percentages on the total males and females the following results are obtained:—

Degree of Education.	Percentage of total Males.	Percentage of total Females.
Read and write.....	73·49	72·96
Read only	3·44	4·28
Cannot read	21·06	22·64
Read and write { in a foreign language }	1·93	0·11
Read only { but not in English. }	0·08	0·01

It is, however, noteworthy that of those who could not read 163,529, or 66·8 per cent. of the illiterate were under 5 years of age, and 30,829, or 12·6 per cent. were over 21, hence those between the ages of 5 and 21 years of age unable to read numbered only 50,490, or 20·6 per cent. of the total number of illiterates. Those of the educable age, viz., 5 to 15 years, unable to read numbered 48,580, and those from 15 to 21 years only 1,910, or 19·8 and 0·8 per cent. of the illiterates respectively.

The following table displays the number of males and females of each period of life who were unable to read:—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age	82,923	80,606
5 and under 15 years of age	24,906	23,674
15 „ 21 „ „	1,335	575
21 years of age and upwards	18,867	11,962
Total	128,031	116,817

The remainder of the population, which may be regarded as more or less literate, comprised 479,972 males and 399,134 females. These 879,106 persons included those who could read and write, and those who could only read English; and those who could read and write, and those who could only read, in a foreign tongue, but not in English.

Those who could read and write English numbered 823,276, or 73·2 per cent. of the whole population, exclusive

The subjoined figures show the comparative literacy of males and females at each period of life as already detailed:—

Under 5 years of age.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read only.....	0·86	0·92	0·89
Cannot read	99·14	99·08	99·11

5 and under 15 years of age.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	73·10	74·33	73·71
Read only	8·35	7·70	8·03
Cannot read	18·54	17·96	18·25
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	0·01	0·01	0·01
Read only } but not in English. {			

15 and under 21 years of age.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	96·50	98·67	97·59
Read only	0·83	0·40	0·61
Cannot read	2·05	0·88	1·47
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	0·60	0·05	0·32
Read only } but not in English. {	0·02	.....	0·01

21 years of age and upwards.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	87·96	90·14	88·88
Read only	2·60	4·58	3·44
Cannot read	5·81	5·03	5·48
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	3·48	0·23	2·11
Read only } but not in English. {	0·15	0·02	0·09

The educational status of children under 5 years of age, as already pointed out, needs no particular comment, as the education of a child seldom begins before that age, and the cases in which it does should be regarded as exceptional. The school age within the meaning of the statute is in New South Wales, as in Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Victoria the law has fixed it for from 6 to 13 years; in Queensland from 6 to 12; in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13; and in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years. The age taken in the preceding tables as representative of the school age corresponds to the two quinquennial periods extending from the fifth to the fifteenth year, at which year of life the supporting age has previously been selected as beginning. It is necessary to premise that persons referred to as reading and writing, or reading only, in a foreign tongue, comprise those able to read, etc., but unable to read and write in English; a great number of foreigners, particularly of Germans, being proficient in two languages, but in such cases it has been the English education only which has been recorded.

A reference to the tables given shows that out of every hundred persons of 5 years of age and under 15, only 18·25 were absolutely ignorant of letters; while 73·71 were able to read and write, and 8·03 were able to read only, in the English language.

For the period extending between the ages of 15 and 21 years, those absolutely unable to read formed 1·47 per cent., the greater proportion being among the males of this age-period, while those able to read and write English formed 97·59 per cent., the educational status of females of this period of life being 2 per cent. higher than that of males.

The educational status of persons of adult age is not so satisfactory. In the ranks of those of 21 years of age and upwards are to be found most of the immigrants, besides many Australians who came into the world at a date prior to that which would have enabled them to benefit from the operation of a compulsory education Act. Notwithstanding this, out of every hundred persons who had at the date of the Census arrived at adult age 88·88 could read and write English, while 5·48 could not read at all. In this class the educational status of females per cent. was found to be somewhat superior to that of males.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1861 TO 1891.

There has been a continued advance in the educational condition of the people, as a reference to the following figures will amply show:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	55·70	51·18	10·99	15·89	33·31	32·93
1871	60·05	57·47	9·93	12·71	30·02	29·82
1881	68·31	66·48	5·88	7·40	25·81	26·12
1891	75·42	73·07	3·52	4·29	21·06	22·64

The number of those who could read, and read and write, only in a foreign language, but not in English, was not asked for in any census prior to that of 1891. In the above table these two classes are included for the last enumeration of the people among those able to read and write, and those able to read only, as they probably were at the previous enumerations.

Although there has been a continual advancement in the educational condition of the people, the excellent results shown by the last Census is undoubtedly due in great measure to the operation of the Act of 1880, which made it compulsory upon parents to send their children, over 6 and under 14 years of age, to school for a minimum of seventy days in each half-year, provided no good reason for exemption could be given. It was, however, not made

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

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The subjoined figures show the number of each sex unable to read and write English, but reading and writing, or reading only, in a foreign tongue :—

Natives of	Read and write in a foreign tongue, but unable to read and write English.		Read only in a foreign tongue, but unable to read English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chinese Empire.....	9,194	20	373	3
German Empire.....	545	327	27	27
France and dependencies.....	459	44	2	3
Italy.....	333	36	14	6
Sweden and Norway.....	274	23	24	5
British possessions.....	211	13	9	.....
Russia.....	128	25	7	3
Turkey.....	111	30	1	3
Denmark.....	85	31	4	.....
Austria.....	84	8	8	.....
Greece.....	61	1	6	.....
Switzerland.....	47	9	3	.....
Japan.....	23	3	.....	.....
Arabia.....	21	3	.....	.....
Portugal.....	20	1	2	.....
Belgium.....	14	2	.....	.....
Holland.....	11	1	2	.....
Spain.....	11	1	.....	.....
Polynesia (so described).....	11	.....	.....	.....
United States of North America.....	9	.....	1	.....
Afghanistan.....	8	.....	2	.....
Balkan States.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New Hebrides.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	2	.....	1	.....
Africa (country not specified).....	2	1	.....	.....
South Sea Islands (so described).....	2	1	2	.....
Brazil.....	1	.....	1	.....
Persia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South American countries (not specified).....	1	1	.....	.....
"Foreigner," born at sea.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foreigner (country not stated).....	1	2	.....	.....
Country not specified.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,711	583	489	51

This table does not quite agree with that given on page 193, in the chapter dealing with the birthplaces of the people, in which those reading and writing in a foreign language, but not in English, are recorded as 11,660 males and 576 females; and those reading only in a foreign language as 486 males and 51 females; while the number of males actually recorded as able to read and write in a foreign tongue, but not in English, was 11,680. This shows, therefore, a difference of 20 males and 7 females in the first class, and of 3 males in the second. This variance in totals is caused by the inclusion of certain natives of Great Britain, and several of the colonies (returned as reading and writing, or reading only, in a foreign language), among those recorded as reading and writing, or reading only, in

English; the assumption being that such a return was more a matter of personal vanity than a matter of fact. Those so returned were as follow :—

Natives of	Recorded as reading and writing in a foreign language.			Recorded as reading only in a foreign language.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales.....	10	1	11	1	...	1
South Australia.....	5	4	9	...	...	...
England.....	3	1	4	...	...	...
Ireland.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
Victoria.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Queensland.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
New Zealand.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	20	7	27	3	...	3

In the table given on page 193 these have all been included among those able to read and write English; but in the present chapter, in order to show the results of the educational tabulation, they have been distributed according to the entries made on the Householders' Schedules. The variation is very slight, and is shown in the following table, but all persons whose educational status was not ascertained are not in this case included in any of the figures :—

Degree of Education.	As given in the table on page 193.			As dealt with in the present chapter.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write.....	445,686	375,947	821,633	445,666	375,940	821,606
Read only.....	20,888	22,026	42,914	20,885	22,026	42,911
Read and write*.....	11,660	576	12,236	11,680	583	12,263
Read only*.....	486	51	537	489	51	540
Total Literates.....	478,720	398,600	877,320	478,720	398,600	877,320

* In a foreign language, but not in English.

EDUCATION OF MALES AND FEMALES.

From the foregoing tables it is evident that the educational status of females is higher than that of males if each sex be compared in age-periods, although the percentages taken on all ages do not show the same result, as may be seen from the following figures :—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write.....	73.49	72.96	73.25
Read only.....	3.44	4.28	3.83
Cannot read.....	21.06	22.64	21.78
Read and write { in a foreign language, {	1.93	0.11	1.09
Read only { but not in English. {	0.08	0.01	0.05

8·71 per cent. for males and 7·57 per cent. for females. The proportional decrease in the number of those unable to read for this period of life had been, since the close of the first decade (1861-71), very gradual. For the first ten years the males decreased by 7·09 per cent., but during the next decade they increased by 0·24 per cent., decreasing for the last ten years by 1·86 per cent. only. The female children under 10 years of age unable to read decreased in proportion to the total number of female children of this period of life for the first ten years by 5·83 per cent., for the second ten years by 0·03 per cent., and for the last ten years by 1·71 per cent. Nevertheless, the tables show a transference during the three decades of 14·85 per cent. of male and 15·40 per cent. of female children under 10 from the ranks of those able only to read, or unable to read, to those able both to read and write.

The next age-period given for purposes of comparison is that comprised between the tenth and twentieth year of life, shown in the following tables according to the plan already adopted:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	24,416	26,257	5,103	5,164	6,044	3,464
1871	38,986	41,408	5,635	4,896	5,680	3,852
1881	73,504	74,266	4,394	3,358	5,620	3,440
1891	112,220	112,825	1,417	988	2,134	1,214

The succeeding table shows the proportion per cent. of the foregoing to the total population aged 10 years and under 20:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	68·66	75·27	14·35	14·80	16·99	9·93
1871	77·43	82·56	11·29	9·76	11·28	7·68
1881	88·01	91·62	5·26	4·14	6·73	4·24
1891	96·93	98·08	1·23	0·86	1·84	1·06

From the year 1861 to that of 1891 the proportion of males of 10 years of age and under 20 able to read and write had increased by 28·27 per cent., while the increase in the proportion of females of a similar educational standard, and of the same period of life, was 22·81 per cent. For the first ten years the males increased by 8·77 per cent., for the second by 10·58 per cent., and for the third by 8·92 per cent.; while the proportion of females 10 years of age and under 20 able to read and write increased for the

three corresponding decades by 7·29, 9·06, and 6·46 per cent. respectively. It must, notwithstanding, be remembered that although the males of this period of life able to read and write increased proportionately at a greater percentage from census to census, the females bore a higher percentage to the total number of females, of 10 years of age and under 20, than did the males of the same period of life, able to read and write, to the total number of males, of 10 years and under 20. The increase in the proportion of those able to read and write who were between the ages of 10 and 20 years was, of course, accompanied by a corresponding decrease per cent. in the proportion of those able to read only, and also unable to read, which decrease is shown by the following figures:—

		Males.	Females.
1861 to 1891	{ Able to read only	13·12	13·94
	{ Unable to read	15·15	8·87
Decrease		28·27	22·81

During the first decade under review, the males of 10 and under 20 years of age able to read decreased only by 3·06 per cent., for the second decade by 6·03, and for the last by 4·03 per cent. respectively. The females of the same period of life, and of similar educational attainments, decreased proportionately 5·04, 5·62, and 3·28 per cent. during the three periods of ten years each, in the sequence given. The males of 10 and under 20 years of age, unable to read either in English or in a foreign language, decreased for the first decade by 5·71 per cent., for the second by 4·55 per cent., and for the third by 4·89 per cent., while the corresponding decrease in the females classified in like manner was 2·25, 3·44, and 3·18 per cent. respectively. The ten years extending from 1881 to 1891 include in the table just given, together with that which succeeds, all the persons of 6 and under 14 years of age in the Colony, who came within the meaning of the Act of 1880, just prior to the taking of the Census of 1881, and also all the children born after the taking of the last-named census up to the year 1887.

The following tables show the educational status of all persons of 20 years of age and upwards, at the taking of each census from 1861 to 1891:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	81,179	46,865	10,026	12,014	20,946	10,015
1871	114,061	77,487	10,764	13,754	22,717	11,910
1881	185,578	129,968	9,790	12,175	25,692	12,743
1891	307,860	225,515	9,039	10,999	19,182	12,079

compulsory upon parents to send their children to the public or State schools. A certain standard of education was insisted upon, which the Government offered to provide at the lowest possible cost, but it was not material to the State as to whether that standard was attained through the medium instituted by Government, or by any other method of tuition. Under this system the intellectual progress of the Colony has undoubtedly been considerable. In 1861 there were enumerated at the Census of that year 350,860 persons, of whom 116,293, or 33·15 per cent. of the total population, were unable to read, either in English or in a foreign language. In 1871 the people resident in New South Wales numbered 503,981, of which number, 150,849, or 29·93 per cent., were unable to read, either in English or in a foreign language. In 1881, out of the 751,468 persons enumerated, 195,029, or 25·95 per cent., were unable to read, either in English or in a foreign language; while at the Census of 1891, out of a population of 1,123,954, exclusive of Aborigines, 244,848, or 21·78 per cent., were unable to read, either in English or in a foreign language.

The following figures exhibit the actual numbers able to read and write, to read only, and unable to read at each census period:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	110,563	77,980	21,814	24,210	66,111	50,182
1871	165,459	131,282	27,365	29,026	82,727	68,122
1881	280,831	226,236	24,190	25,182	106,128	88,901
1891	458,543	377,027	21,429	22,107	128,031	116,817

The age-periods considered in connection with the education of the people have not, unfortunately, been tabulated for the previous census enumerations of 1861, 1871, and 1881, in accordance with the divisions adopted in the first section of this chapter for the survey of the Census of 1891. It is incumbent, therefore, that the last enumeration of the people be compared with the three enumerations referred to on the basis which alone is available, namely, in the following age-groups:—under 10 years of age, 10 years of age and under 20, and 20 years of age and upwards.

The following figures show the number of children, male and female, under the age of 10 years, at each census, able to read and write, able to read only, and unable to read, while the succeeding table exhibits the

proportion per cent. of each class to the total number of children under the age of 10 years:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	4,968	4,858	6,685	7,032	39,121	36,703
1871	12,412	12,387	10,916	10,376	54,330	52,360
1881	21,749	22,002	10,006	9,649	74,816	72,718
1891	38,463	38,687	10,973	10,120	106,715	103,524

The succeeding table shows the proportion per cent. of the foregoing to the total population under the age of 10 years:—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	9·78	10·00	13·17	14·47	77·05	75·53
1871	15·98	16·49	14·06	13·81	69·96	69·70
1881	20·41	21·08	9·39	9·25	70·20	69·67
1891	24·63	25·40	7·03	6·64	68·34	67·96

Since the year 1861 to that of 1891 the proportion of males under 10 years of age able to read and write had increased by nearly 15 per cent., while that of females of the same period of life had increased by over 15 per cent. For the first decade under review the males increased by 6·20 per cent., for the second by 4·43 per cent., and for the last by 4·22 per cent.; while the proportion of female children under 10 years of age able to read and write increased by 6·49, 4·59, and 4·32 per cent. respectively for the three decades enumerated. The increase in those able to read and write who were under 10 years of age was partly due to the fact that during the thirty years there was a proportional decrease in those able to read only, in the case of males of 6·14 per cent., and in that of females of 7·83 per cent. During the first decade the male children under 10 years of age, able to read only, increased by 0·89 per cent., for the second ten years they decreased by 4·67 per cent., and for the last ten by 2·36 per cent. The female children under 10 years of age decreased in proportion for the same period by 0·66, 4·56, and 2·61 per cent. for each decennium extending between 1861-71, 1871-81, and 1881-91, in the order given. The remaining increase in those under 10 years of age able to read and write is due to a decrease in the proportion of those unable to read of all children under 10 years of age, which was, for the thirty years under review,

In the foregoing figures the "not stated" are proportionately distributed, and persons able to read and write a foreign language, but not English, are included.

From this table it will be seen that out of every hundred males of 5 years of age and under 15 in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural areas respectively, the first stood in advance of the second by very little, but the total urban exceeded the rural by nearly 4; and with respect to females of the same age-group, the urban districts outside the metropolis presented even a lower proportional advance on the latter than did the metropolis in the case of males over the other urban, while the urban centres taken together exceeded the rural by nearly 5.

In the next age-group, viz., 15 to 21 years, the metropolis stands distinctly foremost, though not by very much, and the total urban exceeds the total rural by about 2·5 per cent. for males, and 0·6 per cent. for females.

In the last age-period, viz., 21 years of age and upwards, the metropolis exceeds the other urban centres by 4·3 per cent for males, and 3·6 per cent. for females, whilst the total urban educational standard for this age exceeds the total rural by 5·6 per cent. for males, and 5·1 per cent. for females.

EDUCATION IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Considering the education of the people, district by district, the metropolitan, as we have seen in the preceding paragraphs, presented the highest general average, and in the following table is given the number of persons in the metropolitan area, comprising the city and suburbs of Sydney, inclusive of the unincorporated district of Homebush, and the islands, training-ship, light-ships, dredges, etc., in Port Jackson, together with their educational status:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	147,391	145,462	292,853
Read only	5,180	6,460	11,640
Cannot read	37,614	37,189	74,803
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	3,211	215	3,426
Read only } but not in English. {	80	15	95
Not stated.....	256	210	466
Total.....	193,732	189,551	383,283

In other words, over 76 per cent. of the inhabitants of the metropolitan area could read and write the English language, while over 79 per cent. could read it, those unable to read at all forming nearly 20 per cent. The following

figures disclose the percentages of males and females able to read and write, read only, unable to read, etc.:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write.....	76·18	76·82	76·50
Read only	2·67	3·42	3·04
Cannot read	19·44	19·64	19·54
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	1·67	0·11	0·90
Read only } but not in English. {	0·04	0·01	0·02
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00

The following table presents the population of the city and suburbs of Sydney, divided into age-groups, with reference to the educational attainments of males and females of each age-group:—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	..	..	31,032	32,114	19,827	22,430	96,532	90,918
Read only	230	234	3,321	3,012	123	77	1,506	3,137
Cannot read	27,309	26,758	7,227	7,035	214	157	2,864	3,239
Read and write*	..	..	5	4	110	11	3,096	200
Read only*	..	..	..	..	4	..	76	15
Not stated	..	..	17	14	12	18	227	178
Total.....	27,539	26,992	41,602	42,179	20,290	22,693	104,301	97,687

* In a foreign language but not in English.

The next table is given in order to show the percentages of the educational condition of the people living in the metropolitan area, classified in age-periods, for the purpose of comparing the facts relating to the literacy of those dwelling in the city and suburbs of Sydney with that of the residents of the country towns of the Colony, and also of the rural districts:—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	..	..	74·63	76·16	97·78	98·91	92·74	93·23
Read only	0·84	0·87	7·98	7·14	0·61	0·34	1·45	3·22
Cannot read	99·16	99·13	17·38	16·69	1·05	0·70	2·77	3·33
Read and write*	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·54	0·05	2·97	0·20
Read only*	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	0·07	0·02
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* In a foreign language but not in English.

From these tables it is readily seen that the majority both of males and females unable to read, in fact, nearly three-fourths of the illiterates of each sex, were under the age of 5 years. The other figures are sufficiently explanatory in themselves, and need no comment; although it is, perhaps, a matter for some regret that, dismissing all those under 5 years of age from comparison, over 31 per cent. of the total number of females of the other age-groups in the metropolitan district unable to read were 21 years of age and upwards. Of the males 5 years of age and upwards unable to read 27·8 per cent. were adults.

The succeeding table shows the proportion per cent. of the foregoing to the total population of 20 years of age and upwards :—

Census Period.	Read and Write.		Read only.		Cannot Read.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861	72·38	68·02	8·94	17·44	18·68	14·54
1871	77·30	75·12	7·30	13·33	15·40	11·55
1881	83·95	83·91	4·43	7·86	11·62	8·23
1891	91·60	90·72	2·69	4·42	5·71	4·86

In the foregoing figures for 1891 all those able to read and write, or to read only, in a foreign language, but not in English, a class comprising mainly adult males, have been included with those of a similar educational standard with regard to the English language. There were of this period of life 11,500 males returned as being able to read and write a foreign tongue, but not English; 479 males able only to read a foreign tongue; 552 females able to read and write a foreign tongue, but not English; and 50 females able only to read a foreign tongue. In all cases the column "cannot read" must be taken as referring to those absolutely ignorant of letters.

For the thirty years under consideration the proportion of males of 20 years of age and upwards, able to read and write, to the total number of males of the same period of life, had increased by 19·22 per cent., and the females of the same class by 22·70 per cent. For the first decade the males increased by 4·92 per cent., for the second by 6·65 per cent., and for the third by 7·65 per cent.; while the proportion of females 20 years of age and upwards, able to read and write, increased for the three corresponding decades by 7·10, 8·79, and 6·81 per cent. respectively. The females, though bearing a lower percentage to the total number of females of this period of life than the males to the total number of males, nevertheless showed a higher rate of increase from decade to decade, due perhaps to the fact that their ranks were recruited more from the Australian-born, who were in the enjoyment of the compulsory system of education, whereas the males included a greater number of immigrants. Of those able to read only, the males of 20 years of age and upwards had decreased during the thirty years under review by 6·25 per cent., and the females by 13·02 per cent. The decrease for the first decade in the proportion of males, able to read only, was 1·64 per cent., for the second 2·87 per cent., and for the third 1·74 per cent.; while for the females it was respectively 4·11, 5·47, and 3·44 per cent.

Those unable to read, either in English or in a foreign language, showed a decrease during the thirty years extending from 1861 to 1891, of 12·97 per cent. for males of 20 years of age and upwards, and 9·68 per cent. for females of the same period of life. Taking the decreases for each decennial division, they were for the males 3·28, 3·78, and 5·91 per cent., and for the females 2·99, 3·32, and 3·37 per cent. respectively.

From the foregoing it is readily to be seen that education has made considerable strides since 1861, and more particularly since the introduction of the Act of 1880. Illiteracy is now confined mainly to those who had passed the compulsory age-limit before the institution of the educational system at present in operation, to British and foreign immigrants, and to children under six years of age. Of course, in some outlying districts, too sparsely populated to meet the attendance requirements of the Act, a certain number must grow up for whom the advantages of tuition are not available; but with the progress of settlement such cases must become successively fewer. The schoolmaster follows in the wake of the pioneer, and as soon as there is a sufficient number of children in any particular locality there the State immediately establishes a provisional, or a half-time, or a house-to-house school, which only requires a certain increase in the number of scholars to become a fully-fledged public school.

EDUCATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

It would naturally be expected that the benefit of education would be distributed more widely in the large centres of population than in the interior districts of the Colony, and that the metropolitan area should surpass in this respect the various smaller centres, and this expectation is borne out by the facts disclosed at the Census. Adopting the test of ability to read and write, and applying this test to the various age-groups, omitting all those under the age of 5 years, the following percentages of the population show the educational qualifications of those residing in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural areas :—

District.	5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan	74·64	76·17	98·32	98·96	95·71	93·43
Other Urban.....	74·50	76·26	98·04	98·89	91·45	89·81
Rural.....	71·04	71·49	95·72	98·32	88·18	86·89

The foregoing figures show that 75 per cent. of what may be regarded as the urban population of the Colony could read and write the English language, while 78·51 per cent. could read it; those unable to read at all forming 20·56 per cent.

The following figures show the percentages of males and females in a classification of their educational condition, as given in the preceding table:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	74·89	75·31	75·09
Read only	3·06	3·80	3·42
Cannot read	20·37	20·77	20·56
Read and write } in a foreign language {	1·64	0·11	0·90
Read only } but not in English {	0·04	0·01	0·03
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

Classified in age-groups the educational condition of the entire urban population of the Colony, male and female, appears as follows:—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	428	446	58,920	60,898	36,485	41,759	170,698	149,629
Read only	428	446	6,515	5,819	205	139	3,717	6,331
Cannot read	50,575	49,372	13,582	13,188	486	313	7,755	6,703
Read and write* .....	.....	.....	9	6	171	20	5,658	328
Read only* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	153	27
Not stated .....	.....	.....	23	18	27	26	985	558
Total	51,003	49,818	79,049	79,929	37,358	42,257	188,966	163,576
	100,821	.....	158,978	.....	79,615	.....	352,542	.....

*In a foreign language, but not in English.

Of the total number of males unable to read residing in the urban portion of the Colony, 69·88 per cent. were under the age of 5 years, and of females of a similar educational grade, 70·96 per cent.; the adults forming respectively only 10·71 per cent. of the illiterate males, and 9·63 per cent. of the illiterate females. If the illiterate of both sexes be taken at the age of 5 years and upwards, the adult males of this class would form 35·57 per cent. of all the illiterate males over 5, and the adult females 33·18 per cent. of all the illiterate females of similar age-groups. Of those able to read and write English, 64·15 per cent. of the males and 59·31 per cent. of the females were over the age of 21 years; while of those able only to read English, 59·96 per cent. of the males and 45·69 per cent. of the females were between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and 34·21 per cent. of the males able only to read English, and 49·71 per cent. of the females of like educational attainments, were recorded as adults. Of those reading and writing a foreign language, but unable to read and write English, as also those only reading a foreign language, the great majority were adults.

The following figures exhibit the percentages of each age-group for males and females in the total urban districts, classified according to educational grade:—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write .....	.....	.....	74·56	76·21	97·73	98·88	90·80	91·79
Read only	0·84	0·90	8·24	7·28	0·55	0·33	1·98	3·88
Cannot read	99·16	99·10	17·19	16·50	1·25	0·74	4·13	4·11
Read and write* .....	.....	.....	0·01	0·01	0·46	0·05	3·01	0·20
Read only* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·08	0·02
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

*In a foreign language, but not in English.

EDUCATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

From the remaining 431,998 persons, comprising 251,627 males and 180,371 females, must be deducted the shipping population, which numbered 5,649 persons, of whom 5,309 were males and 340 were females. The number left will then represent approximately the rural population of the Colony, a population of 426,349 persons, of whom 246,318 were males and 180,031 were females, including 30 males and 25 females resident on Lord Howe Island. Their educational condition is summarised in the following table:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	175,367	123,354	298,721
Read only	9,959	9,287	19,246
Cannot read	54,941	47,062	102,003
Read and write } in a foreign language {	5,169	215	5,384
Read only } but not in English {	331	24	355
Not stated	551	89	640
Total	246,318	180,031	426,349

Of the rural population as given in the figures immediately preceding this paragraph, 70·18 per cent. could read and write the English language, while 74·70 per cent. could read it; those unable to read at all forming 23·96 per cent. of the rural population.

The subjoined table exhibits the percentages of males and females of the rural population classified according to their educational attainments:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	71·36	68·56	70·18
Read only	4·05	5·16	4·52
Cannot read	22·35	26·15	23·96
Read and write } in a foreign language {	2·10	0·12	1·26
Read only } but not in English {	0·14	0·01	0·08
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

A comparison with the table showing the educational condition of the urban population will reveal the fact that it is somewhat more satisfactory than that of the rural population as already detailed at the beginning of this section.

EDUCATION IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS.

The municipalities may be taken approximately as representing the urban portion of the Colony outside the metropolitan area, while all unincorporated districts may be considered as comprising the rural portion. The population of the country municipalities numbered 308,673 persons, and comprised 162,644 males and 146,029 females. The following figures show the number of each sex considered with regard to educational standard :—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	118,712	106,824	225,536
Read only	5,685	6,275	11,960
Cannot read	34,764	32,387	67,151
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	2,627	139	2,766
Read only } but not in English. {	77	12	89
Not stated	779	392	1,171
Total.....	162,644	146,029	308,673

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that 73·34 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country municipalities, in other words the urban portion of the entire Colony other than the metropolitan area, could read and write the English language, while 77·23 per cent. could read it; those unable to read at all forming nearly 22 per cent. The subjoined table exhibits the percentages of males and females in a classification of their educational condition according to the headings placed in the Householder's Schedule :—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	73·35	73·34	73·34
Read only	3·51	4·31	3·89
Cannot read	21·48	22·24	21·84
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	1·62	0·10	0·90
Read only } but not in English. {	0·04	0·01	0·03
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

The next table is appended as a corollary to the foregoing, and shows the educational condition of those living in the country municipalities arranged under the age-groups already adopted.

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	...	...	27,888	28,784	16,658	19,329	74,166	58,711
Read only	198	212	3,194	2,807	82	62	2,211	3,194
Cannot read	23,266	22,614	6,355	6,153	252	156	4,891	3,464
Read and write*	...	...	4	2	61	9	2,562	128
Read only*	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	12
Not stated	...	...	6	4	15	8	758	380
Total	23,464	22,826	37,447	37,750	17,068	19,564	84,665	65,889

* In a foreign language but not in English.

The foregoing figures show that of males unable to read in what may be regarded as the urban portion of the Colony, exclusive of the metropolitan area, no less than 66·93 per cent., were under the age of 5 years, while the females of the same age and of a similar educational status

formed 69·82 per cent. of the total number of females unable to read. Those males able to read and write the English language at the approximate school age (viz., 5 and under 15 years of age) formed 23·49 per cent. of the males of a like educational status, and the females of the approximate school age correspondingly considered 26·95 per cent. Of all those unable to read the adults formed 14·07 per cent. of the illiterate males, and 10·7 per cent. of the illiterate females. Of all females over 5 years of age unable to read over 35 per cent. were 21 years of age and upwards. Of the males 5 years of age and upwards unable to read nearly 43 per cent. were adults.

The following figures exhibit the percentage of each class :—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	..	..	74·49	76·26	97·68	98·84	88·40	89·62
Read only	0·84	0·93	8·53	7·44	0·48	0·31	2·63	4·88
Cannot read	99·16	99·07	16·97	16·30	1·48	0·80	5·83	5·29
Read and write*	..	..	0·01	..	0·36	0·05	3·05	0·19
Read only*	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·02
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* In a foreign language, but not in English.

A reference to the table given on the opposite page, showing the educational condition of those living in the metropolitan area, wherein the percentages of males and females are classified according to age-groups, must show, as does the foregoing statement, that it will be as well to at once dismiss children under the age of 5 years from any comparative consideration, as being of an age altogether too tender for which to assume any degree of educational proficiency, the males and females over the age of 5 years being all that are practically necessary for the purpose of contrasting the facts respectively which relate to the urban and the rural standards of education.

EDUCATION IN THE TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS.

The educational condition of the total urban population of the Colony, viz., 691,956 persons, comprising 356,376 males and 335,580 females, being all those living in what is termed the metropolitan area and the country municipalities, is given in the appended table :—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	266,103	252,286	518,389
Read only	10,865	12,735	23,600
Cannot read	72,378	69,576	141,954
Read and write } in a foreign language, {	5,838	354	6,192
Read only } but not in English. {	157	27	184
Not stated	1,035	602	1,637
Total	356,376	335,580	691,956

both for males and for females than did the urban centres, as the subjoined comparison shows:—

UNABLE TO READ.

Proportion of each age-group.

Age-period.	Males.		Excess in rural districts in every 100 males unable to read.
	Urban.	Rural.	
5 and under 15 years ...	17·19	20·45	3·26
15 „ 21 „ ...	1·25	3·02	1·77
21 years and upwards ...	4·13	8·03	3·90

Age-period.	Females.		Excess in rural districts in every 100 females unable to read.
	Urban.	Rural.	
5 and under 15 years ...	16·50	20·18	3·68
15 „ 21 „ ...	0·74	1·15	0·41
21 years and upwards ...	4·11	6·93	2·82

There is no need to comment on the comparative literacy of those reading and writing any language other than English—except, perhaps, the Chinese, which will be subsequently glanced at—as this subject has been already dealt with in the chapter entitled “The Birthplaces of the People.” It is here sufficient to note that nearly all the facts refer to persons of adult age, who were also in the great majority of cases of the masculine gender.

EDUCATION OF PERSONS ON SHIPBOARD.

For the sake of completeness it is necessary to show the educational condition of the shipping, which comprised 5,649 persons, viz., 5,309 males and 340 females, as exhibited in the following table:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	4,196	300	4,496
Read only	61	4	65
Cannot read	378	22	400
Read and write { in a foreign language }	673	14	687
Read only { but not in English. }	1	.....	1
Total	5,309	340	5,649

The succeeding figures show the percentages of males and females, as given in the foregoing table:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write	79·04	88·23	79·59
Read only	1·15	1·18	1·15
Cannot read	7·12	6·47	7·08
Read and write { in a foreign language }	12·67	4·12	12·16
Read only { but not in English. }	0·02	.....	0·02
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

It is not necessary to further analyse these figures, as the returns regarding the education, religion, etc., are invariably coloured and modified by the bias of the ships' stewards, who in nearly every case prepared them. The above tables, therefore, are given for what they are worth, in order to present the ascertained information of the complete tale of the people.

It is worthy to note, however, that a considerable proportion of the males returned in the shipping as being able to read and write a foreign language, but unable to

read English, comprised the crew of the Messageries Maritimes steamship “Australien,” on which vessel there were also 207 French soldiers from New Caledonia on their way to their native country.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHINESE.

One of the tables compiled and issued in the general report deals with the education of the Chinese, and accounts for a total of 14,156, of which number 867 were half-castes. Of the 13,289 full-blooded Chinese, 13,133 were males and only 156 were females; the half-castes comprised 422 males and 445 females. The appended tables exhibit the educational condition of both sexes of this race resident in the Colony:—

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write (English)	1,147	253	1,400
Read only „	105	27	132
Cannot read	2,693	297	2,990
Read and write (Chinese)	9,238	21	9,259
Read only „	372	3	375
Total	13,555	601	14,156

The meaning of these figures is best comprehended from the following table of percentages of each educational grade:—

Degree of Education	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write (English)	8·46	42·10	9·89
Read only „	0·78	4·50	0·93
Cannot read	19·87	49·40	21·12
Read and write (Chinese)	68·15	3·50	65·41
Read only „	2·74	0·50	2·65
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

The foregoing table shows that of every hundred Chinese and Chinese half castes 75·30 could read and write, and of these 9·89 could read and write the English language; while those able to read comprised 78·88 per cent., of whom 10·82 per cent. could read English. Those unable to read at all formed 21·12 per cent. of their whole number, and proves that the Chinese is by no means an illiterate race. It is, of course, assumed that those Chinese returned as being able to read and write English, or able only to read English, had also a literary acquaintance with their own language.

PERSONS RECEIVING TUITION.

The total number of persons receiving tuition in the Colony was 237,435, and comprised 119,406 males and 118,029 females. Of these 175,212 were being educated at the Government schools, 27,928 at the denominational schools, and 19,079 at private schools, while 13,875 were being educated at home, 283 were in attendance at the University of Sydney, and 1,058 neglected to state the class of school or otherwise where they were in process of being educated.

The subjoined statement shows the educational condition of the rural population arranged in the age-groups already adopted :—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	..	..	39,236	37,086	25,844	22,268	110,287	64,000
Read only	289	302	4,698	4,324	353	120	4,637	4,541
Cannot read	32,319	31,213	11,298	10,469	820	260	10,504	5,120
Read and write*	..	..	4	..	106	7	5,059	208
Read only*	..	..	1	1	7	..	323	23
Not stated	..	1	18	15	30	5	503	68
Total	32,608	31,516	55,255	51,895	27,142	22,660	131,313	73,960
	64,124		107,150		49,802		206,273	

* In a foreign language, but not in English.

The following table presents the percentages of males and females of each age-group, classified according to educational grade, for the rural portion of the Colony :—

Degree of Education.	Under 5 years of age.		5 years of age and under 15.		15 years of age and under 21.		21 years of age and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write	..	..	71.03	71.49	95.33	98.29	84.31	86.61
Read only	0.89	0.96	8.51	8.33	1.23	0.53	3.54	6.15
Cannot read	99.11	99.04	20.45	20.18	3.02	1.15	8.03	6.93
Read and write*	..	..	0.01	..	0.39	0.03	3.87	0.28
Read only*	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	0.25	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* In a foreign language, but not in English.

If every hundred males, and every hundred females, of each period of life considered in the tables, in the rural districts of the Colony, be compared with the same number of each sex in the urban districts, similarly classified, the relative educational advantages of the urban districts, as already pointed out, will be more directly appreciated.

All these tables show that the population of the rural districts was less literate than that of the urban, as only 70 persons out of every 100 of the former could read and write English as against 75 out of every 100 of the latter. Those able to read English comprised, in the rural districts, 74.70 per cent., in the urban, 78.51 per cent., of the respective rural and urban populations; those unable to read at all, 20.56 per cent. of the urban, and 23.96 per cent. of the rural, inhabitants.

Taking the people in age-groups, and dismissing from the comparison all under the age of 5 years, considerable difference is to be remarked in the proportions per cent. of each educational grade of each age-group, a difference due probably to the lack of educational facilities in the country districts, and a greater difficulty in administering the Act in localities far remote from the centres where police supervision is available, and due also to the nature of rural occupations, which do not demand any considerable

or exceptional educational attainments. For instance of the males of 5 and under 15 years of age, 74.56 per cent. in the urban districts were able to read and write English; in the rural districts the proportion of males of this period of life of the same educational standard was 3.53 per cent. lower; while of males of this period of life in the urban districts 82.80 per cent. were able to read English, the proportion for the rural districts was 79.54 per cent. Out of every 100 females aged 5 and under 15 years there were in the urban districts 76.21 able to read and write the English language, and 83.49 able to read it; while the proportions for the rural districts of females of this period of life were 71.49 per cent. and 79.82 per cent. respectively. Those males unable to read aged 5 and under 15 years formed in the urban districts 17.19 per cent. of all the males of this period of life, but in the rural districts they were 3.26 per cent. higher. Of the females of a similar age-period, the urban proportion was 16.50 per cent., and the rural 3.68 per cent. higher.

In the next life-period, namely, 15 years of age and under 21, the urban proportion of males able to read and write English was 97.73 per cent.; of males able to read English, 93.28 per cent.; the rural proportions were respectively 95.33 and 96.56 per cent. In the case of females of the same age-group, the urban proportion able to read and write the English language was 98.88 per cent., while of females able to read English the urban proportion was 99.21 per cent., the rural proportions being 98.29 and 98.82 per cent. Of males of this age-group absolutely illiterate, there were in the urban districts only 1.25 per cent., and of females 0.74 per cent., and in the rural districts 3.02 per cent. of males, and 1.15 per cent. of females.

Amongst the adult males of the urban districts 90.80 per cent. could read and write English, and 92.78 per cent. could read it. In the rural districts 84.31 per cent. of the adult males could read and write English, and 87.85 per cent. could read it. Of the adult females resident in the urban districts 91.79 per cent. could read and write English, and 95.67 per cent. could read it. In the rural districts 86.61 per cent. of the adult females were able to read and write English, and 92.76 per cent. could read it. The illiterate adult males in the urban districts formed 4.13 per cent. of the total number of males of this period of life, and in the rural districts 8.03 per cent. The adult females unable to read formed in the urban districts 4.11 per cent. of the total number of adult females therein resident, and in the rural districts 6.93 per cent.

Of those absolutely unable to read, the rural districts presented for each age-group higher proportional figures

DIAGRAMS SHEWING THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE CENSUSES OF 1861 '71 '81 & '91

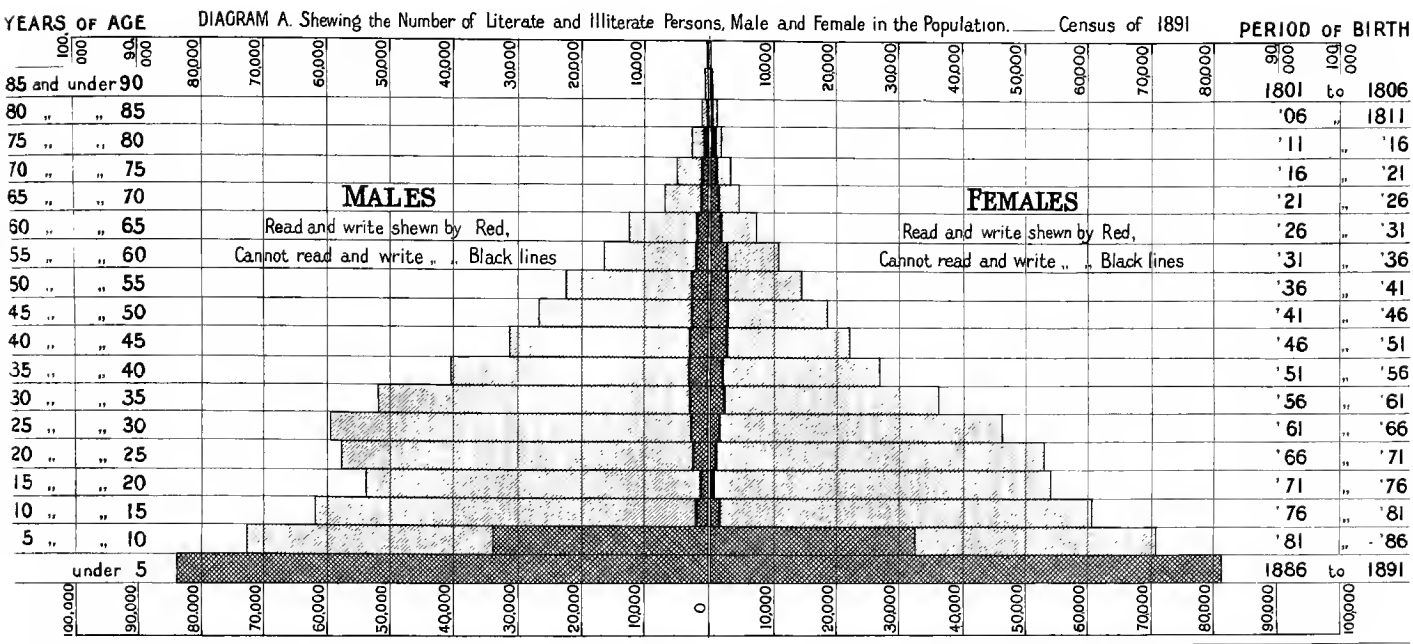
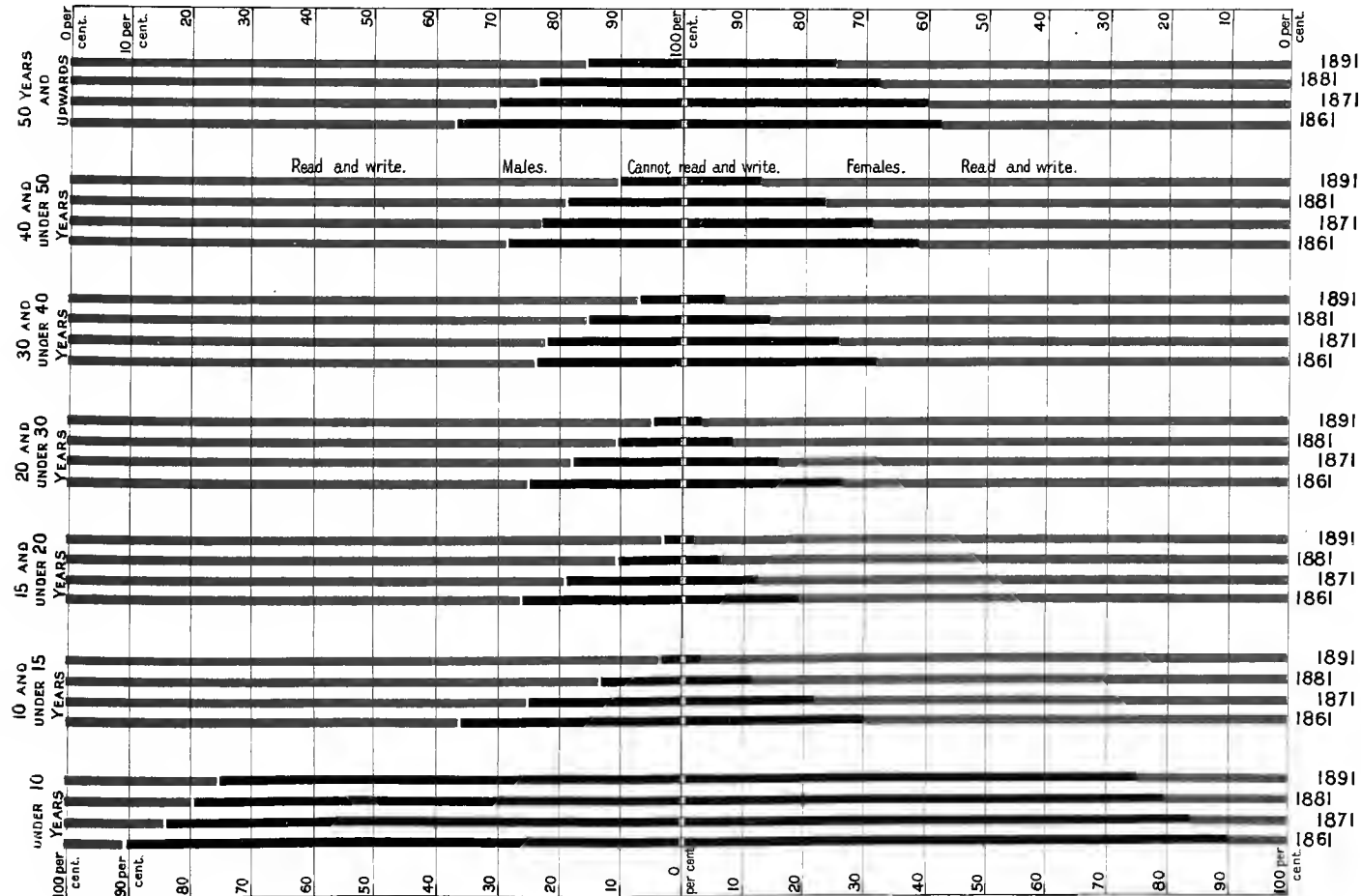


DIAGRAM B. Shewing the Number of Literate and Illiterate Persons, Male and Female in each 100 of the Male and Female Populations respectively at dates of Censuses of 1861, '71, '81 and '91



the school age attending each class of school in the urban portion of the Colony:—

Class of school attended.	Children of school age.			Percentage of total number of children of school age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public school.....	45,019	41,657	86,676	71·71	65·69	68·69
Private school	4,679	6,702	11,381	7·45	10·57	9·02
Denominational school..	8,939	9,917	18,856	14·24	15·64	14·94
Home instruction ..	1,041	1,664	2,705	1·66	2·62	2·14
School not stated ...	256	284	540	0·41	0·45	0·43
Not receiving instruction	2,841	3,187	6,028	4·53	5·03	4·78
Total	62,775	63,411	126,186	100·00	100·00	100·00

The total number of children of the school age, attending each class of school in the rural districts, together with the corresponding percentages, were as follows:—

Class of school attended.	Children of school age.			Percentage of total number of children of school age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public school	32,258	29,297	61,555	73·22	70·43	71·87
Private school	1,148	1,226	2,374	2·61	2·95	2·77
Denominational school..	1,566	1,651	3,217	3·55	3·97	3·76
Home instruction ..	3,819	4,239	8,058	8·67	10·19	9·40
School not stated ...	125	148	273	0·28	0·36	0·32
Not receiving instruction	5,142	5,037	10,179	11·67	12·10	11·88
Total	44,058	41,598	85,656	100·00	100·00	100·00

Of the foregoing, 33 children, viz., 25 boys and 8 girls, were on board ship, and were probably returning from their Easter holidays in other colonies.

Of the total number of children not receiving instruction in the whole of the Colony, viz., 16,207, comprising 7,983 boys and 8,224 girls, 6,287, viz., 3,025 boys and 3,262 girls, were only 6 years of age. The total number of children aged 6 at the various schools of the Colony amounted to 23,454, viz., 11,960 boys and 11,494 girls. The children aged 6 who were not receiving instruction at any school in the rural districts was 3,649, and comprised 1,784 boys and 1,865 girls.

From the foregoing figures it is evident that a very considerable section of the community availed itself of the educational machinery provided by the State, no less than 70 children out of every hundred attending the public schools; while 10 out of every hundred received instruction from denominational schools, 6 from private schools, 5 out of every hundred children were educated at home, and about 8 out of every hundred were not being instructed at all. More boys than girls per hundred attended the public schools, and more girls than boys per hundred attended the private and denominational schools, received instruction at home, neglected to state the class of school attended, and did not receive any instruction at all.

The following table shows the schools attended by children of school age in the city and suburbs of Sydney:—

Class of school attended.	Children of school age.			Percentage of total number of children of school age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public school	23,020	21,428	44,448	69·95	64·02	66·96
Private school	2,917	4,271	7,188	8·86	12·76	10·83
Denominational school..	4,741	4,965	9,706	14·41	14·83	14·62
Home instruction ..	601	989	1,590	1·83	2·95	2·39
School not stated ..	224	253	477	0·68	0·76	0·72
Not receiving instruction	1,406	1,566	2,972	4·27	4·68	4·48
Total	32,909	33,472	66,381	100·00	100·00	100·00

Out of every hundred children of the school age living in the metropolitan area 67 attended the public schools, 15 denominational, and 11 private schools, 2 were instructed at home, and 5 out of every hundred neglected to state the place where their education was received, or did not receive instruction at all. The girls did not avail themselves of State-provided instruction to the same extent as did the boys, but they exceeded the boys per cent. in attendance at private and denominational schools, in home instruction, and also in neglecting attendance at school.

The subjoined figures show the schools attended by children of school age in the extra-metropolitan districts:—

Class of school attended.	Children of school age.			Percentage of total number of children of school age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public school	21,999	20,229	42,228	73·66	67·57	70·61
Private school	1,762	2,431	4,193	5·90	8·12	7·01
Denominational school..	4,198	4,952	9,150	14·06	16·54	15·39
Home instruction ..	440	675	1,115	1·47	2·26	1·86
School not stated ...	32	31	63	0·11	0·10	0·11
Not receiving instruction	1,435	1,621	3,056	4·80	5·41	5·11
Total	29,866	29,939	59,805	100·00	100·00	100·00

Out of every hundred children of the school age living in the extra-metropolitan urban districts, about 71 attended the public schools, or 4 per cent. more than in the metropolitan area, over 15 out of every hundred attended the denominational schools, and 7 the private schools, or 3 per cent. less than in the metropolitan area; whilst about 2 out of every hundred children of the school age were instructed at home, and 5 were not being educated at all. On the whole, the school attendance in the extra-metropolitan districts fell little below that of the metropolis itself. The girls, as in the city and suburbs of Sydney, show a lower percentage of attendance at the public schools than the boys, and a higher percentage of attendance at the denominational and private schools, and also a little higher percentage in the class of the non-instructed.

The following table exhibits the particulars respecting persons receiving tuition in the Colony:—

Class of School, etc.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Government	91,154	84,058	175,212
Private	8,003	11,076	19,079
Denominational	13,284	14,644	27,928
Home tuition	6,208	7,667	13,875
University	245	38	283
Not stated ..	512	546	1,058
Total	119,406	118,029	237,435

The following figures exhibit the percentages of all those receiving tuition in New South Wales according to the class of school, university, etc., attended:—

Class of School, etc.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Government	76·67	71·56	74·13
Private	6·73	9·43	8·07
Denominational	11·17	12·46	11·82
Home tuition	5·22	6·52	5·86
University	0·21	0·03	0·12
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

From the foregoing it would appear that of all those receiving tuition in the Colony about 74 per cent. attended State schools, nearly 12 per cent. denominational schools, 8 per cent. private schools, nearly 6 per cent. were educated at home, and 0·12 per cent. were students at the University.

The subjoined table enumerates the numbers of each sex at different ages of all those who were being educated in the Colony at the date of the Census.

Age-Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years of age.....	366	304	670
4 " "	2,890	2,844	5,734
5 " "	7,719	7,066	14,785
6 " "	11,960	11,494	23,454
7 " "	13,545	13,205	26,750
8 " "	13,149	13,150	26,299
9 " "	13,194	12,745	25,939
10 " "	13,264	13,112	26,376
11 " "	12,240	11,997	24,237
12 " "	11,789	11,525	23,314
13 " "	9,709	9,557	19,266
14 " "	5,184	5,776	10,960
15 " "	2,348	2,832	5,180
16 " "	1,073	1,386	2,459
17 " "	446	629	1,075
18 " "	202	262	464
19 " "	144	77	221
20 " "	64	33	97
21 to 25 years of age	88	26	114
25 to 30 " "	19	1	20
30 to 35 " "	3	.....	3
Age not stated	10	8	18
Total.....	119,406	118,029	237,435

As a corollary to the foregoing table the following statement is appended, and shows the number of children at each year of life between the ages of from 6 to 13 years inclusive, who were not attending school:—

Age-Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6 years of age.....	3,025	3,262	6,287
7 " "	1,016	1,039	2,055
8 " "	527	532	1,059
9 " "	350	288	638
10 " "	325	336	661
11 " "	406	384	790
12 " "	673	740	1,413
13 " "	1,661	1,643	3,304
Total.....	7,983	8,224	16,207

Those children attending school of the same age-period, viz., 6 to 13 years inclusive, numbered 195,635, and comprised 98,850 boys and 96,785 girls. The total number of children of this period of life in the Colony, exclusive of the unspecified, was 211,842, and comprised 106,833 boys and 105,009 girls.

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

The school age, as already pointed out, embraces the period of life extending from the sixth to the fourteenth year of age, or, in other words, from the sixth to the thirteenth inclusive. The number of such children in New South Wales was recorded, as already mentioned in the preceding section, as 211,842, and comprised 106,833 boys and 105,009 girls. Of these 195,635, viz., 98,850 boys and 96,785 girls, were attending school, and 16,207, viz., 7,983 boys and 8,224 girls, were not.

The following table exhibits the total school attendance, and gives the percentage of the number of children of the school age attending each class of school:—

Class of school attended.	Children of school age.			Percentage of total number of children of school age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public school	77,277	70,954	148,231	72·33	67·57	69·98
Private school.....	5,827	7,928	13,755	5·45	7·55	6·49
Denominational school	10,505	11,568	22,073	9·83	11·02	10·42
Home instruction..	4,860	5,903	10,763	4·55	5·62	5·08
Not stated	381	432	813	0·36	0·41	0·38
Not receiving instruction	7,983	8,224	16,207	7·48	7·83	7·65
Total	106,833	105,009	211,842	100·00	100·00	100·00

Taking the municipalities as equivalent to the urban portion of the Colony, as has hitherto been done, the number of children of the school age which may be considered as resident in the urban districts was recorded as 126,186, of which number 62,775 were males and 63,411 were females. Of these 6,028 children, viz., 2,841 boys and 3,187 girls, were not receiving instruction at the time, but it must be remembered that of this number 2,638, viz., 1,241 boys and 1,397 girls, were only 6 years of age. The total number of children aged 6 at the various schools situated within municipal boundaries amounted to 15,291, viz., 7,784 boys and 7,507 girls.

The following table exhibits the school attendance, and gives the percentage of the total number of children of

Several children who could read and write, or read only, in a foreign language, but not in English, are included in the foregoing table amongst those able to read and write, or to read only, as the case might be. The following figures summarise such instances:—

Religions.	Read and write in a foreign language, but not in English.		Read only in a foreign language, but not in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics	12	5	1	1
Lutherans, German Evangelical...	1	2	...	...
Jews, Hebrews	...	1	...	...
Confucians, Buddhists (Chinese)...	1	...	...	...
Total	14	8	1	1

The table showing the educational condition of all the children between 5 and 15 years of age belonging to the various religious denominations in the Colony calls for little examination, as little indeed is to be deduced from it. The Act makes education compulsory for all children of from 6 to 13 years inclusive, provided that they do not hold certificates of proficiency, and the children of all denominations must necessarily come under its operation.

PERSONS HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

A certain number of persons were recorded as the holders of university degrees, and of diplomas issued by various societies of surgeons and physicians. The number is undoubtedly understated, and many of the entries are absolutely incorrect. The following statement exhibits the number of the holders of university degrees as stated on the Householders' Schedules:—

Degree.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bachelors of Arts	421	22	443
Masters of Arts	331	9	340
Bachelors of Law	25	.....	25
Doctors of Law	27	.....	27
Doctors of Civil Law.....	1	.....	1
Bachelors of Divinity	2	.....	2
Doctors of Divinity	11	.....	11
Bachelors of Science.....	12	1	13
Bachelors of Medicine	133	.....	133
Doctors of Medicine	162	.....	162
Bachelors of Music	2	.....	2
Doctors of Philosophy (Ph.D.)	7	.....	7
Bachelors of Engineering.....	10	.....	10
Masters of Engineering	2	.....	2
Total	1,146	32	1,178

Of the foregoing, 427 were holders of degrees granted by Australasian universities, and of these again 29 were females. Of the Sydney University, 176 males and 18 females were returned as bachelors of arts; 123 males and 5 females as masters of arts; 4 males as bachelors of law;

7 males as doctors of law; 2 males and one female as bachelors of science; 23 males as bachelors and 5 males as doctors of medicine; and 4 males as bachelors of engineering. Of the Melbourne University 16 males and 1 female comprised the bachelors of arts; 10 males and 1 female the masters of arts; 2 males the bachelors, and 2 other males the doctors of law; 1 male a bachelor of science; and 15 males the bachelors and 2 males the doctors of medicine. The University of New Zealand was represented by 6 persons, 3 males and 3 females. Each sex held 2 bachelor and 1 master of arts degrees. The University of Adelaide was represented by 3 males, viz., a master of arts, a bachelor of law, and a doctor of law.

The English Universities of London, Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham were represented in New South Wales by 241 holders of degrees, of whom all were males. They were respectively 124 bachelors of arts, 75 masters of arts, 8 bachelors of law, 3 doctors of law, 1 bachelor of divinity, 5 doctors of divinity, 1 bachelor of music, 1 bachelor of science, 9 bachelors of medicine, and 14 doctors of medicine. Oxford and Cambridge Universities' A. A. certificates of educational proficiency were also held by 6 males.

The Irish Universities represented were those of Trinity College, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast, etc., and the holders of degrees were 120, viz., 51 bachelors of arts, 19 masters of arts, 2 bachelors of law, 3 doctors of law, 1 doctor of civil law, 1 doctor of divinity, 10 bachelors of medicine, 25 doctors of medicine, 6 bachelors of engineering, and 2 masters of engineering.

The Scotch Universities represented were those of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, and the holders of degrees numbered 216, of which total 3 were bachelors of arts, 77 masters of arts, 1 a bachelor and 8 doctors of law, 1 a bachelor of divinity, 1 a doctor of divinity, 2 bachelors of science, 66 bachelors of medicine, and 56 doctors of medicine, while 1 was actually returned as a "Ph. D." of Aberdeen University.

The remaining holders of degrees so returned were representative of various American and European Universities, several of the entries being of the most dubious character, indeed there can be but small doubt that some of them were self-conferred.

About 250 persons returned themselves as holders of various medical and surgical diplomas, but as this information was neither asked for, nor properly collected, no further comment is required.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

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EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The following table exhibits the educational condition of all children between 5 and 15 years of age belonging to the various religious denominations in the Colony:—

Denominations.	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Unable to read.		Not stated.		Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	45,736	45,342	5,019	4,609	11,854	11,155	12	6	62,621	61,112	123,733
Free Church of England	11	10	1	1	...	3	...	...	12	14	26
Protestant Episcopal Church of U.S., America	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Roman Catholics	23,745	23,999	3,187	2,857	6,663	6,415	7	2	33,602	33,273	66,875
Greek Church, Russian Church	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales	9,387	9,209	1,022	963	2,042	1,979	3	2	12,454	12,153	24,607
Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia	207	211	27	15	35	33	...	...	269	259	528
Free Presbyterian Church	15	20	3	3	4	2	...	...	22	25	47
Church of Scotland	5	22	1	2	4	1	...	...	10	25	35
United Presbyterians	10	13	1	...	1	2	...	...	12	15	27
Wesleyan Methodists	9,096	9,063	880	800	1,952	1,887	1	...	11,929	11,750	23,679
Primitive Methodists	2,082	2,226	266	224	464	434	...	...	2,812	2,884	5,696
United Methodist Free Church	88	96	12	7	23	30	...	...	123	133	256
Methodist New Connexion	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other Methodists	121	138	9	9	22	31	...	...	152	178	330
General Baptists, Baptist Union of N.S.W.	1,151	1,201	105	110	229	216	1	...	1,486	1,527	3,013
Particular Baptists, Close Communist Baptists	59	47	5	5	12	16	...	...	76	68	144
Seventh Day Baptists, Adventists	9	13	2	2	3	1	...	...	14	16	30
Independents, Congregationalists	2,371	2,417	166	144	453	391	...	...	2,990	2,952	5,942
Nonconformists	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Lutherans, German Evangelical	257	220	13	22	92	86	...	...	362	328	690
Lutherans, Norwegian Evangelical	16	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	19	8	27
Lutherans (not otherwise defined)	43	57	6	7	19	29	...	...	68	93	161
Bible Christians	194	208	28	30	54	51	...	...	276	289	565
Christians, Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ	220	219	34	18	42	45	...	...	296	282	578
Christian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren	100	119	9	11	14	23	...	...	123	153	276
Christian Israelites, First-day Christians	12	12	1	...	3	1	...	...	16	13	29
Moravians, United Brethren	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
New Church, New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgians	33	35	1	3	6	7	...	...	40	45	85
Catholic Apostolic Church, Irvingites	37	31	3	2	8	6	...	...	48	39	87
Society of Friends, Quakers	18	19	4	...	1	...	...	...	23	19	42
Unitarians, Unitarian Christians	75	62	12	5	20	8	...	...	107	75	182
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	6	5	11
Australian Church	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	11
Christadelphians	70	53	6	8	10	20	...	...	86	81	167
Salvation Army	890	910	122	92	262	255	...	...	1,274	1,257	2,531
Other Christian sects	16	26	1	4	10	3	...	...	27	33	60
Christians, unsectarian	36	28	2	4	10	8	...	...	48	40	88
Protestants (not otherwise defined)	254	234	37	24	70	69	...	1	361	328	689
Jews, Hebrews	488	516	45	39	93	78	...	...	626	633	1,259
Mormons, Latter-day Saints	35	42	3	2	3	12	...	...	41	56	97
Mahometans	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Theosophists	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Confucians, Buddhists (Chinese)	6	3	2	...	1	6	...	...	9	9	18
Hindoo, Brahmins	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	2	6
Agnostics, infidels, etc.	24	17	1	3	4	2	...	...	29	22	51
Freethinkers	200	170	25	18	56	40	...	...	281	228	509
Spiritualists	23	26	2	3	2	6	...	...	27	35	62
Deists, theists	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	6
Indefinite religions	15	10	1	1	3	3	...	...	19	14	33
No denomination	181	177	20	8	57	56	...	...	258	241	499
No religion	112	103	21	12	47	26	...	...	180	141	321
Object to state religion	660	580	92	66	196	187	1	...	949	833	1,782
Not stated, or ill-defined	66	72	14	13	38	34	18	21	136	140	276
Total, aged 5 and under 15	98,198	98,000	11,214	10,148	24,896	23,664	43	32	134,351	131,844	266,195

The total number of children of this period of life, viz., 266,195, differs slightly from the total number given in a preceding paragraph, which was 266,148. This arose from the fact that the religions were tabulated not in single ages but in groups of ages, and 47 children of ages not stated are included in the above total.

NON-CHRISTIANS.

<i>Non-Christian Religions.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buddhists, Theosophists, etc.	9,310	87	9,397
Jews—Reformed Hebrews, etc. ...	3,038	2,446	5,484
Mahometans	524	4	528
Followers of Confucius	622	10	632
Spiritualists	147	140	287
Pagans	242	.....	242
Chinese and Japanese creeds not otherwise distinguished	122	.....	122
Deists	87	13	100
Brahmins, Parsees, etc.	58	12	70
Mormons	14	10	24
Theists	17	1	18
Total	14,181	2,723	16,904
Pantheists	8	1	9
Indefinite religions	189	63	252
 <i>Sceptics.</i>			
Freethinkers	4,444	1,020	5,464
Agnostics	294	53	347
Atheists	224	69	293
Other sceptics	68	16	84
Total, Sceptics	5,030	1,158	6,188
 <i>Object, etc.</i>			
Object to state religion	7,655	3,582	11,237
No denomination	3,816	1,111	4,927
No religion	2,478	658	3,136
Not stated or ill-defined	2,086	705	2,791
Total, Object, etc. ...	16,035	6,056	22,091

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Christians.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Protestants	422,760	368,284	791,044
Catholics	149,626	137,538	287,164
Unsectarian Christians	174	128	302
Total, Christians	572,560	505,950	1,078,510
 <i>Non-Christians.</i>			
Non-Christian and indefinite religions	14,378	2,787	17,165
Sceptics	5,030	1,158	6,188
"Object," not stated, etc.	16,035	6,056	22,091
Total	608,003	515,951	1,123,954

Of the entire population no less than 502,967 were members of the Church of England. The actual number of members recorded of all branches of the protestant episcopal church was 503,075, or 44·8 per cent. of the

whole of the inhabitants of the Colony, and they comprised the following items:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England, Episcopalian, Anglican	269,601	233,366	502,967
Free Church of England	41	35	76
Protestant Episcopal Church of U.S.A.	9	10	19
Church of Ireland	4	4	8
Episcopal Church of Scotland	2	1	3
English Catholics	1	1	2
Total	269,658	233,417	503,075

The following figures show the number of members of the Church of England according to dioceses, but it must be remembered that no comparison can be instituted between these figures and those given by the Church of Rome, as the boundaries of the respective dioceses of the two churches are different.

	Total Population.	Church of England Adherents.
Diocese of Bathurst	133,636	59,807
„ Goulburn	128,203	54,567
„ Grafton and Armidale ..	137,185	59,615
„ Newcastle	134,337	59,920
„ Riverina	72,802	27,567
„ Sydney	512,087	239,518
Total	1,118,250	500,994
Lord Howe Island	55	46
Shipping	5,649	1,940
Grand total	1,123,954	502,980

The population in dioceses is not available from the 1881 Census, the fire at the Garden Palace, in September, 1882, having destroyed the records before the work of tabulation was completed. However, for purposes of comparison the information for 1871 is given below. It will be seen that in 1871 there were only five dioceses; that of Riverina was formed in 1884 by cutting off portions of the dioceses of Goulburn and Bathurst.

	Total Population.	Church of England.
Diocese of Bathurst	74,163	33,266
„ Goulburn	94,909	39,659
„ Grafton and Armidale ...	55,001	25,488
„ Newcastle	76,979	35,515
„ Sydney	202,929	95,315
Total	503,981	229,243

In considering the foregoing figures, it is necessary to remember that all census statistics relating to the Church of England are more or less inaccurate. It is the dominant church socially, and many persons whose religious convictions were of the vaguest, simply returned themselves as

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

ALTHOUGH it is said in England that one of the most unsatisfactory subjects of inquiry is religion, it is probably not so in Australia, as all the denominations would appear to be anxious to gauge their numerical strength from census to census. Of course there are in every country some few who consider religion as being a matter altogether outside the sphere of practical life, and as having no concern for any but those immediately interested, while others resent any inquiry touching their faith as an insult or an impertinence. In order to obtain the information desired, and yet offend the susceptibilities of no portion of the community, it was decided in the matter of inquiries touching the religious belief of the people to make the answering thereof optional on the part of the person from whom the information was sought to be gleaned. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the results of the religious census are eminently interesting, and may be accepted as almost as fairly accurate as in the instance of other branches of inquiry.

Of the 1,123,954 persons comprising the population 44·75 per cent. were members of the Church of England and other protestant episcopalian churches, 25·53 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 9·73 per cent. were Presbyterians, 7·79 per cent. were Wesleyan Methodists, 8·14 per cent. belonged to various other protestant bodies, 0·97 per cent. were Buddhists, Confucians, Mahometans, etc.; 0·49 per cent. were Jews; 1·33 per cent. belonged to various unspecified forms of religion and negation of religion; 0·02 per cent. were members of the Greek Church, and 1·25 per cent. did not specify, or declined to state, their belief or disbelief.

The most important constituent religions of the people are given in the following table :—

CHRISTIANS.			
<i>Protestants.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	269,658	233,417	503,075
Presbyterians	59,442	49,948	109,390
Wesleyan Methodists.....	44,713	42,803	87,516
Independents	12,108	12,004	24,112
Primitive Methodists.....	10,448	9,904	20,352
Baptists	6,685	6,427	13,112
Salvation Army ..	5,264	5,051	10,315
Lutherans, German Evangelical, etc.	5,940	2,010	7,950
Protestants not otherwise defined..	2,347	1,440	3,787
Denominations not otherwise specified in this table	1,322	1,126	2,448
Bible Christians	1,273	1,063	2,336
Church of Christ, etc.	1,002	1,040	2,042
Unitarians, Unitarian Christians...	885	444	1,329
Methodists not otherwise specified in this table	680	559	1,239
Christian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, etc.	477	559	1,036
United Methodist Free Church ...	516	489	1,005
Total, Protestants	422,760	368,284	791,044
<i>Catholics.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics	149,371	137,524	286,895
Greek Catholics	242	11	253
Catholics, not otherwise defined ...	13	3	16
Total Catholics.....	149,626	137,538	287,164
Unsectarian Christians	174	128	302
Total Christians	572,560	505,950	1,078,510

known. Of such the most important are given in the subjoined statement:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christadelphians	273	275	548
New Church, New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgians	194	176	370
Catholic Apostolic Church, Irvingites.....	175	170	345
Latter Day Saints (not Mormons)	148	159	307
Society of Friends, Quakers	159	88	247
Christian Israelites, First Day Christians	77	76	153
Welsh Church	38	24	62
Church of God	27	33	60
Calvinists	25	13	38
Calvinistic Methodists.....	20	12	32
Australian Church	15	12	27
Christian Socialists	23	4	27
City Mission	6	19	25
Peculiar People	9	15	24
Swiss Reformed Church.....	20	3	23
Free Church	13	10	23
Dissenters	16	5	21
Moravians, United Brethren.....	12	4	16
Universalists	13	2	15
Chinese Mission	14	.....	14
Evangelical Church.....	5	8	13
Christian Army.....	9	2	11
Total	1,291	1,110	2,401

In the foregoing statement 21 persons, viz., 16 males and 5 females, are described as dissenters. So far as can be ascertained, the term, which has no definite meaning in New South Wales, was applied in most cases by masters and mistresses to show that their servants were not of the same religious body as themselves.

Besides the 2,401 persons enumerated above, and 3,787 (viz., 2,437 males and 1,440 females) recorded as being simply "Protestants," there were 47 protestants who represented sects of foreign origin or obscure doctrine. These are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Evangelical Union	5	.....	5
Church of the Living God	3	2	5
Lay Church	2	2	4
Ranters	3	1	4
Blue Ribbon Army .....	.....	4	4
Christian Association	2	2	4
Reformed Church of Germany ...	2	1	3
French Protestants	2	1	3
Reformed Church.....	2	.....	2
Separatists.....	1	1	2
Glassites.....	2	.....	2
Dutch Reformed Church.....	1	.....	1
Arminian .....	.....	1	1
Independent, unconnected.....	1	.....	1
Shaker	1	.....	1
Zwinglian.....	1	.....	1
Antinomian.....	1	.....	1
Christian Pythagorean.....	1	.....	1
Morrisonian .....	.....	1	1
Carmelite	1	.....	1
Total	31	16	47

All the Protestants so recorded numbered 422,760 males and 368,284 females, or a total of 791,044 persons, and

formed 70·38 per cent. of the whole population. These figures are exclusive of unsectarian Christians, who have been separately considered.

The Catholics numbered 287,164 persons, and formed 25·55 per cent. of the total population; but from these must be deducted 242 males and 11 females, or a total of 253 persons, who were members of the Greek Orthodox Church. On the other hand 13 males and 3 females, or a total of 16 persons, returned simply as "Catholics," may be accepted as members of the Roman Catholic Church, albeit amongst Episcopalians 1 male and 1 female are included who returned themselves as "English Catholics." The religious census shows that one person out of every 4 in New South Wales was a Roman Catholic.

The unsectarian Christians numbered only 302 persons, of whom 174 were males and 128 were females, and their designations covered almost every phase of faith; "Broad Churchman" might, for instance, be an episcopalian, "Evangelist" might represent an offshoot of the Plymouth Brethren, "Christian Spiritualist" is a term wide enough to cover all the Christian creeds, "Conditional Immortality" is almost Buddhistic or theosophical in its outlook on the future, a "Believer in God" sounds convertible with deist, a "Seeker of Truth" was one of, perhaps, agnostic mental attitude, whilst a "True Believer" probably expressed for himself the religious conviction of every person who had any religious conviction to express.

The figures given below exhibit all the unsectarian Christians as far as it has been possible to classify them.

Designation.	Males.	Females.	Total
Christians, unsectarian	108	85	193
Believers in Christ	10	9	19
Members of the Body of Christ	5	7	12
Evangelists	9	2	11
"Faith in Christ"	9	2	11
Saints.....	5	3	8
Believers in the Lord	4	3	7
Christ's Religion	2	5	7
"Jesus only"—Ephesians II, 8	3	3	6
"Nurtured in the admonition of the Lord".....	1	3	4
"Children of God"	1	2	3
"Conditional Immortality"	2	.....	2
Believers in God	2	.....	2
True Believers	2	.....	2
"Free Bible-study"	1	1	2
"Saved by Grace"	1	1	2
Rational Christian	1	.....	1
Christian Saint.....	.....	1	1
Broad Churchman	1	.....	1
Christian Spiritualist	1	.....	1
"Bible Religion"	1	.....	1
"Gospel Temperance"	1	.....	1
Scripturalist	1	.....	1
Believer in the Bible	1	.....	1
Seeker of Truth	1	.....	1
"Gathered unto Me"	1	.....	1
"Ecclesiastes VI" .....	.....	1	1
Total ..	174	128	302

members of the Church of England, as the best possible entry out of a wide selection. Moreover, in cases where the schedules were filled up by the householder, or other responsible person acting for absentees, the natural hesitation to record a person as being of no denomination, or of a denomination not known, has, in not a few instances, been compromised for by the very general entry of "Church of England." This observation applies, however, to the returns furnished by, or on behalf of, the other large religious bodies, and may be set down to the personal bias of the person filling up the schedules.

The Presbyterians, the next in numerical order of Protestant bodies, numbered 109,390, and formed 9·73 per cent. of the population of the Colony. The various denominations described as Presbyterian were as follow:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales	57,855	48,609	106,464
Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia	1,092	1,062	2,154
Church of Scotland	216	120	336
Free Presbyterian Church	215	99	314
United Presbyterian Church.....	63	58	121
Covenanter	1	.....	1
Total	59,442	49,948	109,390

The Wesleyan Methodists numbered 87,516 persons, and formed 7·79 per cent. of the total population; the whole of the various Methodist denominations in the Colony comprised 110,112 persons, and formed 9·8 per cent. of the total population. They were as follow:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wesleyan, Wesleyan Methodist	44,713	42,803	87,516
Primitive Methodist	10,448	9,904	20,352
United Methodist Free Church...	516	489	1,005
Methodist, not otherwise defined	360	242	602
Lay Methodist.....	288	296	584
Methodist, New Connection	14	5	19
Protestant Methodist	3	10	13
Independent Methodist	5	4	9
Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States	8	.....	8
Bryanite.....	2	.....	2
French Evangelistic Methodist...	.....	1	1
Free Church of Tonga.....	.....	1	1
Total	56,357	53,755	110,112

The Independents numbered 24,112 persons, and formed only 2·14 per cent. of the total population. Those returned as Congregationalists and Independents numbered 24,089, and comprised 12,090 males and 11,999 females; there were also, besides these, 23 persons recorded as Nonconformists, of whom 18 were males and 5 were females.

The Baptists, who come next in numerical order among the members of the Protestant persuasions numbered 13,112 persons, and formed 1·17 per cent. of the total population. The various denominations described as Baptist are given in the subjoined table:—

Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Baptist, Baptist Union of New South Wales.....	6,232	6,039	12,321
Particular, Close Communion Baptists	347	337	684
Seventh-day Baptists, Adventists	43	40	83
Welsh Baptists.....	9	8	17
Mennonites	2	2	4
Scotch Baptist .....	.....	1	1
Campbellite	1	.....	1
Hard-shell Baptist	1	.....	1
Total	6,685	6,427	13,112

The Salvation Army numbered 10,315 persons, comprising 5,264 males and 5,051 females, and formed nearly 1 per cent. of the total population. This body was non-existent at the taking of the preceding census.

In addition to Lutherans not otherwise defined, there were in the Colony members of two churches thus designated, viz., the German Evangelical, and the Norwegian Evangelical, besides one member belonging to the Danish Lutheran Church. They numbered altogether 7,950 persons, and formed only 0·71 per cent. of the entire population.

The following table exhibits the number of males and females belonging to each branch of the Lutheran Church:—

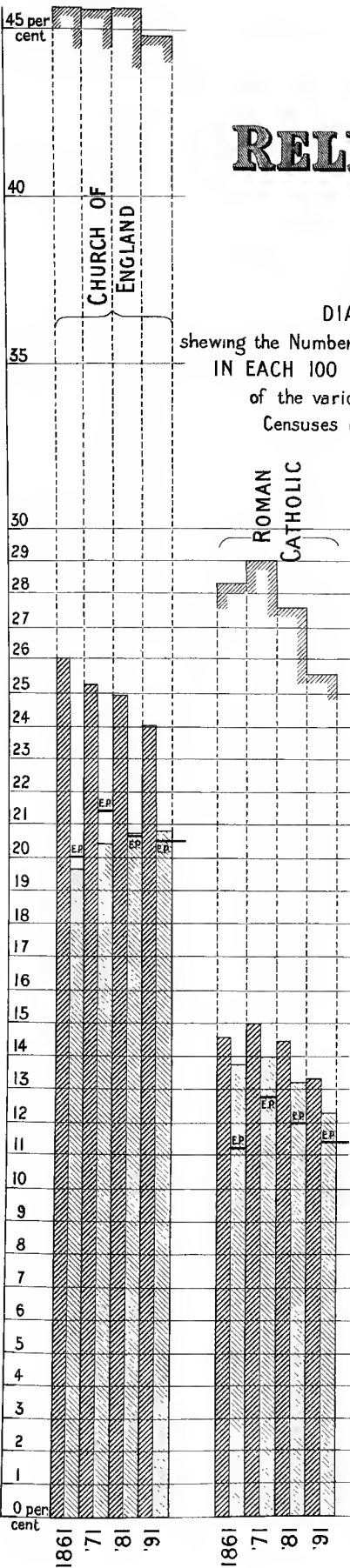
Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
German Evangelical	3,377	1,526	4,903
Lutheran (not otherwise defined)	1,206	406	1,612
Norwegian Evangelical	1,356	78	1,434
Danish Church	1	.....	1
Total	5,940	2,010	7,950

Amongst the 2,042 persons, comprising 1,002 males and 1,040 females, classed as being "Christians," "Disciples of Christ," and members of the "Church of Christ," were included 2 males and 2 females returned as "Followers of Christ," and 5 females returned as members of the "Christian Society."

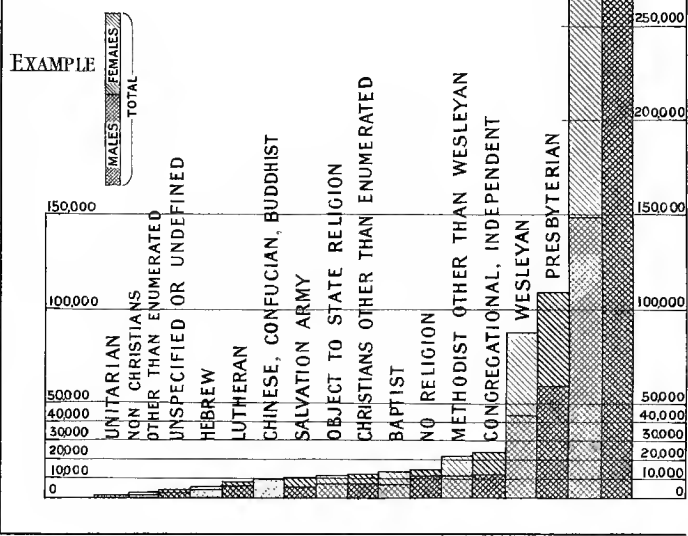
Besides the members of the different denominations enumerated on page 213, viz., Bible Christian, Church of Christ, Unitarian, the Christian and Plymouth Brethren, and protestants not otherwise defined, there were a number of people belonging to different protestant sects less widely

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE

IN EACH 100 OF THE POPULATION,
of the various Religions specified;
Censuses of 1861, '71, '81 & '91.



showing the Number of Persons, Male and Female,
IN THE TOTAL POPULATION,
of the various Religions specified;
Census of 1891.



NOTE

The Mark — E.P signifies the proportion of Females to Males of each Religion, to be expected according to their proportion in the total Population.

PRESBYTERIAN

WESLEYAN
AND OTHER METHOD

CONGREGATIONAL

OTHER CHRISTIAN

NON CHRISTIAN

Christian," "New Jerusalem," "Latter Day Saints"—who must by no means be confounded with Mormons—"Church of the Living God," "Shaker," "Ranter," "Peculiar People," "Gospel Temperance," "Conditional Immortality," etc., and a reference to the preceding tables will show many more equally curious. The total number of religions enumerated was 191, besides many others recorded, but not in good faith, by persons desirous of having a joke at the expense of the census collectors.

RELIGIONS 1861 TO 1891.

In 1861 the population of the Colony numbered 350,860 persons of whom 233,606 were Protestants, 99,193 Roman Catholics, 1,759 Jews, 12,909 Buddhists, Confucians, Mahometans, etc., and 3,393 either members of other persuasions than those specified, or those whose creeds were ill-defined. The increase for thirty years shows a gain of 557,740 for the Protestants, 187,971 for the Roman and other Catholics, 3,725 for the Jews, and 11,589 for other persuasions, whilst the Buddhists, Confucians, Mahometans, etc., show a decrease of 1,959, due mainly to the falling off in the number of Chinese resident in the Colony. In considering these figures it is necessary to take into account the fact that in 1861 the 3,393 persons tabulated as belonging to "other persuasions," included also the unspecified; hence the comparison is far from satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of the principal sects at each census since the year 1861:—

Denomination.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Protestants—				
Church of England ...	159,958	229,243	342,359	502,980
Presbyterians	34,692	49,122	72,545	109,390
Wesleyan Methodists }	23,692 {	36,275 {	57,049 {	87,516 {
Other Methodists		3,291	7,303	22,596
Congregationalists ...	5,411	9,253	14,328	24,112
Baptists		4,151	7,307	13,112
Lutherans			4,836	7,950
Unitarians	9,863	849	828	1,329
Salvation Army				10,315
Other Protestants ...		7,208	9,957	12,046
Total Protestants	233,606	339,392	516,512	791,346
Catholics—				
Roman Catholics	99,193	147,627	207,606	286,911
Greek Catholics				253
Total Catholics...	99,193	147,627	207,606	287,164
Others—				
Jews, Hebrews	1,759	2,395	3,266	5,484
Buddhists, Confucians				
Mahometans, etc.	12,909	7,455	9,345	10,950
Other persuasions		1,166	1,042	14,982
Unspecified and ill-defined	3,393	5,946	13,697	14,028
Total others	18,061	16,962	27,350	45,444
Total population	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,123,954

The increases and decreases for the three decennial periods under review were as follow:—

Denomination.	1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Protestants—			
Church of England	69,285	113,116	160,621
Presbyterians	14,430	23,423	36,845
Wesleyan Methodists	15,884	20,774	30,467
Other Methodists		4,012	15,293
Congregationalists	3,842	5,075	9,784
Baptists		3,156	5,805
Lutherans		4,836	3,114
Unitarians	2,345	—21	501
Salvation Army			10,315
Other Protestants		2,749	2,089
Total increase of Protestants...	105,786	177,120	274,834
Catholics—			
Roman Catholics ..	48,434	59,979	79,305
Greek Catholics			253
Total increase of Catholics.....	48,434	59,979	79,558
Others—			
Jews, Hebrews	636	871	2,218
Buddhists, Confucians, Mahometans, etc.	—5,454	1,890	1,605
Other persuasions	3,719	—124	13,940
Unspecified and ill-defined		7,751	331
Total increase of others.....	—1,099	10,388	18,094
Total increase of population ...	153,121	247,487	372,486

The three largest denominations, viz., the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic, are proportionately less than they were thirty years ago. In the case of the first and second of these religious bodies the change has been slight, but the Roman Catholics now form 25·53 per cent. of the total population as compared with 28·27 per cent. in 1861.

The following table shows the religious constitution of the population at each census, and also gives the increase or decrease per cent. for each intervening decennial period:—

Denomination.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Increase per cent.		
					1861-71.	1871-81.	1881-91.
Protestants.							
Church of England ..	45·59	45·49	45·56	44·75	43·31	49·34	40·02
Presbyterians	9·89	9·75	9·65	9·73	41·59	47·68	50·79
Wesleyan Methodists.	6·75	7·20	7·59	7·79	67·07	57·27	53·40
Other Methodists ...		0·65	0·97	2·01		121·91	209·41
Congregationalists ..	1·54	1·83	1·91	2·14	71·00	54·85	68·29
Baptists		0·82	0·97	1·17		76·03	79·44
Lutherans			0·64	0·71			64·39
Unitarians	2·81	0·17	0·11	0·12	23·78	—2·47	60·51
Salvation Army				0·92			
Other Protestants ...		1·43	1·33	1·07		38·14	20·98
Total Protestants...	66·58	67·34	68·73	70·41	45·28	52·19	53·21
Catholics.							
Roman Catholics	28·27	29·29	27·63	25·53	48·83	40·63	38·20
Greek Church				0·02			
Total Catholics....	28·27	29·29	27·63	25·55	48·83	40·63	38·32
Others.							
Jews, Hebrews	0·50	0·48	0·44	0·49	36·16	36·37	67·9
Buddhists, Confucians							
and Mahometans	3·68	1·48	1·24	0·97	—42·25	25·35	17·17
Other persuasions		0·23	0·14	1·38	109·61	—10·63	1,337·81
Unspecified and ill-defined	0·97	1·18	1·82	1·25		130·36	2·42
Total others	5·15	3·37	3·04	4·04	—6·08	61·24	66·16
Total population.	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	43·64	49·11	49·57

The verse given in the above table, viz., the eighth of the second chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians reads thus: "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God." The sixth chapter of Ecclesiastes, likewise recorded as synonymous with some form of personal belief, deals with the vanity of most things human, and expresses probably a scriptural pessimism to be the religious doctrine of the female so recording her faith.

Adding the unsectarian Christians to the Protestants, and to the Roman and other Catholics, already dealt with, the total number of Christians is seen to have been 1,078,510 persons, of whom 572,560 were males, and 505,950 were females, and these together formed 95.96 per cent. of the entire population.

Of the non-Christians, 16,904 persons, or 14,181 males and 2,723 females, were recorded as professing definite forms of belief of a Buddhistic, monotheistic, and theosophic character, as well as some other types of eastern philosophy. The greater number of these were, of course, Chinese Buddhists, who numbered no less than 9,258, and Jews, who numbered 5,476. There were also 632 followers of Confucius, 528 Mahometans, 287 Spiritualists, 242 persons described simply as "Pagans," and 100 deists. The following statement enumerates each of these different non-Christian sects, exhibiting the number of males and females subscribing to them:—

Designation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buddhists	9,287	69	9,356
Jews, Hebrews	3,034	2,442	5,476
Confucians	622	10	632
Mahometans	524	4	528
Spiritualists	147	140	287
Pagans	242	.....	242
Deists	87	13	100
"Chinese Church"	88	.....	88
"Hindoos"	34	9	43
"Joss House"	31	.....	31
Theosophists	15	13	28
Mormons	14	10	24
Theists	17	1	18
Brahmins	9	3	12
Sun-worshippers	12	.....	12
Neo-Buddhists	4	4	8
Jewish Israelites	3	4	7
Esoteric Buddhists	4	1	5
"Japanese Church"	3	.....	3
Parsees	2	.....	2
Zoroastrian	1	.....	1
Reformed Hebrew	1	.....	1
Total	14,181	2,723	16,904

As already pointed out, 8 persons, comprising 7 males and 1 female, professed to be pantheists, and 1 male, calling himself a "Pantheistic Presbyterian," is included in the table given below, which accounts for 253 persons, comprising 190 males and 63 females, who gave such vague and indefinite names of their religious beliefs, or the negation

thereof, that they rendered themselves so difficult of classification as to necessitate their being placed in a special column. The following list summarises the professors of the indefinite faiths:—

Designation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Secularists	111	50	161
Humanitarians	14	2	16
Rationalists	15	.....	15
Cosmopolitans	10	.....	10
"Free Option"	4	2	6
Calathumpians	4	.....	4
Tolerantists	2	2	4
Exclusive Brethren	2	1	3
Positivists	3	.....	3
"Unprejudiced"	3	.....	3
"Non-sectarian" .....	.....	3	3
Iconoclasts	2	.....	2
"Neutral" .....	.....	2	2
"Liberal"	1	1	2
Open Brethren	1	.....	1
"Do Good"	1	.....	1
"National Religion"	1	.....	1
"Experience"	1	.....	1
"Seeker"	1	.....	1
Bellamyite	1	.....	1
Believer in Facts	1	.....	1
Radical	1	.....	1
Moralist	1	.....	1
Philosopher	1	.....	1
Reformer	1	.....	1
Nihilist	1	.....	1
Evolutionist	1	.....	1
"Brotherhood of Man"	1	.....	1
Non-Intrusionist	1	.....	1
"Natist"	1	.....	1
Admirer of Nature	1	.....	1
Pessimist	1	.....	1
Pantheistic Presbyterian	1	.....	1
Total	190	63	253

Amongst the sceptics were included 53 socialists, who might, perhaps, just as logically, have been classified with the "indefinite religions." The following figures exhibit the males and females classified as sceptics:—

Designation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freethinkers	4,444	1,020	5,464
Agnostics	294	53	347
Atheists	224	69	293
Socialists	38	15	53
Infidels	13	.....	13
Materialists	8	1	9
Sceptics	5	.....	5
Materialistic Atheist	1	.....	1
Fatalist	1	.....	1
Eclectic	1	.....	1
"Ethical"	1	.....	1
Total	5,030	1,158	6,188

Among those who returned themselves as having "no religion," one entry by a male attests to the writer being "no Christian."

One of the most interesting features of the religious census is the terminology of the different sects. Among the designations presumably symbolising more or less perfectly the creeds of the people are to be found such verbal eccentricities as "Hard-shell Baptist," "First-day

CHAPTER XXVII.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY OF THE PEOPLE.

IN accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians at Hobart, an inquiry was inserted in the census schedule with the intention of eliciting information as to the number of persons suffering from sickness or infirmity. It was not expected that the inquiry would on all points be successful, it being recognised that the term "sickness" was in itself rather vague and ill-defined. For instance, in a medical sense the word "sickness" may be used to denote only that pathological condition which necessitates the administration of medicine, or the attendance and services of a medical practitioner, yet in its ordinary acceptation it might be employed to express inability to follow one's usual occupation in life, from whatsoever cause arising. Thus, while a sore thumb might be regarded as a case of sickness by a compositor or a bricklayer, it would not be so considered by his foreman or by his employer. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the inquiry was understood to signify some form of physical inability to follow one's ordinary calling; although in the case of those having no occupation bed-fast sickness would be understood. Judging from the information gathered from other sources, it is believed that the particulars obtained at the Census were substantially accurate, except, perhaps, in regard to epilepsy and idiocy. In cases of persons suffering from the form of neurosis first mentioned, as with those also who were mentally undeveloped, it is quite possible that there was some reluctance on the part of those filling up the schedules, especially in cases where the persons concerned were their own offspring, to record either infirmity, except when its presence was too plain to be overlooked.

Assuming the results of the Census of 1891 to be indicative of the general condition of the population of the Colony, and excluding the Aborigines, it would appear that something like about 2 per cent. of the people constantly suffer from some form of infirmity, arising either from disease or from disablement of a more or less permanent

character. The following table shows the number and the proportion per 1,000 suffering from each cause:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Persons
Total cases of sickness, etc....	13,926	8,325	22,251	22·90	16·13	19·79
Sickness—						
Paralysis	530	321	851	0·87	0·62	0·76
Epilepsy	209	130	339	0·34	0·25	0·30
Leprosy	15	...	15	0·02	...	0·01
Others and undefined	5,732	4,385	10,117	9·43	8·50	9·00
Total sickness ..	6,486	4,836	11,322	10·66	9·37	10·07
Other infirmities—						
Accident ..	1,248	211	1,459	2·05	0·41	1·30
Deaf and dumb	210	173	383	0·35	0·34	0·34
Dumb only	3	6	9	0·01	0·01	0·01
Deaf only	780	568	1,348	1·28	1·10	1·20
Blind	416	325	741	0·68	0·63	0·66
Insane	1,926	1,203	3,129	3·17	2·33	2·78
Idiotic	164	122	286	0·27	0·24	0·25
Crippled	1,182	593	1,775	1·94	1·15	1·58
Lost a limb	566	69	635	0·93	0·13	0·57
Lost the sight of an eye	945	219	1,164	1·56	0·42	1·03
Total infirmities...	7,440	3,489	10,929	12·24	6·76	9·72

One of the lines given in the above table under the head of "Sickness," namely, "Others and undefined," enumerates 10,117 cases, 5,732 being those in which men, and 4,385 being those in which women were afflicted. No further information regarding these entries is available, the great majority of persons contenting themselves with the simple record of "sick." It must be remembered also that whilst the table includes Chinese and Chinese half-castes, Aborigines are in this, as in every other table touching the sickness and infirmity of the people, excluded.

The increase in the population for the three decades under review was respectively 43·64, 49·11, and 49·57 per cent. respectively. For the first decade the increase in the number of adherents of the Church of England fell 0·33 per cent. below the increase of the total population; for the second decade the increase of the Church of England was 0·23 per cent. higher than the increase per cent. of the total population, while for the last decade the increase of the Church of England fell as much as 2·65 per cent. below the increase of the total population. The Roman Catholic increase was 5·19 per cent. higher than that of the total population for the first ten years, but it fell 8·48 and 11·37 per cent. respectively for the last two decades. As already pointed out, the withdrawal of numbers of Chinese from the population has occasioned a great decrease, viz., 42·25 per cent., in the adherents of the Buddhistic

and Confucian faiths for the decade ending with 1871. In 1871-81 the believers in various religions classed as "other persuasions" suffered a decrease of 10·63 per cent.; in 1881-91 this class had increased by 1,337·81 per cent.

The education and conjugal condition as affected by religion have already been dealt with in the chapters devoted to these subjects, and do not here call for special mention. As religion is very slightly influenced by locality, a detailed statement of the distribution of the various sects in counties would be of little value. Of course, the adherents of the minor and obscure denominations are to be found mainly in the towns, the majority of the country people belonging to one or other of the numerically strong persuasions, such as the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan Methodist, etc.



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have been so rendered by blows or falls, or some other form of accident; and the "dumb only" may have been so afflicted as the after-mark of a virulent sickness.

There were of children of the next quinquennial life-period, viz., 10 years of age and under 15, of both sexes, 122,707. Of these, as is shown below, 1,037, or about 0·85 per cent., were subject to some form of sickness or infirmity.

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick".....	188	203	391
Crippled	106	75	181
Deaf and dumb	37	34	71
Accident	51	17	68
Lost the sight of an eye ...	35	14	49
Idiotic	27	21	48
Paralytic	26	20	46
Deaf only.....	23	23	46
Epileptic	23	18	41
Insane	20	13	33
Lost a limb	27	4	31
Blind	12	17	29
Dumb only	1	1	2
Leprous	1	.....	1
Total.....	577	460	1,037

These figures show that although the males in the Colony of this period of life numbered 61,840, and the females 60,867, the cases of male infirmity, exclusive of the "sick," were nearly in every case considerably in excess of the female. The crippled males were 106, as against 75 females of the same class, and this would tend to confirm the assumption that the cases recorded were the result of accident after birth, and not ante-natal or congenital, the well-known proneness of male children to sports of a rougher type than those affected by female children amply accounting for this, the same excess being noticeable in the lines "accident," "lost the sight of an eye," and "lost a limb," while in such lines as "deaf and dumb," "idiotic," "paralytic," "deaf only," "epileptic," male and female children are equal, or nearly so. The insane males are in excess of the insane females, and the blind females are in excess of the blind males, while the only case of leprosy is of a male, a native of New South Wales, aged 14 years. It is remarkable that of the 15 cases of leprosy recorded 10 are of Chinese, and the remaining 5 of natives of the Colony, persons of other nationalities not having contracted this loathsome disease. The youngest native leper, who has just been mentioned, was 14 years of age; the ages of the others were 19, 23, 29, and 30 years respectively, but the subject will be dealt with in another section of this chapter.

Of the next life-period, viz., 15 to 20 years of age, there were 108,091 persons, including both sexes. Of these,

1,268, or 1·17 per cent., were classed as sick and infirm, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	222	272	494
Crippled	99	71	170
Accident	128	17	145
Lost the sight of an eye ...	47	27	74
Deaf and dumb	41	32	73
Insane	32	35	67
Deaf only.....	24	22	46
Epileptic	22	24	46
Paralytic	27	18	45
Lost a limb	33	7	40
Idiotic	15	22	37
Blind	15	13	28
Leprous	2	.....	2
Dumb only .....	.....	1	1
Total	707	561	1,268

In this, as in previous tables, it will be noted that the males of the crippled, sufferers from accidents, those who had lost the sight of an eye, and those who had lost a limb, were considerably in excess of the females similarly classified. The males and females afflicted with what appears to have been congenital infirmities are about equal. In this age-period, be it remembered, the males numbered 53,931, and the females 54,160. Both of the lepers were males of 19 years of age. One was a native of New South Wales, and one a Chinese.

The population of the next age-period, viz., 20 to 25 years, numbered 110,799, and comprised 57,666 males and 53,133 females. Of these, 1,577 persons of both sexes were classed as suffering from some form or other of sickness or infirmity. The males numbered 896, and the females 681, and both sexes so tabulated formed 1·42 per cent. of all those of this quinquennial life-period. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of each sex, classified according to the sickness or infirmity specified in the schedules:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	362	433	795
Insane	94	67	161
Accident	111	16	127
Crippled	76	38	114
Lost the sight of an eye ...	55	19	74
Deaf only.....	30	31	61
Lost a limb	52	4	56
Epileptic	30	15	45
Idiotic	29	15	44
Deaf and dumb	21	17	38
Blind	16	16	32
Paralytic	19	8	27
Dumb only	...	2	2
Leprous	1	...	1
Total.....	896	681	1,577

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SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF AGE.

The subjoined table shows the number of persons at each period of life who were suffering from some form of sickness or infirmity, together with the total number of persons at the like ages, and the proportion of one to the other:—

Age-period.	Total population.			No. of sick and infirm.			Percentage of sick and infirm of each age-period.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 5 years . . .	83,640	81,354	164,994	340	294	634	0·41	0·36	0·38
5 years & under 10	72,511	70,977	143,488	543	441	984	0·75	0·62	0·69
10 " " 15	61,840	60,867	122,707	577	460	1,037	0·93	0·76	0·85
15 " " 20	53,931	54,160	108,091	707	561	1,268	1·31	1·04	1·17
20 " " 25	57,666	53,133	110,799	896	681	1,577	1·55	1·28	1·42
25 " " 30	59,752	46,673	106,425	1,017	671	1,688	1·84	1·44	1·59
30 " " 35	51,933	36,424	88,357	1,050	634	1,684	2·02	1·74	1·90
35 " " 40	40,238	27,110	67,348	1,104	616	1,720	2·74	2·27	2·55
40 " " 45	31,227	22,003	53,230	982	595	1,577	3·14	2·70	2·96
45 " " 50	26,865	18,401	45,266	1,041	590	1,631	3·87	3·19	3·60
50 " " 55	22,586	14,602	37,188	1,120	564	1,684	4·96	3·85	4·52
55 " " 60	16,644	10,721	27,365	1,073	504	1,577	6·45	4·70	5·76
60 " " 65	12,504	7,677	20,181	1,019	454	1,473	8·15	5·91	7·30
65 " " 70	6,945	4,865	11,810	736	379	1,115	10·60	7·89	9·44
70 " " 75	4,097	3,658	7,755	720	394	1,114	14·41	10·77	12·87
75 " " 80	2,837	1,903	4,740	570	246	816	20·09	12·93	17·22
80 " " 85	1,291	876	2,167	287	142	429	22·23	16·21	19·80
85 " " 90	421	284	705	104	66	170	24·70	23·24	24·11
90 and upwards . .	175	113	288	40	33	73	22·86	29·20	25·35
	608,093	515,951	1,123,954	13,926	8,325	22,251	2·29	1·61	1·98

The period of life most affected by sickness was for males the 95th and under the 100th year of age, and for females the 100th year of age and upwards. It must, however, be remembered that of these ages there were only 21 males and 7 females, and they were probably invalidated by the sickness of old age, although one male and one female of age-period 95 years and under 100 are each recorded as suffering from some form or other of accident, 1 male is recorded as being deaf only, and 3 females as being blind. Of the 19 centenarians registered at the last enumeration, 7 are recorded as suffering from some form or other of sickness or infirmity, 2 males being noted as simply "sick," and 1 as being blind; 3 females are entered as being blind, and 1 as paralytic.

The facts as gathered at the Census touching the sick and infirm are of little value for the lower ages, for it would be unreasonable to suppose, for instance, that out of 164,994 children under the age of 5 years only 634 were invalidated. Apart, however, from the vague information conveyed by the term "sickness," the information given with regard to infirmities is probably approximately correct.

The following is a statement of the sickness and infirmity of children under 5 years of age:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick".....	258	244	502
Crippled	32	17	49
Accident	14	7	21
Paralytic	7	7	14
Lost the sight of an eye ...	10	4	14
Deaf and dumb	9	4	13
Deaf only.....	2	5	7
Epileptic	5	2	7
Blind	2	4	6
Lost a limb	1	.....	1
Total.....	340	294	634

From these figures it will be seen that of 634 children under 5 years of age, 132 only were suffering from some infirmity specified in the schedules, and only the deaf and dumb, the epileptic, and the blind may be assumed as being born such, although deafness, blindness, etc., are often occasioned by various complaints common to children. Most of the cases of infirmity noted above appear to be the results of accidents, and the paralytics were probably either the victims of mal-delivery or accident.

Of the next life-period, viz., 5 years of age and under 10, there were 143,488 children of both sexes, 984 of whom were sick or infirm, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick".....	254	232	486
Crippled	91	67	158
Paralytic	30	29	59
Deaf and dumb	37	20	57
Accident	39	16	55
Lost the sight of an eye ...	35	16	51
Epileptic	13	14	27
Deaf only	8	15	23
Idiotic	11	8	19
Blind	9	9	18
Lost a limb	9	6	15
Insane	5	8	13
Dumb only	2	1	3
Total.....	543	441	984

Dismissing the "sick" from consideration, as being too vaguely defined for purposes of comparison, it is evident from the foregoing that most of the infirm of this period of life were so as the result of accidents received after birth, although it is, of course, impossible to say how many of those styled "crippled" were sufferers from congenital or ante-natal deformities. The idiotic were probably, although not necessarily, born so; and this remark applies also to the epileptic, the deaf and dumb, and the blind; and, perhaps, in some cases, to the paralytic; the insane may

to women; 94 men had lost the sight of an eye, as against 10 women; while of 68 who had lost a limb, 4 only were women.

The total number of persons aged 40 years and under 45 was 53,230, and these comprised 31,227 males and 22,003 females. Of this age-group, the sick and infirm formed 2·96 per cent., and numbered 982 males and 595 females, making together 1,577 persons whose classification according to specific infirmities was as follows:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	366	279	645
Insane	209	171	380
Accident	99	13	112
Deaf only	58	47	105
Lost the sight of an eye ...	76	9	85
Crippled	59	24	83
Lost a limb	38	7	45
Blind	26	13	39
Paralytic	25	11	36
Deaf and dumb	9	12	21
Epileptic	10	4	14
Idiotic	7	5	12
Total	982	595	1,577

The insane of this period of life formed slightly over 24 per cent. of the sick and infirm of a similar age, and showed an increasing percentage for the females. Of the total number of accidents, viz., 112, 13 only are recorded as befalling women, 76 males as against 9 females had lost the sight of an eye, and 38 females as against 7 females had lost a limb.

Of the next age-group, viz., 45 years and under 50, there were in the Colony 45,356 persons, of whom 26,865 were males and 18,491 were females. Of these, 3·6 per cent. were sick or infirm, and included 1,041 males and 590 females, making together 1,631 persons, who are exhibited according to their infirmities in the subjoined statement:—

Sickness or Infirmity	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	370	287	657
Insane	233	145	378
Deaf only	65	54	119
Accident	103	12	115
Lost the sight of an eye ...	76	17	93
Crippled	64	19	83
Lost a limb	56	6	62
Paralytic	36	14	50
Blind	23	20	43
Idiotic	5	6	11
Epileptic	5	5	10
Deaf and dumb	4	5	9
Leprous	1	.....	1
Total	1,041	590	1,631

Of the sick and infirm of this period of life, a little over 23 per cent. were recorded as insane. Out of 115 cases of accident, 12 are mentioned as happening to women; of 93

who had lost the sight of an eye, 17 were women; of 83 entered as crippled, 19; of 62 who had lost a limb, 6. The leper was aged 46 years, and he was a Chinese.

In the next quinquennial age-group, viz., 50 years of age and under 55, there was a total population of 37,248 persons, of whom 22,586 were males and 14,662 were females. The sick and infirm of a similar age classification numbered 1,684, and comprised 1,120 males and 564 females, forming 4·52 per cent. of the total population aged 50 years and under 55. The subjoined figures exhibit the males and females of this period of life who were sick and infirm, arranged according to their specific infirmities:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	441	249	690
Insane	223	136	359
Deaf only	76	53	129
Accident	96	14	110
Crippled	73	26	99
Lost the sight of an eye ...	66	15	81
Paralytic	41	25	66
Blind	32	26	58
Lost a limb	51	6	57
Idiotic	9	6	15
Epileptic	8	4	12
Deaf and dumb	4	4	8
Total	1,120	564	1,684

Of the total sick and infirm of this period of life the insane formed about 21 per cent.; of 110 cases of accident, 14 are recorded as having happened to females; of 81 who had lost the sight of an eye, 15 were females; and of 57 who had lost a limb, 6 were females; these figures, as those in previous tables, emphasising the risks of accident peculiar to the vocations of males as distinguished from those of females.

The next quinquennial age-period, viz., 55 years and under 60, comprehended 27,365 persons, of whom 16,644 were males and 10,721 were females. Of these, 5·76 per cent. were accounted for as sick and infirm. They numbered 1,577 persons, of whom 1,073 were males and 504 were females. The classification of these, according to their specific complaints, was as follows:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	439	273	712
Insane	184	95	279
Lost the sight of an eye ...	107	15	122
Deaf only	57	43	100
Crippled	72	23	95
Accident	67	12	79
Paralytic	59	17	76
Blind	33	14	47
Lost a limb	39	5	44
Epileptic	8	3	11
Deaf and dumb	3	3	6
Idiotic	5	1	6
Total	1,073	504	1,577

At this period of life, insanity takes the first place among specific infirmities, and holds it fairly throughout the remainder of the quinquennial series. At this age also the proportion of females to males begins to fall off rapidly, due to a fact already adverted to, viz., the greater immigration of males at the higher ages, hence any comparison of males and females suffering from sickness or infirmity would be modified somewhat by this consideration. Nevertheless, a reference to the foregoing table accentuates the dangerous nature of masculine callings, inasmuch as 111 males are entered on the schedules as being disabled by accident, as against 16 females; 76 males are recorded as being crippled, as against 38 females; 55 males are noted as having lost an eye, as against 19 females; and 52 males as having lost a limb, as against 4 females. On the other hand, the insane numbered 94 males and 67 females, the deaf only, 30 males and 31 females; the deaf and dumb, 21 males and 17 females; and the blind, 16 of each sex. Among those suffering from nervous and brain affections, exclusive of the insane, the males of this period of life appear to have been about twice as numerous as the females, the epileptics numbering respectively for each sex 30 and 15, the idiotic 29 and 15, and the paralytic 19 and 8. The male leper in this quinquennial age-group was a native of New South Wales, and he was 23 years old.

The number of persons aged 25 years and under 30 was 106,425, comprising 59,752 males and 46,673 females. Of these, 1·59 per cent. were sick and infirm. The persons so classified numbered 1,688, or 1,017 males and 671 females, as exhibited in the following statement:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	408	441	849
Insane	140	88	228
Accident	137	12	149
Crippled	78	32	110
Lost the sight of an eye ...	57	10	67
Lost a limb	60	4	64
Deaf only	33	24	57
Epileptic	26	16	42
Paralytic	21	14	35
Deaf and dumb	18	11	29
Idiotic	18	10	28
Blind	17	9	26
Leprous	4	.....	4
Total	1,017	671	1,688

In this quinquennial age-period, out of 149 cases of accident, 12 only were those of women, and of 110 crippled, women numbered only 32; 57 males, as against 10 females, had lost the sight of an eye, and 60 males, as against 4 females, had lost a limb. Four male lepers belonged to this period of life; one a native of New South Wales, aged 29 years; and 3 Chinese, aged respectively 26, 28, and 29 years, one of the latter hailing from Java.

The total number of persons aged 30 years and under 35 was 88,357, and these comprised 51,933 males and 36,424 females. Of this age-group the sick and infirm formed 1·90 per cent., and numbered 1,050 males and 634 females, making together a total of 1,684 persons, classification of whom according to specific infirmities is given below:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	370	370	740
Insane	210	117	327
Accident	131	9	140
Lost the sight of an eye.....	89	22	111
Crippled	71	22	93
Deaf only	39	34	73
Lost a limb	48	7	55
Paralytic	19	19	38
Deaf and dumb	13	15	28
Blind	17	11	28
Epileptic	23	5	28
Idiotic	14	3	17
Leprous	6	.....	6
Total	1,050	634	1,684

In this age-group the insane formed nearly 20 per cent. of the whole number of cases of infirmity. Of 140 instances of accident, 9 only were recorded of women; of 111 who had lost the sight of an eye, 22 were women; of 93 persons crippled, 22 were women; and of 55 who had lost a limb, 7 only were women. The 6 lepers were made up of 1 native of New South Wales, aged 30 years, and 5 Chinese, one of whom was 30, two 33, and two 34 years old.

The total population aged 35 years and under 40 numbered 67,348, of which number 40,238 were males and 27,110 were females. Of these, 2·55 per cent. were sick and infirm, persons so classed numbering 1,720, and comprising 1,104 males and 616 females. The classification of these, according to sickness and infirmity, is as follows:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	384	353	737
Insane	237	116	353
Accident	123	12	135
Deaf only	66	38	104
Lost the sight of an eye ...	94	10	104
Crippled	52	27	79
Lost a limb	64	4	68
Paralytic	22	16	38
Epileptic	22	14	36
Blind	20	12	32
Deaf and dumb	11	9	20
Idiotic	9	4	13
Dumb only .....	.....	1	1
Total	1,104	616	1,720

The insane formed 20·5 per cent. of all the infirm of this age-group, and included twice as many men as women. Of 135 cases of accident, 12 only are recorded as happening

life to which these infirmities mainly have reference. Here too, however, the difference of sex is marked by 25 males as against 4 females who had lost the sight of an eye, and of 16 males as against 2 females who had lost a limb.

The total population aged 80 years and under 85 was 2,167, of which number 1,291 were males and 876 were females. Of these 19·8 per cent. were sick and infirm, those so classed numbering 429, and comprising 287 males and 142 females. The classification of these according to sickness and infirmity was as follows:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	161	56	217
Blind	27	24	51
Crippled	25	16	41
Deaf only.....	25	15	40
Paralytic	16	11	27
Insane	12	9	21
Lost the sight of an eye ...	12	...	12
Accident	4	7	11
Lost a limb	2	2	4
Epileptic	2	1	3
Deaf and dumb	...	1	1
Idiotic	1	...	1
Total.....	287	142	429

Insanity is the malady of early manhood and middle age, the infirmities afflicting the advanced years being blindness, deafness, and general debility. In the above table it is noteworthy that the crippled among the females exceed in proportion those among the males, and that of 11 persons suffering from accident 7 were cases affecting females.

Of persons aged 85 years and under 90, there were in the Colony 705, comprising 421 males and 284 females. The sick and infirm of this period of life numbered 170, and included 104 males and 66 females, 24·11 per cent. of all of the ages covered by the quinquennium suffering from some form of sickness. The subjoined table exhibits the cases referred to:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	53	29	82
Deaf only.....	16	11	27
Blind	9	9	18
Paralytic	9	6	15
Crippled	6	6	12
Insane	5	2	7
Accident	3	2	5
Idiotic	1	1	2
Lost the sight of an eye ..	2	...	2
Total.....	104	66	170

In this age group, there were no deaf and dumb, no dumb only, no epileptic, and none who had lost a limb; but the leading specified infirmities are those of the very aged, viz., deafness, blindness, and paralysis.

Of persons aged 90 and under 95 years, there were 221, viz., 142 males and 79 females. Of these, 20·81 were sick

and infirm, viz., 46 persons, comprising 27 males and 19 females, as detailed in the following table:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	12	10	22
Deaf only.....	5	2	7
Blind.....	5	1	6
Crippled	2	2	4
Paralytic	...	2	2
Accident	1	1	2
Lost the sight of an eye ...	1	1	2
Insane	1	...	1
Total.....	27	19	46

Of persons aged 95 and under 100 years of age, there were in the Colony only 48 persons, of whom 20 were sick and infirm. These were as follow:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	8	6	14
Blind.....	...	3	3
Accident	1	1	2
Deaf only.....	1	...	1
Total.....	10	10	20

The sick and infirm centenarians numbered 7 persons, of whom 4 were females. Their specific ailments are given below:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blind.....	1	3	4
"Sick"	2	...	2
Paralytic	...	1	1
Total.....	3	4	7

No comment is necessary with regard to the three last-mentioned quinquennial groups. The infirmities common to old age appear to be shared equally by them, and their numbers are too small to deduce any definite conclusions from. Moreover, it is very questionable whether many persons of 80 years of age and upwards are exempt from some form or other of infirmity which incapacitates them from taking a part in the active business of life.

INCAPACITATING INFIRMITIES.

Amongst the sick and infirm are certain entries of ailments which cannot be regarded as entirely incapacitating the persons of whom they are recorded from following some calling by which a livelihood may be earned. For instance, an epileptic is subject only to occasional attacks of this malady; the blind, and the deaf and dumb are usually taught some light trade, such as basket and mat making, and though severely handicapped they are not absolutely unable to fight the battle of life. The crippled may command opportunities for earning their daily bread, and the loss of a limb, or the sight of an eye, is by no means an irremediable calamity. Indeed, among those

The insane for this quinquennial age-period formed 17·7 per cent. of the sick and infirm; of the 122 who had lost the sight of an eye, 15 were females; of 79 who had met with accidents, 12 were females; and of 44 who had lost a limb, 5 were females.

Of persons 60 years of age and under 65 there were in the Colony 20,181. Of these, 12,504 were males and 7,677 were females. The sick and infirm of this period of life formed 7·3 per cent. of the total number, and comprised 1,019 males and 454 females, making together 1,473 persons, whose specific infirmities were as follow:—

Sickness or Infirmary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick".....	451	186	637
Insane	146	85	231
Crippled	85	40	125
Deaf only	72	50	122
Lost the sight of an eye ...	73	12	85
Paralytic	48	33	81
Accident	60	13	73
Blind	40	26	66
Lost a limb	34	.....	34
Epileptic	7	3	10
Idiotic	2	4	6
Deaf and dumb	1	2	3
Total.....	1,019	454	1,473

In this period of life the insane formed nearly 15·7 per cent. of the sick and infirm. The crippled are proportionately the same for both sexes, while of the 85 who had lost the sight of an eye, 12 were females, and of 73 who had met with accidents, 13 were females. No female of this age-group is, however, recorded as having lost a limb.

The next quinquennial age-group comprises those of 65 and under 70 years of age. Of these, there were 11,810, of whom 6,945 were males and 4,865 were females. The sick and infirm of this age-group numbered 1,115, of whom 736 were males and 379 were females, hence 9·44 per cent. of the total number of persons aged 65 years and under 70 were suffering from some form or other of sickness or infirmity. The following statement exhibits the details of these cases:—

Sickness or Infirmary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick".....	341	161	502
Insane	84	47	131
Crippled	64	39	103
Deaf only.....	51	42	93
Paralytic	48	27	75
Lost the sight of an eye ...	52	14	66
Blind	32	27	59
Accident	35	10	45
Lost a limb	20	5	25
Idiotic	5	6	11
Epileptic	3	1	4
Deaf and dumb	1	...	1
Total	736	379	1,115

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The insane formed of the sick and infirm of this age-group about 11·7 per cent., and the disproportion existing at other periods of life between males and females suffering from various forms of accidents is not so marked in the present instance.

Of the next quinquennial age-group, viz., that comprising the period extending from the 70th to the 75th year of life, there were in the Colony 8,655 persons. Of these 4,997 were males and 3,658 were females. The percentage of sick or infirm was 12·87, and the total 1,114, of which number 720 were males and 394 were females. The following table exhibits these persons arranged according to their specific ailments:—

Sickness or Infirmary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	357	194	551
Deaf only	71	35	106
Insane	51	44	95
Crippled	69	25	94
Paralytic	57	26	83
Blind	39	43	82
Lost the sight of an eye ...	33	9	42
Accident	23	10	33
Lost a limb	16	...	16
Idiotic	2	4	6
Deaf and dumb	1	3	4
Epileptic	1	1	2
Total.....	720	394	1,114

These figures are eloquent of the infirmity that overtakes advancing years, 9·5 per cent. being afflicted with deafness only, while for this age-period insanity forms but 8·5 per cent. of the total number of the sick and infirm. The cases of accident are few, and those who had lost a limb numbered in all but 16 males.

The succeeding quinquennial age-period, viz., 75 years of age and under 80, comprehended 4,740 persons, of whom 2,837 were males and 1,903 were females. Of these no less than 17·22 per cent. were recorded as being sick or infirm. They numbered 816 persons, 570 of whom were males and 246 were females. The classification of these according to their specific ailments was as follows:—

Sickness or Infirmary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sick"	300	119	419
Crippled	57	24	81
Deaf only.....	57	24	81
Blind	41	25	66
Insane	33	15	48
Paralytic	20	17	37
Accident	19	10	29
Lost the sight of an eye ...	25	4	29
Lost a limb	16	2	18
Idiotic	2	5	7
Deaf and dumb	...	1	1
Total	570	246	816

Exclusive of those vaguely described as being "sick" the crippled, the deaf, and the blind accentuate the period of

The following statement is given as a corollary to the above, and shows the number of the professional class suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	195	"Sick"	85
Insane	57	Insane	18
Accident	39	Crippled	14
Lost a limb	33	Deaf only	8
Crippled	26	Accident	7
Blind	24	Lost the sight of an eye...	5
Lost the sight of an eye...	21	Deaf and dumb	4
Paralytic	19	Paralytic	3
Deaf only	12	Lost a limb	2
Deaf and dumb	2	Blind	1
Epileptic	2	Epileptic	1
Leprous	1		
Total	431	Total	148

The total number of males of the professional class was 21,089, and of females, 10,402; of these 2·04 and 1·42 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table shows the percentage of males and females classed as professional suffering from each specified ailment:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	0·925	"Sick"	0·817
Insane	0·270	Insane	0·173
Accident	0·185	Crippled	0·135
Lost a limb	0·157	Deaf only	0·077
Crippled	0·123	Accident	0·067
Blind	0·114	Lost the sight of an eye..	0·048
Lost the sight of an eye..	0·100	Deaf and dumb	0·038
Paralytic	0·090	Paralytic	0·029
Deaf only	0·057	Lost a limb	0·019
Deaf and dumb	0·009	Blind	0·010
Epileptic	0·009	Epileptic	0·010
Leprous	0·005		
Total	2·044	Total	1·423

THE DOMESTIC CLASS.

Of the sick and infirm males classed as domestic, viz., those tabulated as ministering to board, lodging, and attendance, there were 496, while the females similarly tabulated numbered 842.

The sick and infirm males of this class were as follow:— "sick," 194; insane, 51; lost the sight of an eye, 48; crippled, 46; accident, 46; lost a limb, 33; deaf only, 26; paralytic, 21; blind, 11; epileptic, 9; deaf and dumb, 6; and idiotic, 5.

The females classed as domestic had, of their total number of 842 recorded as sick or infirm, 337 entered on the schedules as insane, 336 as "sick," 56 as deaf only, 31 as having each lost the sight of an eye, 25 as being crippled, 20 as having met with some form of accident, 13 as being deaf and dumb, 10 paralytic, 6 idiotic, 4 epileptic, 2 blind, and 2 as having each lost a limb.

The following table exhibits the number of the sick and and infirm of the domestic class, male and female, arranged according to their occupations:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooks (including 6 station cooks)	113	Domestic servants	564
Hotel-keepers	70	Laundresses	87
Grooms	70	Boardinghouse-keepers ..	49
"Servants"	41	Housekeepers	35
Employed in various capacities about hotels	37	Cooks	28
Hairdressers	35	Housemaids	24
Coachmen	21	Employed in various capacities about hotels	16
Watchmen	21	Charwomen	15
Boardinghouse-keepers ..	17	All other domestic occupations	24
Caretakers	16		
Porters	11		
Boot-blacks	11		
All other domestic occupations	33		
Total	496	Total	842

The succeeding table shows the number of persons, male and female, classed as domestic, suffering from each specified form of sickness or infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	194	Insane	337
Insane	51	"Sick"	336
Lost the sight of an eye ..	48	Deaf only	56
Crippled	46	Lost the sight of an eye ..	31
Accident	46	Crippled	25
Lost a limb	33	Accident	20
Deaf only	26	Deaf and dumb	13
Paralytic	21	Paralytic	10
Blind	11	Idiotic	6
Epileptic	9	Epileptic	4
Deaf and dumb	6	Blind	2
Idiotic	5	Lost a limb	2
Total	496	Total	842

The total number of males of the domestic class was 17,659, and of females 38,208; of these 2·8 and 2·2 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table shows the percentages of males and females classed as domestic suffering from each specified ailment:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	1·099	Insane	0·882
Insane	0·289	"Sick"	0·879
Lost the sight of an eye ..	0·272	Deaf only	0·147
Crippled	0·260	Lost the sight of an eye ..	0·081
Accident	0·260	Crippled	0·065
Lost a limb	0·187	Accident	0·052
Deaf only	0·147	Deaf and dumb	0·034
Paralytic	0·119	Paralytic	0·026
Blind	0·062	Idiotic	0·016
Epileptic	0·051	Epileptic	0·011
Deaf and dumb	0·034	Blind	0·005
Idiotic	0·028	Lost a limb	0·005
Total	2·808	Total	2·203

recorded as having lost a limb was a male of 23 years of age, who had been born without arms, and who was able not only to read and write, but also to follow the calling of an artist.

All those describing themselves as "sick" may be taken as being incapacitated at the time from earning a living, and to these may be added all recorded as suffering from some form or other of accident, the probability being that all such cases were of recent occurrence at the time the enumeration was made. Certain infirmities also preclude those suffering from them from active life, such infirmities being paralysis, leprosy, insanity, and idiocy, although, of course, these do not include all the incapacitating infirmities. The following figures summarise such ailments as are referred to in this paragraph:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
"Sickness"	5,732	4,385	10,117
Insanity	1,926	1,203	3,129
Accident	1,248	211	1,459
Paralysis	530	321	851
Idiocy	164	122	286
Leprosy	15	.....	15
Total.....	9,615	6,242	15,857

Hence, out of 13,926 males and 8,325 females, making together a total of 22,251 persons, described as being either sick or infirm, 9,615 males and 6,242 females, or a total of 15,857 persons, may be considered as being incapacitated from following their ordinary vocations.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY OF PERSONS OF DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

Of the 13,926 males suffering from various forms of sickness and infirmity, 13,034 stated their present or former occupation, and 892 neglected to do so. The former, therefore, have been classified according to the figures given below, and represent nearly every recognised profession and trade, the most considerable numbers being contributed by the industrial class and those tabulated as primary producers. Of the 8,325 females similarly circumstanced, 7,902 stated their present or former occupation, and 423 neglected to do so. The number of each class, male and female, is shown in the following table:—

Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional.....	431	148	579
Domestic	496	842	1,338
Commercial	1,950	89	2,039
Industrial	4,830	305	5,135
Primary producers	3,115	57	3,172
Indefinite	360	246	606
Dependents.....	1,852	6,215	8,067
Total.....	13,034	7,902	20,936

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Of the sick and infirm males classed as professional, 124 were tabulated as ministering to government, defence, law, etc., and 307 to religion, charity, health, education, art, and science; while the females ministering to religion, etc., comprised the whole number of the sick and infirm females classed as professional.

Of the males classed as professional, 195 are described as being simply "sick," 57 as being insane, 39 as having met with an accident, 33 as having lost a limb, 26 as being crippled, 24 as being blind, 21 as having lost the sight of one eye, 19 as being paralytic, 12 as being afflicted with deafness only, 2 as being both deaf and dumb, 2 as being epileptic, and 1 only as being leprous, and the last-mentioned was a hospital storeman. Of the sick and infirm of those tabulated as ministering to literature, 1 paralytic was entered on the schedule as an "author," the only male so styled who was on the sick-list at the time.

Of the females classed as professional, 85 are recorded as being "sick," 18 as being insane, 14 as being crippled, 8 as being deaf only, 7 as having met with some form of accident, 5 as having lost the sight of an eye, 4 as being both deaf and dumb, 3 as being paralytic, 2 as having lost a limb, 1 as being blind, and 1 as being epileptic. As already noted, the 148 females here referred to belonged to the order of those described as ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, and science.

The following table exhibits the number of the sick and infirm of the professional class, male and female, arranged according to their occupations:—

MALES.	FEMALES.
School teachers (including 20 public school teachers) 57	Teachers (including 20 governesses, 22 public school teachers, 12 teachers of music) 88
Soldiers 33	Nurses and sisters of charity (including 30 monthly nurses) 49
Chemists 27	All other professional occupations 11
Clergymen 22	
Literary men (including 15 journalists) 20	
Billiard-markers 18	
Musicians 16	
Solicitors 16	
Police constables 15	
Jockeys 12	
Surveyors 11	
Draftsmen 10	
All other professional occupations 174	
Total 431	Total 148

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

The sick and infirm males classed as industrial numbered 4,830, and the females, 305. In this class were tabulated all those working in art and mechanic productions; textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials; foods, drinks and stimulants; animal and vegetable substances; minerals and metals; the construction of buildings; on railways roads, bridges, and earthworks, and in undefined industrial pursuits.

Of the males of the industrial class, 2,046 were recorded as being "sick," 903 as being afflicted with insanity, 469 as having met with accidents, 326 as having lost the sight of an eye, 280 as being crippled, 260 as being deaf only, 158 as having lost a limb, 138 as being paralytic, 106 as being blind, 58 as being both deaf and dumb, 58 as being epileptic, 17 as being idiotic, and 6 as being leprous.

Of the females classed as industrial, 151 were recorded as being "sick," 35 as insane, 30 as deaf only, 29 as crippled, 14 as blind, 11 as both deaf and dumb, 9 as having lost a limb, 7 as having met with accidents, 7 as being paralytic, 6 as having lost the sight of an eye, 4 as being epileptic, and 2 as being idiotic.

The following table exhibits the number of the sick and infirm of the industrial class, male and female, arranged according to their occupations:—

MALES.		MALES—continued.	
Labourers (undefined) ...	2,092	Watchmakers	24
Carpenters	313	Fencers	24
Bootmakers	194	Plumbers	24
Blacksmiths	137	Coachbuilders	22
House-painters and decorators	116	Tanners	22
Tailors	111	Cabinet-makers	19
Stonemasons, stonecutters, and stonemasons' labourers.....	110	Basket-makers	17
Bricklayers, furnacemasons, and bricklayers' labourers	88	Upholsterers.....	17
Bakers	87	Coach-painters, coach-trimmers, and coachsmiths	16
Road labourers and stonebreakers	80	Coopers	15
Carters (undefined).....	75	Jewellers	15
Railway labourers (navvies).....	64	Joiners	13
Engine-drivers (undefined)	52	Engine-fitters	12
Brickmakers.....	50	Sailmakers	12
Saddlers	49	Millers	12
Sawmill sawyers.....	44	Firewood-cutters.....	12
Compositors	38	Harness-makers	11
Mechanical engineers	37	French-polishers	10
Contractors (undefined)...	36	All other industrial occupations	443
Engineers (undefined) ...	36		
Printers.....	35		
Shipwrights	35		
Plasterers	35		
Wheelwrights	32		
Tinsmiths	31		
Builders	30		
Teamsters	30		
Firemen (undefined)	28		
Boilermakers	25		
		Total	4,830

FEMALES.

Dressmakers and dressmakers' apprentices ...	152
Seamstresses and sewing machinists	61
Tailoresses	41
Milliners	20
All other industrial occupations	31
Total	305

The number of the sick and infirm of the industrial class arranged according to their specific infirmities was as follows:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	2,046	"Sick"	151
Insane	903	Insane	35
Accident	469	Deaf only	30
Lost the sight of an eye	326	Crippled	29
Crippled	280	Blind	14
Deaf only	260	Deaf and dumb	11
Lost a limb	158	Lost a limb	9
Paralytic	138	Accident	7
Blind	106	Paralytic	7
Deaf and dumb	58	Lost the sight of an eye	6
Epileptic	58	Epileptic	4
Idiotic	17	Idiotic	2
Leprous	6		
Total	4,830	Total	305

The total number of males of the industrial class was 122,650, and of females, 17,801; of these, nearly 4 per cent. and over 1·7 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table shows the percentages of males and females classed as industrial suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	1·668	"Sick"	0·848
Insane	0·740	Insane	0·197
Accident	0·382	Deaf only	0·169
Lost the sight of an eye... ..	0·266	Crippled	0·163
Crippled	0·229	Blind	0·079
Deaf only	0·212	Deaf and dumb	0·062
Lost a limb	0·129	Lost a limb	0·051
Paralytic	0·113	Accident	0·039
Blind	0·086	Paralytic	0·039
Deaf and dumb.....	0·047	Lost the sight of an eye... ..	0·034
Epileptic	0·047	Epileptic	0·022
Idiotic	0·014	Idiotic	0·011
Leprous	0·005		
Total	3·938	Total	1·714

PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

The males of this class who were afflicted with sickness or infirmity numbered 3,115, and the females, 57. This class comprehends all engaged in the cultivation of land, the rearing of animals, mining, etc.

The sick and infirm males among primary producers comprised 1,256 who were "sick," 343 who had met with accidents, 333 who were insane, 306 who had lost the sight of an eye, 287 who were deaf only, 239 who were crippled, 140 who had lost a limb, 82 paralytic, 39 blind, 35 epileptic, 25 deaf and dumb, 23 idiotic, and 7 leprous.

The sick and infirm females of the same class comprised 31 "sick," 7 deaf only, 7 insane, 3 blind, 3 who had lost the sight of an eye, 2 who had met with an accident, 2 paralytic, 1 crippled, and 1 who had lost a limb.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The males of this class who were afflicted by sickness or infirmity numbered 1,950, and the females only 89. The class itself covers all those dealing in finance and real property; art and mechanic productions; textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials; food, drinks, and stimulants; animals, and animal and vegetable matters; fuel and light; minerals and metals; besides general and undefined dealers and speculators on chance events, and those engaged in storage, and railway, road, and marine traffic, postal service, etc.

The males classed as commercial had, of their number of sick and infirm, 854 recorded as being simply "sick," 239 as being insane, 203 as having met with various forms of accident, 161 as being crippled, 135 as having each lost the sight of an eye, 120 as having each lost a limb, 98 as being only deaf, 71 as being paralytic, 38 as being blind, 23 as being epileptic, 4 as being both deaf and dumb, and 4 as being idiotic.

The females classed as commercial had, of their total number of sick and infirm, 44 entered on the schedules as "sick," 11 as deaf only, 9 as insane, 6 as blind, 6 as crippled, 5 as having each lost the sight of an eye, 3 as having met with accidents, 3 as being paralytic, 1 as being both deaf and dumb, and 1 as being epileptic.

The subjoined table shows the number of sick or infirm of the commercial class, male and female, arranged according to their occupations:—

MALES.		MALES—continued.	
Seamen	238	Greengrocers	13
Clerks (undefined)	135	Commission agents	13
Butchers	110	Book-keepers (undefined). ..	13
Storekeepers	87	Ships' stewards	13
Dealers (undefined)	76	Telegraph operators	12
House proprietors	71	Storekeepers' assistants	11
Drapers	70	Mercantile clerks	11
Grocers	67	Signalmen (railway)	11
Carriers	60	Salesmen (undefined)	10
Land-owners	46	Railway employes (unde-	
Hawkers (undefined)	33	finied)	10
Fruiterers	29	Railway porters	10
Accountants (undefined)..	29	All other commercial occu-	
Wharf-labourers	28	pations	483
Storekeepers' storemen ..	25		
Bank clerks	24	Total	1,950
Railroad fettlers	23		
Cab-drivers	22		
Master mariners	20		
Ironmongers	19		
Commercial travellers (un-			
defined)	19		
Woodcarters	18		
Cab proprietors	18		
Tobacconists	16		
Railway gate-keepers	15		
Coal-lumpers	15		
Railway clerks	14		
Confectioners	13		

The total number of sick and infirm clerks must have been considerably higher than that shown in the occupations table of those incapacitated by sickness among the commercial class, as the duties termed clerical cover a wide field, and include many persons otherwise designated. The sick males specifically termed clerks numbered about 200, but even these did not include all those who might with perfect propriety be styled clerks, although it embraced those employed clerically by auctioneers, timber merchants, stationers, warehousemen, drapers, butchers, grocers, iron-mongers, storekeepers, bookmakers, the railway passenger and goods departments, the tramway department, and the post office, besides bank, mining, mercantile, insurance, and shipping clerks, as well as all those who simply entered their occupations upon the schedules as "clerks" without specifying their calling more particularly. The last-mentioned numbered 135, and these have been given in the preceding table apart, the others being taken according to their numerical strength and the branch of commerce with which they happened to have been connected at the time.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of the sick and infirm of the commercial class, male and female, who were suffering from each specific complaint:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	854	"Sick"	44
Insane	239	Deaf only	11
Accident	203	Insane	9
Crippled	161	Blind	6
Lost the sight of an eye ...	135	Crippled	6
Lost a limb	120	Lost the sight of an eye ...	5
Deaf only	98	Accident	3
Paralytic	71	Paralytic	3
Blind	38	Deaf and dumb	1
Epileptic	23	Epileptic	1
Deaf and Dumb	4		
Idiotic	4		
Total	1,950	Total	89

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	1·050	"Sick"	0·824
Insane	0·294	Deaf only	0·206
Accident	0·250	Insane	0·169
Crippled	0·198	Blind	0·112
Lost the sight of an eye	0·166	Crippled	0·112
Lost a limb	0·148	Lost the sight of an eye	0·094
Deaf only	0·121	Accident	0·056
Paralytic	0·087	Paralytic	0·056
Blind	0·047	Deaf and dumb	0·019
Epileptic	0·028	Epileptic	0·019
Deaf and dumb	0·005		
Idiotic	0·005		
Total	2·399	Total	1·667

exhibits the percentages of males and females classed as indefinite suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick".....	3·446	"Sick"	2·130
Crippled	0·794	Deaf only	0·515
Paralytic	0·752	Paralytic	0·373
Blind	0·627	Blind	0·337
Deaf only.....	0·606	Crippled	0·337
Lost a limb	0·418	Accident	0·248
Lost the sight of an eye	0·376	Insane	0·195
Accident	0·292	Idiotic	0·089
Epileptic	0·125	Lost the sight of an eye	0·071
Insane	0·063	Deaf and dumb	0·035
Idiotic	0·020	Epileptic	0·018
		Lost a limb	0·018
Total	7·519	Total	4·366

THE DEPENDENT CLASS.

The sick and infirm males classed as dependent numbered 1,852, and the females, 6,215. These do not necessarily include inmates of public institutions, who are distributed according to their former occupations, where these can be ascertained; but they do include the majority of the insane females residing in hospitals, a few dependents on charity or public support, besides dependent relatives and others, and scholars.

Of the males of this class, 791 were "sick," 327 were crippled, 122 paralytic, 105 had met with accidents, 101 were blind, 90 idiotic, 80 had lost the sight of an eye, 67 were deaf and dumb, 61 epileptic, 52 deaf only, 46 had lost a limb, 6 were insane, 3 were dumb only, and 1 was leprous.

Of the females similarly classed, 3,511 were "sick," 540 insane, 490 crippled, 426 deaf only, 263 paralytic, 255 blind, 165 had lost the sight of an eye, 155 had met with accidents, 139 were deaf and dumb, 116 were epileptic, 98 were idiotic, 51 had lost a limb, and 6 were dumb only.

The following table exhibits the number of the sick and infirm of the dependent class, male and female, arranged according to their designations.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Dependent sons, not scholars.....	811	Dependents—Wives, domestic duties	3,171
Scholars	721	Widows, " "	702
Dependents—fathers	148	Scholars.....	597
" —relatives	136	Daughters.....	566
All other dependents	36	" domestic duties	498
		Mothers	202
		Others, domestic duties	159
		Relatives	117
		" domestic duties	113
		Visitors.....	46
		Wives	19
		State children	15
		All other dependents	10
Total	1,852	Total	6,215

The number of the sick and infirm of the dependent class arranged according to their specific infirmities was as follows:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	791	"Sick"	3,511
Crippled	327	Insane	540
Paralytic	122	Crippled	490
Accident	105	Deaf only	426
Blind	101	Paralytic	263
Idiotic	90	Blind	255
Lost the sight of an eye.....	80	Lost the sight of an eye.....	165
Deaf and dumb	67	Accident	155
Epileptic	61	Deaf and dumb	139
Deaf only	52	Epileptic	116
Lost a limb	46	Idiotic	98
Insane	6	Lost a limb	51
Dumb only	3	Dumb only	6
Leprous.....	1		
Total	1,852	Total	6,215

The total number of males of the dependent class was 223,285, and of females, 425,918. Of these, nearly 1 per cent. and 1·5 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table shows the percentages of males and females classed as dependent suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
"Sick"	0·354	"Sick"	0·824
Crippled	0·146	Insane	0·127
Paralytic	0·055	Crippled	0·115
Accident	0·047	Deaf only.....	0·100
Blind	0·045	Paralytic	0·062
Idiotic	0·040	Blind	0·060
Lost the sight of an eye	0·036	Lost the sight of an eye	0·039
Deaf and dumb	0·030	Accident	0·036
Epileptic	0·027	Deaf and dumb	0·033
Deaf only.....	0·023	Epileptic	0·027
Lost a limb	0·021	Idiotic	0·023
Insane	0·003	Lost a limb	0·012
Dumb only	0·002	Dumb only	0·001
Leprous	0·000		
Total.....	0·829	Total.....	1·459

THE SICK AND INFIRM WHOSE OCCUPATIONS WERE NOT STATED OR ILL-DEFINED.

Among those recorded as sick or infirm were 892 males and 423 females whose occupations were either not stated or else so ill-defined as to be unavailable for tabulation.

Of the males falling under this heading, 329 were insane, 231 were "sick," 67 were blind, 65 were crippled, 48 were both deaf and dumb, 41 were paralytic, 29 had met with an accident, 24 were idiotic, 16 were deaf only, 16 had lost a limb, 15 were epileptic, and 11 had lost the sight of an eye,

The following table shows the number of sick or infirm of this class arranged according to their occupations:—

MALES.		MALES—continued.	
Farmers, and relatives assisting	938	Fishermen	20
Farm labourers	275	Stockmen	18
Miners (coal)	228	Poultry-farmers	17
Miners (undefined)	230	Farm-managers	14
Gardeners	182	Dairy proprietors	14
Graziers, pastoralists, and sheep farmers	177	Wool-classers and wool-sorters	12
Miners, gold, alluvial	126	Timber-getters, sleeper-splitters	11
Miners, silver	118	Miners, tin, alluvial	11
Market-gardeners	77	Station overseers (pastoral)	10
Labourers (sheep-station)	70	All other primary producers	150
Shepherds („ „)	69		
Miners, gold, quartz	66		
Dairy-farmers, and relatives assisting	50	Total	3,115
Boundary-riders (sheep-station)	48		
Drovers (sheep-station)	39	FEMALES.	
Miners, gold (undefined)	34	Farmers	30
Fruit-growers	32	Dairy-farmers and assistants	10
Quarry labourers, quarrymen	29	All other primary producers	17
Bushmen	27		
Shearers (sheep-station)	23	Total	57

The following figures give the number of the sick and infirm of the class primary producers, male and female, who were suffering from each specific complaint:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
“ Sick ”	1,256	“ Sick ”	31
Accident	343	Deaf only	7
Insane	333	Insane	7
Lost the sight of an eye	306	Blind	3
Deaf only	287	Lost the sight of an eye	3
Crippled	239	Accident	2
Lost a limb	140	Paralytic	2
Paralytic	82	Crippled	1
Blind	39	Lost a limb	1
Epileptic	35		
Deaf and dumb	25		
Idiotic	23		
Leprous	7		
Total	3,115	Total	57

The total number of males of the class primary producers was 134,908, and of females, 12,118. Of these, 2·3 per cent. and nearly 0·5 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The subjoined figures show the percentages of males and females classed as primary producers suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
“ Sick ”	0·931	“ Sick ”	0·256
Accident	0·254	Deaf only	0·057
Insane	0·246	Insane	0·057
Lost the sight of an eye	0·227	Blind	0·025
Deaf only	0·213	Lost the sight of an eye	0·025
Crippled	0·177	Accident	0·017
Lost a limb	0·104	Paralytic	0·017
Paralytic	0·061	Crippled	0·008
Blind	0·029	Lost a limb	0·008
Epileptic	0·026		
Deaf and dumb	0·019		
Idiotic	0·017		
Leprous	0·005		
Total	2,309	Total	0·470

THE INDEFINITE CLASS.

A certain number of persons were placed in the indefinite class, that is to say, their occupations, or the source of their income, where they followed no occupation, was indefinitely stated. Of these, 360 males and 246 females were sick or infirm. The males of this class suffering from sickness or infirmity comprised 165 “sick,” 38 crippled, 36 paralysed, 30 blind, 29 deaf only, 20 who had lost a limb, 18 who had lost the sight of an eye, 14 who had met with accidents, 6 epileptic, 3 insane, and 1 idiotic.

The females similarly classed comprised 120 who were “sick,” 29 who were deaf only, 21 who were paralytic, 19 who were blind, 19 who were crippled, 14 who had met with accidents, 11 who were insane, 5 who were idiotic, 4 who had lost the sight of an eye, 2 who were deaf and dumb, 1 epileptic, and 1 who had lost a limb.

The subjoined table shows the number of the sick or infirm of the indefinite class arranged according to their designations:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
“ Independent means ”	300	“ Independent means ”	227
Annuityants	30	Annuityants	19
Pensioners	28		
Inspector (undefined)	1		
“ Gentleman ”	1		
Total	360	Total	246

The following table shows the number of the sick and infirm of this class, male and female, who were suffering from each specific complaint:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
“ Sick ”	165	“ Sick ”	120
Crippled	38	Deaf only	29
Paralytic	36	Paralytic	21
Blind	30	Blind	19
Deaf only	29	Crippled	19
Lost a limb	20	Accident	14
Lost the sight of an eye	18	Insane	11
Accident	14	Idiotic	5
Epileptic	6	Lost the sight of an eye	4
Insane	3	Deaf and dumb	2
Idiotic	1	Epileptic	1
		Lost a limb	1
Total	360	Total	246

The total number of males of this class was 4,788, and of females, 5,635. Of these, 7·5 per cent. and nearly 4·4 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table

FEMALES.

Occupation, or former occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.	Percentage of total females.
Percentage of each class to total females	2·02	7·41	1·04	3·45	2·35	1·00	82·04	..	..
Percentage of sick and infirm of each class ..	1·423	2·203	1·667	1·714	0·470	4·366	1·459	79·661	1·614
"Sick"	0·817	0·879	0·324	0·848	0·256	2·130	0·824	20·151	0·850
Insane	0·173	0·882	0·169	0·197	0·057	0·195	0·127	46·327	0·233
Crippled	0·135	0·065	0·112	0·163	0·008	0·337	0·115	1·695	0·115
Deaf only	0·077	0·147	0·206	0·169	0·057	0·515	0·100	0·188	0·110
Blind	0·010	0·005	0·112	0·079	0·025	0·337	0·060	4·708	0·063
Paralytic	0·029	0·026	0·056	0·039	0·017	0·373	0·062	2·260	0·062
Lost the sight of an eye	0·048	0·081	0·094	0·034	0·025	0·071	0·039	..	0·043
Accident	0·067	0·052	0·056	0·039	0·017	0·248	0·036	0·505	0·041
Deaf and dumb ..	0·038	0·034	0·019	0·062	..	0·035	0·033	0·565	0·034
Epileptic	0·010	0·011	0·019	0·022	..	0·018	0·027	0·505	0·025
Idiotic	..	0·016	..	0·011	..	0·039	0·023	2·072	0·024
Lost a limb	0·019	0·005	..	0·051	0·008	0·018	0·012	0·565	0·013
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	0·001	..	..	0·001

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION.

IN regard to several kinds of infirmity, the occupation of the person afflicted would appear to be determined by the specific character of the ailment rather than the occupation followed causing or bringing about the ailment itself. For instance, the blind males of the professional class were mainly musicians, and teachers in the blind asylum; most of the crippled followed occupations of a sedentary nature, and so on. In connection with the infirmity of blindness, it is interesting to note that an inmate of Tamworth Gaol was recorded as being blind, yet he followed the calling of a phrenologist—albeit he was unable to read or write at the age of 44 years.

THE "SICK."

With what is vaguely termed "sickness" 0·9 per cent. of the total number of males and 0·85 per cent. of the total number of females were afflicted. Among the males, those classed as indefinite and industrial appear to have suffered most, and those classed as dependents least; and among the females, the indefinite and domestic classes most, and the primary producers least; those whose occupations were not stated or ill-defined being excluded from the comparison.

THE INSANE.

Of the total number of males in the Colony 0·3 per cent. were insane, and of the total number of females 0·2 per cent. Of those whose occupations were not stated or

ill-defined, 14 per cent. of the males and 46 per cent. of the females were recorded as insane, although the total proportion of sick and infirm of this class was 38 per cent. for the males and nearly 80 per cent. for the females. Nearly all these insane persons were inmates of the various lunatic asylums in the Colony. Some, indeed, may have been simply idiotic from birth, and some, again, may have become insane before arriving at an age sufficiently advanced to have any specified occupation. Of those having specific occupations among the males, the industrial class contributed the highest percentage to the ranks of the insane, and the indefinite class the lowest; the professional class and the primary producers had of their number 0·270 and 0·246 per cent. respectively, and the commercial and domestic classes about 0·29 per cent. each. The males classed as industrial had of their number insane a percentage more than three times that of primary producers. Of females recorded as following specific occupations the domestic class had a proportion of insane equal to nearly 0·9 per cent., as against nearly 0·2 per cent. of the industrial and the indefinite, 0·17 per cent. of the professional and the commercial, nearly 0·13 per cent. of the dependent, and about 0·06 per cent. of the primary producers. Of 1,926 insane males and 1,203 insane females, only 37 of the former and 52 of the latter were being treated elsewhere than in public or private asylums. The total number of inmates of private asylums for the insane was 82; of these 7 were males and 75 were females.

SUFFERERS FROM ACCIDENT.

About 0·2 per cent. of the total number of males and 0·04 per cent. of the total number of females had met with some form or other of accident. Of the males, the largest proportion, nearly 0·4 per cent., belonged to the industrial class, as might have been expected, and nearly 0·3 to the indefinite class. The latter comprised chiefly persons of independent means, and the proportion at first looks curious; but it must be remembered that the whole class tabulated as indefinite is insignificant as compared with the other classes, and little is to be deduced from a proportion of so small a total. After the class called indefinite, follow the domestic, the primary producers, and the commercial, each of these classes having a nearly equal proportion of their number recorded as suffering from accident. The professional class shows a considerably lower proportion than any of those just mentioned, and the dependent class so low a proportion as 0·047 per cent. Of the females who had met with various forms of accident, the indefinite class exhibited the highest percentage, viz., over 0·2 per cent.; then follow the professional, with nearly 0·07 per cent.; the commercial, with

Of the sick and infirm females whose occupations were not stated or ill-defined, 246 were insane, 107 were "sick," 25 were blind, 12 were paralytic, 11 were idiotic, 9 were crippled, 3 had met with accidents, 3 were both deaf and dumb, 3 were epileptic, 3 had lost a limb, and 1 was deaf only.

The total number of males coming under this designation was 2,333, and of females, 531. Of these, over 38 per cent. and nearly 80 per cent. respectively were sick or infirm. The following table shows the percentage of males and females classed as not stated or ill-defined with regard to their occupations suffering from each specified infirmity:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Insane	14.102	Insane	46.327
"Sick"	9.901	"Sick"	20.151
Blind	2.872	Blind	4.708
Crippled	2.786	Paralytic	2.260
Deaf and dumb	2.057	Idiotic	2.072
Paralytic	1.757	Crippled	1.695
Accident	1.243	Accident	0.565
Idiotic	1.029	Deaf and dumb	0.565
Deaf only	0.686	Epileptic	0.565
Lost a limb	0.686	Lost a limb	0.565
Epileptic	0.643	Deaf only	0.188
Lost the sight of an eye	0.472		
Total	38.234	Total	79.661

Recapitulation.

The succeeding tables show the total number of the sick and infirm males and females of each class, arranged according to their specific infirmities:—

MALES.								
Occupation, or former occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.
Total No. of each class	21,089	17,059	81,291	122,650	134,908	4,788	223,285	2,333
Total No. of sick or infirm of each class	431	496	1,950	4,830	3,115	360	1,852	892
"Sick"	195	104	854	2,046	1,256	165	791	231
Insane	57	51	239	908	333	3	6	329
Accident	39	46	203	460	343	14	105	29
Crippled	26	46	161	280	239	38	327	65
Lost the sight of an eye	21	48	135	326	306	18	80	11
Deaf only	12	26	98	260	237	29	52	16
Lost a limb	33	33	120	158	140	20	46	16
Paralytic	19	21	71	138	82	36	122	41
Blind	24	11	38	106	39	30	101	67
Deaf and dumb	2	6	4	58	25	..	67	48
Epileptic	2	9	23	58	35	6	61	15
Idiotic	..	5	4	17	23	1	90	24
Leprous	1	..	..	6	7	..	1	..
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

FEMALES.

Occupation, or former occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.	Total.
Total No. of each class	10,402	38,208	5,338	17,801	12,118	5,635	425,918	531	515,951
Total No. of sick and infirm of each class	148	842	89	305	57	246	6,215	423	8,325
"Sick"	85	336	44	151	31	120	3,511	107	4,385
Insane	18	337	9	35	7	11	540	246	1,203
Crippled	14	25	6	29	1	19	490	9	593
Deaf only	8	56	11	30	7	29	426	1	568
Blind	1	2	6	14	3	19	255	25	325
Paralytic	3	10	3	7	2	21	263	12	321
Lost the sight of an eye	5	31	5	6	3	4	165	..	210
Accident	7	20	3	7	2	14	155	3	211
Deaf and dumb	4	13	1	11	..	2	139	3	173
Epileptic	1	4	1	4	..	1	116	3	130
Idiotic	..	6	..	2	..	5	98	11	122
Lost a limb	2	2	..	9	1	1	51	3	69
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6

The two following tables are given as a corollary to the two just shown. They exhibit the percentages of the sick and infirm of each class, and the percentages of the total number of people suffering from each infirmity of the entire number of males and females.

MALES.

Occupation, or former occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.	Percent of sick and infirm of total males.
Percentage of each class to total males	3.48	2.91	13.42	20.25	22.28	0.79	36.87	..	..
Percentage of sick and infirm of each class	2.044	2.808	2.399	3.938	2.309	7.519	0.829	38.234	2.290
"Sick"	0.925	1.099	1.050	1.668	0.931	3.446	0.354	9.901	0.943
Insane	0.270	0.289	0.294	0.740	0.246	0.063	*	14.102	0.317
Accident	0.185	0.260	0.250	0.382	0.254	0.292	0.047	1.243	0.205
Crippled	0.123	0.260	0.198	0.229	0.177	0.794	0.146	2.786	0.195
Lost the sight of an eye	0.100	0.272	0.166	0.266	0.227	0.376	0.036	0.472	0.155
Deaf only	0.057	0.147	0.121	0.212	0.213	0.606	0.023	0.686	0.128
Lost a limb	0.157	0.187	0.148	0.129	0.104	0.418	0.021	0.686	0.093
Paralytic	0.090	0.119	0.087	0.113	0.061	0.752	0.055	1.757	0.087
Blind	0.114	0.062	0.047	0.086	0.029	0.627	0.045	2.872	0.068
Deaf and dumb	0.009	0.034	0.005	0.047	0.019	..	0.030	2.057	0.035
Epileptic	0.009	0.051	0.028	0.047	0.026	0.125	0.027	0.643	0.034
Idiotic	..	0.028	0.005	0.014	0.017	0.020	0.040	1.029	0.027
Leprous	0.005	..	..	0.005	0.005	..	0.005	..	0.003
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..

* The insane are included with the leprous, and with the dumb only, in the class dependent males.

stood highest with 0·05 per cent. The remaining percentages were—of the professional and the indefinite, nearly 0·02 per cent. of each; of the dependent, over 0·01 per cent.; of primary producers, 0·008; and of the domestic class, 0·005 per cent.; while no female whose occupation is classed as commercial was recorded as having lost a limb.

THE PARALYTIC.

Of all the males in New South Wales, about 0·09 per cent. were returned as being paralytic, and of all the females similarly recorded about 0·06. Of the males arranged in the order of their occupations, each class contributed of its number to this form of infirmity as follows:—The indefinite, 0·75 per cent.; the domestic, 0·12 per cent.; the industrial, slightly over 0·11 per cent.; the professional, 0·09 per cent.; the commercial, nearly 0·09 per cent.; the primary producers, about 0·06 per cent.; and the dependent class, 0·055 per cent. Of the females afflicted with paralysis, there were of the indefinite class nearly 0·4 per cent.; of the dependent, over 0·06 per cent.; of the commercial, nearly 0·06 per cent.; of the industrial, nearly 0·04 per cent.; of the professional and the domestic, nearly 0·03 per cent. of each; and of the class styled primary producers, nearly 0·02 per cent.

THE BLIND.

About 0·07 per cent. of all the males and over 0·06 per cent. of all the females in the Colony were returned as being afflicted with blindness. Of the males, the proportion of the class styled indefinite was nearly 0·63 per cent. The proportions of the other classes similarly afflicted were—of the professional, over 0·1 per cent.; of the industrial, over 0·08 per cent.; of the domestic, over 0·06 per cent.; of the commercial and dependent, nearly 0·05 per cent. of each; and of primary producers, about 0·03 per cent. Of females who were blind, the indefinite class contributed a little over 0·3 per cent.; the commercial about 0·1 per cent.; the industrial nearly 0·08 per cent.; the dependent, 0·06 per cent.; the primary producers, 0·025 per cent.; the professional, 0·01 per cent.; and the domestic, only 0·005 per cent.

The blind numbered 416 males and 325 females, of whom 657 were adults, and 84 under 21 years of age. Of these, 32 adults were employed or connected with the Industrial Blind Institution at Sydney, and 20 children were in other public institutions.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The proportion of the deaf and dumb in the Colony was nearly the same for males and females, viz., about 0·035 per cent. Of the males, the industrial class contributed of

their number nearly 0·05 per cent.; the domestic, over 0·03 per cent.; the dependent, 0·03 per cent.; the primary producers, nearly 0·02 per cent.; the professional nearly 0·01 per cent., and the commercial only 0·005 per cent., while of the indefinite class there were none recorded. Of the females, the industrial class also contributed the greater proportion to the deaf and dumb, viz., 0·06 per cent.; the professional, the indefinite, the domestic, and the dependent classes proportions from about 0·04 to 0·033 per cent.; and the commercial about 0·02 per cent.; while of the females classed as primary producers no deaf and dumb were recorded.

The deaf and dumb comprised 162 adults, and 221 children and others under 21 years of age. Of these, 57 were inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Sydney.

THE EPILEPTIC.

Of the total number of males somewhat over 0·03 per cent. were recorded as being epileptic, and of females 0·025 per cent. Among the males a little more than 0·1 per cent. of the indefinite class were epileptic; of the domestic and industrial classes about 0·05 per cent. of each; of the commercial, dependent, and primary producers nearly 0·03 per cent. of each; and of the professional class not quite 0·01 per cent. The females classed as dependents contributed of their number a proportion of about 0·03 per cent. to the epileptic; the industrial class slightly over 0·02 per cent.; the commercial and indefinite classes nearly 0·02 per cent.; and the domestic and professional classes about 0·01 per cent. of each; while of the females classed as primary producers no epileptic cases were recorded.

The epileptics whose infirmity was noted in the schedule were 209 males and 130 females; they probably comprise only those who were actually suffering on the day of the Census—the persons with an epileptic taint were doubtless much more numerous.

THE IDIOTIC.

Nearly 0·03 per cent. of the total number of males in the Colony, and over 0·02 per cent. of the total number of females, were idiots. Of the males the idiots of the dependent class were 0·04 per cent., of the domestic class nearly 0·03 per cent., of the indefinite and primary producers about 0·02 per cent. of each, of the industrial somewhat over 0·01 per cent., and of the commercial class 0·005 per cent., while of the professional class no idiots were recorded. Of the females classed as indefinite nearly 0·09 per cent. were idiotic, of those styled dependents over 0·02 per cent., of the domestic class nearly 0·02 per cent.,

nearly 0·06 per cent.; the domestic, with 0·05 per cent.; the industrial and the dependent, with about 0·04 per cent. each; and, lowest of all, the primary producers, with nearly 0·02 per cent.

During the census year there were 943 deaths due to accidents, 780 being of males and 163 of females; on the day of enumeration 1,248 males and 211 females, or somewhat similar proportions, were recorded as being those to whom their accidents were not immediately fatal, or of such a nature as were not likely to prove fatal, but yet to require special attention.

THE CRIPPLED.

Of the crippled males, the greater proportion (*viz.*, nearly 0·8 per cent.) belonged to the indefinite class; the percentage of the crippled of the total males in the Colony was, however, not quite 0·2 per cent., while of the crippled of total females the percentage was nearly 0·12 per cent. The highest proportion of the crippled among the females (*viz.*, over 0·3 per cent.) belonged, like that of the males, to the indefinite class. Of the specified classes of occupations, other than the indefinite, the crippled formed the following percentages of the males, *viz.*:—Of the domestic, nearly 0·3 per cent.; of the industrial, a little over 0·2 per cent.; of the commercial and primary producers, not quite 0·2 per cent.; of the dependent, nearly 0·15 per cent.; and of the professional, the lowest, only slightly over 0·1 per cent. With regard to females, the crippled formed, of the industrial, professional, dependent, and commercial classes, proportions diminishing from about 0·16 to 0·11 per cent. Of the females classed as domestic, 0·065 per cent. only were crippled, and of primary producers, a comparatively small class as regards the females resident in the Colony, 0·008 per cent.

By crippled was understood such as, through illness or accident, had lost the complete or partial use of one or more limbs without being entirely deprived of the member or members. The term is none too happy, seeing that a majority of the persons afflicted were not disabled from following gainful occupations.

PERSONS WHO HAD LOST THE SIGHT OF AN EYE.

Of all the males resident in the Colony over 0·15 per cent. had lost the sight of an eye. Of the class styled indefinite nearly 0·4 per cent. were so disabled. Of the other classes, the proportions were as follow:—Of the domestic, over 0·27 per cent.; of the industrial, nearly 0·27 per cent.; of the primary producers, nearly 0·23 per cent.; of the commercial class, nearly 0·17 per cent.; of the professional,

0·1 per cent.; and of the dependent, nearly 0·04 per cent. only. Of the females resident in the Colony suffering a similar loss, there were only slightly over 0·04 per cent. The highest proportion was of the commercial class—a class which bore a small relation to the total number of females. Of this class, those who had lost the sight of an eye formed not quite 0·1 per cent. The next in order was the domestic class, of whom 0·08 per cent. were thus disabled; and of the other classes as follow:—Of the indefinite, 0·07 per cent.; of the professional, nearly 0·05 per cent.; of dependents, nearly 0·04 per cent.; of the industrial, over 0·03 per cent.; and of primary producers, 0·025 per cent.

THE DEAF ONLY.

About 0·13 per cent. of the total number of males and 0·11 per cent. of the total number of females were disabled by deafness, uncomplicated by any other infirmity. Of the males, 0·6 per cent. were thus afflicted who belonged to the indefinite class; over 0·2 per cent. of the primary producers, as well as of the industrial class; nearly 0·15 per cent. of the domestic, 0·12 per cent. of the commercial, nearly 0·06 per cent. of the professional, and slightly over 0·02 per cent. of the dependent classes respectively. Of the females, the highest percentage was also of the indefinite class, *viz.*, over 0·5 per cent. Of the other classes, the proportions of the deaf only were—the commercial, over 0·2 per cent.; the industrial, nearly 0·2 per cent.; the domestic, nearly 0·15 per cent.; the dependent, 0·1 per cent.; the professional, nearly 0·08, and the primary producers, nearly 0·06 per cent.

There were 780 males and 568 females returned as being deaf but not dumb. Deafness, as defined in the census schedule, was intended to mean total infirmity, but the inquiry was possibly misunderstood by some, and cases of infirmity of hearing, short of total deafness, were recorded, but the figures viewed in ages give no clue to what was really understood. There were 127 persons under 21 years returned as deaf, and 1,221 above that age.

PERSONS WHO HAD LOST A LIMB.

In the whole Colony, somewhat over 0·09 per cent. of the males and over 0·01 per cent. of the females had lost a limb. Of the males, the indefinite class so disabled contributed of its total a proportion of over 0·4 per cent.; the domestic class, nearly 0·2 per cent.; the professional, nearly 0·16 per cent.; the commercial, nearly 0·15 per cent.; the industrial, nearly 0·13 per cent.; the primary producers, over 0·1 per cent.; and the dependent class about 0·02 per cent. Of the females, the industrial class

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE HABITATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

DWELLINGS—1841 to 1891.

THE first attempt to classify the habitations of the people was made in 1841, when the total number of dwellings was recorded as 16,776. Of this number, 1,490 were situated in the Port Phillip District, and 29 in Norfolk Island. The total number of houses within the Colony, according to its present boundaries, was 15,257. Of these, 5,913 were built of brick or stone, and 9,344 of wood. Half a century afterwards, at the enumeration of

1891, it was found that this number had increased to 241,991. The population in 1841 was 114,601; in 1891 it had risen to 1,118,305. Hence, while the habitations of the people had during fifty years multiplied themselves by nearly sixteen times their first recorded number, the population had not nearly decupled itself in the same period. Subjoined is a table showing the number of dwellings, together with the materials of which they were built, as recorded at each Census since that of 1841 :—

Houses, etc.	Census Years.							
	1841.	1846.	1851.	1856.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Houses and other buildings	15,257	26,247	30,641	39,373	57,412	96,187	136,288	223,197
Other residences—tents, drays, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,804	7,159	2,420	7,452	18,794
Total, buildings and residences	15,257	26,247	30,641	41,177	64,571	98,607	143,740	241,991
Inhabited—								
Houses	14,951	24,539	28,711	38,003	57,412	91,270	127,874	196,850
Tents.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709	6,798	2,420	7,452	18,794
Drays, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	31	160			
Ships used as residences .....	.....	.....	.....	64	201	.....	.....	.....
Stores, offices, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
Public institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Total, inhabited.....	14,951	24,539	28,711	39,807	64,571	93,690	135,326	216,202
Vacant or being built—								
Vacant houses.....	306	1,708	1,930	1,370	Not enumerated	4,917	6,016	16,166
Houses being built.....	1,115	1,674	1,123	2,079	Not enumerated			
Stores, offices, etc., used as places of business only— not as residences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398	1,255
Total, vacant or being built.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not enumerated	4,917	8,414	25,789
Materials employed in construction—								
Brick or stone.....	5,913	9,914	13,192	15,357	18,639	28,497	44,417	89,542
Wood	9,344	16,236	17,253	23,790	38,548	50,800	70,423	122,076
Inferior materials—bark, slabs, wattle and dab, etc. ....	.....	97	196					
Metal (iron).....	.....	.....	.....	226	225	.....	964	3,455
Concrete, adobe, pisé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	914
Tents and drays (canvas, calico, etc.) .....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	6,958	2,420	7,452	18,794
Ships used as dwellings .....	.....	.....	.....	64	201	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917	8,414	2,378
Total.....	15,257	26,247	30,641	41,177	64,571	98,607	143,740	241,991
Population (exclusive of shipping).....	114,601	152,009	178,668	249,282	348,950	501,579	748,241	1,118,305
Population per inhabited dwelling.....	7·7	6·2	6·2	6·3	5·4	5·4	5·5	5·2

and of the industrial 0·01 per cent.; while of the classes professional, commercial, and primary producers no idiots were recorded.

As already pointed out there is reason to believe that the number of persons returned as idiotic understates the truth, seeing that only 116 under 21 and 172 over that age were so returned. Perhaps only the aggressively idiotic were recorded on the census papers, for truly between the drivelling idiot and the confessedly sane there are many grades of idiocy not likely to be acknowledged as such.

THE LEPROUS, AND THE DUMB ONLY.

All the lepers in the Colony at the time of the enumeration were males, and formed of the total number of males somewhat over two per 100,000.

Suffering from dumbness, uncomplicated with any other form of infirmity, 9 persons only were recorded, viz., 3 males and 6 females, all of the class dependents.

OCCUPATIONS EXEMPT FROM INFIRMITY.

From the tables given on pages 233 and 234 it will be seen that among the males no one belonging to the professional class was returned as an idiot. In the domestic, commercial, and indefinite classes, no one was returned as being a leper, while the occupation of every person suffering from leprosy was recorded. All classes of males were exempt from the infirmity of dumbness only, excepting the class styled dependents; and no case of both deafness and dumbness was recorded in the class styled indefinite. The females returned as dumb only, all belonged to the class styled dependents, and no female classed as a primary producer suffered from deafness and dumbness combined, from epilepsy, or from idiocy. No female classed as professional or commercial was returned as an idiot, and no female belonging to the latter class was recorded as having lost a limb. The occupation of every female who had lost the sight of an eye was duly entered on the Householders' Schedules.

The facts recorded connecting sickness and infirmity with various vocations, as analysed in the foregoing paragraphs, prove, however, little or nothing; for, as already pointed out in another part of this chapter, the infirmity governs the choice of an occupation to just as large an extent as the occupation followed conduces to the engendering of an infirmity.

A separate classification of the Chinese was made, but no special features were disclosed except that 10 out of the 15 lepers were of this nationality. The number of Chinese

insane was 73, a much larger figure than their proportion of the community warrants; but in this the Chinese were not singular, as several other nationalities had a like undue proportion.

SICKNESS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Of the 22,251 cases of sickness and infirmity recorded, 16,372 were returned as existing in municipalities, or areas accepted in other parts of this report as approximating to the urban portion of the Colony. The cases of sickness and infirmity in the country districts would be, therefore, only 5,879, or 3,667 of males and 2,212 of females, a disproportion between urban and rural which need occasion no surprise, for not only is population less dense in the country than in the towns, but those risks of life and limb which are involved in all large mining, manufacturing, and building centres are conspicuously absent from the life of the bushman, the farmer, and the shepherd, although the latter have, doubtless, accidents peculiar to their own environment to risk, and sicknesses which arise from bad water, the absorption of miasmatic swamp vapours, and the secondary complaints contracted from the cattle and sheep they tend. Nevertheless, the cities are the germ-beds of epidemics, and the health average of the country has always been higher than that of the towns. Moreover, it must be remembered that really serious cases of sickness or infirmity engendered in the country are removed in the majority of instances to urban centres for treatment.

In the city and suburbs of Sydney there were 8,393 cases of sickness and infirmity, and in these 4,937 males and 3,456 females were concerned. In the country municipalities, or extra-metropolitan urban districts, the males returned as being either sick or infirm numbered 5,322, and the females 2,657, making together a total of 7,979. The metropolitan county of Cumberland contained 11,880 cases of sickness and infirmity, and of these 7,430 cases concerned males and 4,450 cases concerned females. In the county of Northumberland the sick and infirm numbered 1,734, of which number 1,014 were males and 720 were females. The city and suburbs of Sydney contained several hospitals, a benevolent asylum, and two large lunatic asylums, while at Liverpool and Parramatta were several asylums for the aged and infirm; and there was also at the latter town an hospital for criminal lunatics, and a free hospital for the insane, with a branch at Rydalmere. The number of sick and infirm in the county of Northumberland represents many cases contributed by Newcastle and the surrounding colliery towns, as well as the inmates of the local hospital for the insane.

enumerated separately, nor were they enumerated with the shipping. The vessels referred to in the Census of 1861 were recorded in the report as follow:—

VESSELS USED AS RESIDENCES.	
Ships of three masts	29
„ two „	127
„ one mast	12
Not specified	15
Steamers	18
Total	201

The Census of 1861 also recorded the facts that the 57,412 inhabited houses enumerated in the Colony contained 229,068 rooms; and that the 10,185 houses in the city of Sydney contained 46,553 rooms.

In 1871 “tents, drays, etc.” are classed together; the houses vacant or being built, although recorded, are not separately given; the materials of which houses had been built are described as “brick or stone,” “weatherboard,” and “inferior”; and no information is submitted concerning the materials of houses vacant or in course of construction. Metal does not appear as a building material in the published results of this census.

In 1881 the arrangement of the facts relating to habitations follows closely the lines laid down for the previous census, with these differences—viz., vacant houses and

houses being built are separately recorded, as in 1856 and preceding censuses; metal re-appears as a building material, and for the term “inferior” is substituted the term “slab or inferior.”

The habitations Census for 1891 is the most elaborate ever yet attempted in New South Wales. It differentiates between inhabited houses; stores, offices, etc., used as places of residence; and public institutions containing inmates; and also between vacant houses, and houses being built; and stores, offices, etc., used as places of business only, and not as residences. In the list of materials of which dwellings have been built, brick and stone are for the first time given separately, and the following new, or differently arranged, terms are employed—viz., “iron”; “wood, slabs”; “concrete, adobe, and pisé”; “lath and plaster, wattle and dab, mud, bark”; and “canvas and calico”; while a separate line is devoted to houses of which the materials employed in building were not specified.

The subjoined table is given as a corollary to that on page 238, and shows the percentage, at each census from 1841 to 1891, of the inhabited and vacant houses, the houses being built, and the proportion of each description of habitations classified according to the materials used in their construction:—

Houses, etc.	Census Years.							
	1841.	1846.	1851.	1856.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.	Percentage of total recorded.
Houses and other buildings	100·00	100·00	100·00	95·62	88·91	97·55	94·82	92·23
Other residences—tents, drays, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	4·33	11·09	2·45	5·18	7·77
Total, buildings and residences	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Inhabited :—								
Houses	97·99	93·49	93·70	92·29	88·91	92·56	88·96	81·34
Tents .....	.....	.....	.....	4·15	10·53	2·45	5·18	7·77
Drays, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	0·08	0·25			
Ships used as residences .....	.....	.....	.....	0·16	0·31	.....	.....	.....
Stores, offices, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·12
Public institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·11
Total, inhabited	97·99	93·49	93·70	96·68	100·00	95·01	94·14	89·34
Vacant or being built :—								
Vacant houses	2·01	6·51	6·30	3·32	Not enumerated	4·99	4·19	6·68
Houses being built	7·31	6·38	3·67	5·05	Not enumerated			
Stores, offices, etc., used as places of business only, } not as residences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·67	0·52
Total, vacant or being built .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not enumerated	4·99	5·86	10·66
Materials employed in construction :—								
Brick or stone	38·76	37·77	43·05	37·30	28·87	28·90	30·90	37·00
Wood	61·24	61·86	56·31	57·77	59·70	51·52	48·99	50·44
Inferior materials—bark, slabs, wattle and dab, etc. ....	.....	0·37	0·64	.....	.....	12·14	8·40	2·00
Metal (iron) .....	.....	.....	.....	0·55	0·35	.....	0·67	1·43
Concrete, adobe, pisé .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·38
Tents and drays (canvas, calico, etc.) .....	.....	.....	.....	4·22	10·78	2·45	5·18	7·77
Ships used as dwellings .....	.....	.....	.....	0·16	0·30	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·99	5·86	0·98

Before analysing the table just given, it is advisable to mention briefly the manner in which the information dealing with the dwellings of the people was collected and presented to the public at each census.

The earlier records of habitations were exceedingly simple, and dealt only with the most rudimentary facts. The enumeration for 1841, for instance, supplied the number of houses inhabited and uninhabited, finished and unfinished, and stated whether they were built of brick or stone, or of wood; brick and stone not being separately distinguished; indeed, this distinction was not made until the last Census. One peculiarity of the enumerations of 1841, 1846, 1851, and 1856 was a tabulation of houses as being inhabited and uninhabited, and finished and unfinished—the totals in each case being identical. Hence, it would appear that the demand for residential accommodation so considerably exceeded the supply that people in those early days were compelled to take up their quarters in habitations still in the hands of the mason or the carpenter. This is better made evident by the following statement:—

Houses.	1841.	1846.	1851.	1856.
Inhabited	14,951	24,539	28,711	38,003
Uninhabited	306	1,708	1,930	1,370
Total	15,257	26,247	30,641	39,373
Finished.....	14,142	24,573	29,518	37,294
Unfinished.....	1,115	1,674	1,123	2,079
Total.....	15,257	26,247	30,641	39,373

It may be assumed that all vacant houses were also, under the circumstances, in process of construction; deducting such from habitations described as “unfinished,” it is plain that in 1841 no less than 809 dwellings were resided in prior to their completion. In 1846 the “finished” houses exceeded the inhabited by 34, which number, therefore, represents the completely habitable domiciles out of the 1,708 described as vacant. In 1851 the “finished” houses exceeded the inhabited by 807; therefore, of 1,930 vacant habitations, nearly half could have accommodated tenants. In 1856, however, the demand for houses appears to have again exceeded the supply, and at least 709 houses are shown to have had residents prior to their completion as dwellings.

The habitations census of 1846 followed on lines similar to those of the preceding enumeration, but bark was added to the list of building materials, and information was also given as to the material of which the roof was constructed, viz., whether of shingles, slates, bark, or thatch. This was a characteristic of the next two censuses, and, although the particulars touching this branch of inquiry may not be of much use, seeing that they were not collected after the year 1856, it is interesting to record them, if only as evidence of the use of superior materials in roofing as settlement progressed, and as the conditions of social life became more and more ameliorated.

The subjoined statement shows the roofing material of habitations as recorded for the three enumerations specified:—

Materials employed.— Roofs.	1846.		1851.		1856.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Shingle	16,782	63·94	21,207	69·21	23,165	58·84
Slate.....	500	1·90	612	2·00	2,174	5·52
Bark, thatch, inferior, etc.	8,965	34·16	8,822	28·79	12,829	32·58
Metal	...	...	...	...	1,205	3·06
Total	26,247	100·00	30,641	100·00	39,373	100·00

From these figures it will be seen that during ten years bark and other inferior roofing materials declined in use by nearly 2 per cent.; that shingles declined in use by over 5 per cent.; that nearly 4 per cent. more houses were slated in 1856 than in 1846, and that metal (iron) began to be employed, no less than 3 per cent. of the houses in the Colony in 1856 being roofed with this material. The line “Bark, etc.,” in the above table is variously phrased in the three census tabulations quoted. In 1846 it appears as “Barked or thatched”; in 1851 as “Barked, thatched, or not roofed in”; and in 1856 as “Bark or inferior.” But these variations hardly affect the results, as shown above.

The habitations census of 1851 was little different from its predecessors. The term “bark,” employed to designate a building material, was expanded to embrace other “inferior materials,” the term “inferior” being first used in the classification of the results of this Census.

The habitations census of 1856 enumerated separately the tents, the drays, and the ships used as residences, and while retaining “brick or stone” as a compound designation for the materials of which houses were built, superseded the use of “wood,” and of “bark or other inferior materials,” as separate designations, and adopted the term “weatherboard, slab, or inferior,” and also added “metal”—which makes its first appearance as a building material at this Census—to the list. As a statistical curiosity, the mention of 64 “ships” used as residences is specially interesting.

In 1861 the number of vacant houses and houses being built was not recorded at all, and all the facts recorded of habitations related exclusively to those which were used at the time as residences. Among these, as in 1856, were enumerated 201 ships, which must not be confounded with the ships in port at the time receiving or discharging cargo, or seeking anchorage from stress of weather. They were, on the contrary, various kinds of craft at moorings, or beached, light-ships, etc., used as distinct dwellings. At the Census of 1891, persons living on such vessels as those here referred to were in every case included in the population of the adjacent district, and were not

In 1871 the houses formed 97·55 per cent. of the residences in the Colony, and the tents, drays, etc., only 2·45 per cent. The inhabited houses formed 92·56 per cent. of the total number of dwellings, and the houses vacant and being built, taken together, 4·99 per cent. Since the Census of 1861 the population had increased 43·74 per cent., the total number of habitations 52·71 per cent.; and the proportion of persons to each inhabited dwelling was about 5·4. During the decennium the houses built of brick or stone had increased in number by 9,858, or 52·89 per cent.; those built of weatherboard and inferior materials by 24,225, or 62·84 per cent.; while tents and drays had decreased by 4,538, or by about two-thirds, owing doubtless to the working out of many of the gold-fields in process of exploitation at the preceding census, and the migration of the population to the more settled districts. Of the total number of residences in the Colony, those built of brick or stone formed a proportion of 28·9 per cent., those built of weatherboard of 51·5 per cent., those constructed of inferior materials of 12·14 per cent., and tents and drays, as already mentioned, of only 2·45 per cent.; while all houses vacant or being built, forming a proportion of nearly 5 per cent., were unspecified with regard to the materials entering into their construction.

The Census of 1881 shows a percentage of 94·82 houses and 5·18 tents and drays. The inhabited houses constituted 88·96 of the total number of dwellings, the vacant houses 4·19 per cent., and the houses in course of construction 1·67 per cent. During the ten years that had elapsed since the taking of the preceding Census the population had increased 49·18 per cent., the total number of habitations about 46 per cent.; and the proportion was 5·5 persons to each inhabited dwelling. The houses built of brick or stone had increased in number by 15,920, or 55·9 per cent., a higher rate of increase from census to census than any shown since the enumeration of 1846. The houses built of weatherboard had increased during the decennium by 19,623, or 38·63 per cent., while those built of inferior materials practically remained the same as at the preceding Census. Of the total number of residences in New South Wales, 30·9 per cent. were constructed of brick or stone, nearly 49 per cent. of wood, over 8 per cent. of inferior materials, 0·67 per cent. of metal, 5·18 per cent. were tents and drays, and 5·86 per cent. (including 4·19 per cent. representing houses vacant, and 1·67 per cent. houses being built), were constructed of materials not specified in the collection of returns.

In 1891 the buildings in the Colony, inclusive of 3·46 per cent. representing stores, offices, etc., used as places

of business only, formed 92·23, and the tents 7·77 per cent. respectively of structures capable of being used as human habitations. The inhabited houses formed of this total 81·34 per cent., the stores, offices, etc., used as places of residence 0·12 per cent., the public institutions in which inmates were housed 0·11 per cent., and, as already mentioned, the tents 7·77 per cent. The vacant houses constituted 6·68 per cent. of the total number of structures capable of being used as human habitations, the houses in course of construction 0·52 per cent., and the stores and offices used only as places of business 3·46 per cent. Hence there was in the Colony a proportion of 89·34 per cent. of the total number of buildings and other residences inhabited, while 10·66 per cent. were uninhabited or being built. Since the Census of 1881 the residential population had increased 49·46 per cent., the total number of habitations 68·35 per cent.; and the proportion of persons to each dwelling inhabited was 5·2. During the decennium the houses built of brick or stone had increased in number by 45,125, or 101·6 per cent.; those built of wood by 51,653, or 73·35 per cent.; those built of iron by 2,491, or 258·38 per cent.; and tents had increased by 11,342, or 65·7 per cent.; while habitations constructed of inferior materials had decreased by 7,238, or 60 per cent. Of the total number of structures used as residences and other buildings, 37 per cent. were built of brick and stone, over 50 per cent. were built of wood, 2 per cent. only were built of inferior materials, 1·43 per cent. were built of metal, 0·38 per cent. of concrete, adobe, and pisé, 0·98 per cent. were unspecified, and 7·77 were constructed of canvas and calico (tents).

The preceding paragraphs show that although the improvement in the character of buildings has been gradual, it has, at least, been sure. It would appear that the discovery of gold interrupted the increasing solidity of the habitations erected in the Colony, and that the population, lured by the quest after the precious metal, ceased to build of brick and stone in the settled districts, and began to dwell in wood, bark, and canvas on the sites of the successive "rushes." In 1851 the habitations constructed of brick and stone formed 43 per cent. of the dwellings in the Colony; in 1861 the proportion had dropped to 28·87 per cent.; since then, however, there has been a gradual increase in the number and proportion of habitations constructed of brick and stone. Several circumstances have operated to bring this about—chiefly, perhaps, the increased value of land in towns and the increased wealth of the community.

From the first census of habitations taken in the Colony (viz., in the year 1841) to that of 1891, half a century had

In 1841 about 98 per cent. of all the houses were inhabited, although 7·3 per cent. still remained in a state of incompleteness. Of those built of brick or stone there were nearly 39 per cent., and of wood slightly over 61 per cent.

In 1846 the inhabited houses formed a proportion of about 93·5 per cent. of the total number of dwellings in the Colony. The vacant houses formed 6·5 per cent., but of these apparently nearly all were in process of construction. The habitations built of brick or stone formed a proportion of about 1 per cent. less of the total number of residences in the Colony than at the preceding census; the proportion of habitations built of wood had slightly increased; and nearly 0·4 per cent. were recorded as being built of bark. Since 1841 the population had increased 32·6 per cent., and the total number of houses 72 per cent. In 1841 there were nearly 7·7 persons to each inhabited dwelling; in 1846, 6·2. During the quinquennium, habitations built of brick or stone had increased by 4,001, or 67·66 per cent.; and habitations built of wood by 6,892, or 73·76 per cent.

The habitations Census of 1851 showed that a proportion of 93·7 per cent. of the total number of dwellings was inhabited. The vacant houses formed 6·3 per cent., but it would seem that nearly two-thirds of these were in process of construction. Since the last census the population had increased 17·54 per cent., and the total number of habitations 16·74 per cent.; the number of persons per each inhabited dwelling, viz., 6·2, being about the same as in 1846. During the five years, habitations built of brick or stone had increased by 3,278, or 33·06 per cent.; those built of wood by 1,017, or 6·26 per cent. Of the total number of residences in the Colony in 1851, those built of brick or stone formed a proportion of 43·05 per cent., a higher proportion than any before or since recorded; those built of wood 56·3 per cent., and those built of bark, or other inferior materials, 0·64 per cent.

In 1856 the houses, both inhabited and vacant, formed 95·62 per cent. of the habitations in the Colony, and 4·38 per cent. were represented by tents, drays, and ships used as residences. The inhabited houses formed a proportion of 92·29 per cent. of the total number of dwellings, and the vacant houses 3·32 per cent., while over 5 per cent.—presumably including those that were vacant—were in process of construction. Of the total number of habitations, 96·68 per cent. were being lived in, and of these 4·15 per cent. were tents, 0·08 per cent. were drays, and 0·16 per cent. were ships used as residences. During the quinquennium the population had increased 39·52 per cent., the total

number of habitations 34·39 per cent., and the number of persons to each inhabited dwelling was slightly less than 6·3. Since the last census the number of houses built of brick or stone had increased by 2,165, or 16·41 per cent., and those built of wood and inferior materials by 6,341, or 36·34 per cent. Of the total number of residences in the Colony (including tents, drays, and ships used as residences), those built of brick or stone formed a proportion of 37·3 per cent.; those built of weatherboard, slabs, or inferior materials, 57·77 per cent.; and those constructed of metal 0·55 per cent.—the proportion of tents, etc., has already been given.

All the facts relating to habitations collected at the Census of 1861 deal exclusively with those lived in at the time, no information being gathered concerning vacant houses, or houses in course of construction. The inhabited houses formed nearly 89 per cent. of the total number of habitations in the Colony, the residue, slightly over 11 per cent., being made up of tents, drays, and ships used as residences. Since the Census of 1856, the population had increased 39·98 per cent., the total number of habitations 56·8 per cent.; and the number of persons to each inhabited dwelling was over 5·4. During the quinquennium which had elapsed since the preceding census the houses built of brick or stone had increased by 3,282, or 21·4 per cent.; those built of weatherboard, slabs, or inferior materials by 14,758, or 62 per cent.; those built of metal remained about the same; while tents had increased, owing doubtless to the rapid development of the gold-mining industry, by 5,089, or nearly fourfold; drays by 129, and ships used as residences by 137. Of the total number of residences in the Colony, those built of brick or stone formed a proportion of 28·87 per cent., the lowest recorded for any census; those built of weatherboard, slabs, or inferior materials, 59·7 per cent.; those built of metal only, 0·35 per cent.; the tents formed 10·53 per cent., the drays 0·25 per cent., and the ships used as residences 0·31 per cent. of the total number of habitations. Of the tents, 2,638 were pitched on and about the site of the Burrangong gold-fields, 676 on the gold-fields in the county of Wellington, 422 on the gold-fields in the county of St. Vincent, 290 on the gold-fields in the Sofa'a district, 236 on the gold-fields in the counties of Bathurst and Georgiana, 212 in the Bathurst district and the county of Roxburgh, 172 in the district of Patrick's Plains, 158 on the gold-fields of the Liverpool Plains, 153 in the pastoral district of the Murrumbidgee, 128 in the Balranald district, 121 in the electorate of the Hunter, 108 in the county of Camden, 92 on the New England gold-fields, 82 on the gold-fields of the Monaro district, and 75 at Eden.

TENTS, Etc.

The number of tents was given as 18,794, of which total only 4,368, or 23·24 per cent., were pitched within the boundaries of boroughs and municipalities; the great majority, viz., 14,426, or 76·76 per cent., being recorded for the extra municipal or rural districts.

In 31 municipalities not a single tent was recorded as being pitched. These were—Armidale, containing 669 habitations; Bega, 423; Blayney, 261; Burrowa, 174; Camden, 253; Carrington, 430; Coraki, 89; Deniliquin, 519; Grafton, 979; Greta, 369; Lambton, 715; Merewether, 860; Morpeth, 259; Mudgee, 500; Musselbrook, 250; Nowra, 385; Orange, 686; East Orange, 414; Port Macquarie, 260; Raymond Terracc, 192; Richmond, 217; Singleton, 402; South Singleton, 149; Taree, 150; Ulmarra, 299; Uralla, 169; Wallsend, 746; Wickham, 1,286; Windsor, 395; Wingham, 120; and Wollongong, 654. Of course, this absence of tents is to be accounted for by three several causes, viz., the permanent character of the settlement in certain districts, the nature of the industry followed by the population, and the abundance of easily-manipulated building materials. Of the foregoing municipalities, for instance, Armidale, Blayney, Burrowa, Deniliquin, and Taree were chiefly agricultural and pastoral; Morpeth, Musselbrook, Port Macquarie, Raymond Terrace, Singleton, South Singleton, Windsor, Richmond, and Wingham were chiefly agricultural; Uralla was chiefly pastoral; the dominant pursuits of the people of Bega were bacon-curing, cheese-making, and dairy-farming generally; the inhabitants of Camden, Nowra, and Wollongong were also in the main dairy-farmers; Carrington was a shipping-port in the centre of a coal-mining district; Greta, Lambton, Merewether, Wallsend, and Wickham were almost entirely coal-mining localities, in which the population was neither tent-dwelling nor migratory; Coraki, Grafton, and Ulmarra were river ports, and the centres of rich maize and sugar growing districts; while in some municipalities, such as Mudgee, Orange, and East Orange, gold and other mining of a permanent character shared with agriculture and the pastoral industry in the employment of the people. The tent-dwellers must be looked for in the settled districts around the metropolis, where men flock looking for work, and where campers-out pitch their canvas houses on the shores of Port Jackson and the banks of the Hawkesbury; in districts also not settled at all, where timber is scarce, and water, necessary to convert clay into bricks, unprocurable; in the vicinity of new "rushes," such as Broken Hill; in new country undergoing the process of charting by surveyors; and in districts being traversed by the railway

engineer and his army of navvies, and the road-constructor with his gangs of labourers.

The following table shows the municipalities of the Colony in which tents were pitched on the date of the Census, arranged in numerical order, together with the total number of habitations in each municipality recorded:—

Municipalities.	Tents.	Total Habitations.	Municipalities.	Tents.	Total Habitations.
Broken Hill.....	1,236	5,437	Walcha.....	10	182
Sydney and Suburban (including unincorporated portion of Homebush.)	571	79,455	Cudal.....	9	108
Kiama (now Jamberoo)	256	589	Maclean.....	9	217
Gerrington.....	229	426	Glen Innes.....	8	551
Lismore.....	202	722	Quirindi.....	8	190
Katoomba.....	158	416	Wentworth.....	8	249
Silverton.....	141	398	Young.....	8	587
Liverpool.....	123	835	Jerilderie.....	7	118
Mittagong.....	108	333	Junee.....	7	349
Campbelltown.....	95	504	Prospect and Sherwood	7	442
North Illawarra.....	88	634	Temora.....	7	260
Nyngan.....	73	315	Wellington.....	7	335
Kiama East (now Kiama)	71	475	Carecar.....	6	131
Bourke.....	63	674	Casino.....	6	279
Auburn.....	51	448	Condobolin.....	6	140
Wilcannia.....	45	349	Dundas.....	6	252
Bowral.....	41	498	Cootamundra.....	6	420
Central Illawarra.....	41	699	Gosford.....	5	179
Inverell.....	39	581	Murrumbidgee.....	5	284
Dubbo.....	32	865	Narrabri.....	5	422
Moree.....	31	224	Queanbeyan.....	5	294
Ballina.....	29	222	Balranald.....	4	170
Adamstown.....	28	439	Goulburn.....	4	2,095
Gulgong.....	28	408	Granville.....	3	903
New Lambton.....	27	349	Hill End.....	3	214
Hillston.....	25	190	Moama.....	3	144
Lithgow.....	24	834	Waratah.....	3	661
Rookwood.....	23	424	Bathurst.....	2	1,892
Shellharbour.....	22	290	Braidwood.....	2	317
Smithfield and Fairfield	21	343	Broughton Vale.....	2	92
Albury.....	19	1,097	Gundagai.....	2	213
St. Mary's.....	18	378	Hamilton.....	2	1,019
Penrith.....	17	742	Molong.....	2	246
Yass.....	17	382	Newcastle.....	2	2,478
Cooma.....	16	361	Parramatta.....	2	1,953
Gunnedah.....	16	299	Plattsburg.....	2	744
Coonamble.....	15	247	Tenterfield.....	2	536
Cudgong.....	14	534	Tumut.....	2	280
Bingara.....	13	144	Wagga.....	2	921
Hay.....	13	591	Bombala.....	1	202
Berry.....	12	163	Grenfell.....	1	184
Cowra.....	12	280	Kempsey.....	1	507
Narrandera.....	12	370	East Maitland.....	1	611
Forbes.....	11	660	Moruya.....	1	257
Parke.....	11	645	Moss Vale.....	1	224
Tamworth.....	11	962	Murrumburrah.....	1	214
Cobar.....	10	339	Numba.....	1	119
West Maitland.....	10	1,549	Scone.....	1	186
			Central Shoalhaven.....	1	89
			Stockton.....	1	518
			Ulladulla.....	1	304

The greatest number of tents in any one locality was to be found at Broken Hill, where 1,236 canvas and calico tenements bore witness to the rapid extension of the silver-field and the recurrence of fresh finds.

In the city and suburbs of Sydney, 571 tents were pitched. Of these, only 26 were in the city itself, and all these were in Cook Ward, which was probably accounted for by the fact that a circus company was then encamped in Moore Park.

The total number of tents pitched in the suburbs of Sydney was 545. Of these, 367 were the tenements of railway navvies engaged in constructing the line from St. Leonards to Hornsby, with, perhaps, a few campers-out along the shores of Port Jackson. In the various suburbs

elapsed, and the extraordinary growth of the province during the fifty years referred to is to be seen in the increase of the number of habitations from decade to decade. It must, however, be remembered that the early settlers built for their immediate wants, and not for posterity, and that of 15,257 houses accounted for in the first habitations census only 306, or about 2 per cent., were empty. In 1891 the total number of places of residence was 232,368; and this number included 196,850 inhabited houses, 18,794 tents, 296 stores, offices, etc., used as places of habitation, 262 public institutions containing inmates, and 16,166 vacant houses. Hence, of the whole number just stated, almost 7 per cent. were not used for the purpose for which they were built—a result, however, due as much to the depression which the Colony was experiencing at the taking of the Census as to the commercial speculations of the professional builder.

HABITATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN 1891.

The total number of habitations in the Colony at the last Census was 241,991, inclusive of stores, offices, etc., used only as places of business. These numbered 8,368, and were, like 296 of a similar class, separately tabulated, capable of being employed as residences. Dismissing these, together with vacant houses and houses in course of construction, the actual number of dwelling-places inhabited on the night of the Census was 216,202; of which number 196,850 were houses properly so called; 18,794 were tents; 296 were stores, offices, etc.; and 262 were public institutions. The vacant houses numbered 16,166; stores, offices, etc., used as places of business only, 8,368; and houses being built, 1,255; or a total of vacant buildings and houses in course of construction of 25,789.

The following statement shows the number of each of the classes according to their numerical order:—

INHABITED.		
	No.	Per cent.
Houses.....	196,850	81·34
Tents	18,794	7·77
Stores, offices, etc.	296	0·12
Public institutions	262	0·11
Total	216,202	89·34
UNINHABITED.		
	No.	Per cent.
Vacant houses	16,166	6·68
Stores, offices, etc.	8,368	3·46
Houses being built	1,255	0·52
Total	25,789	10·66

DWELLING-HOUSES (PROPERLY SO CALLED).

The dwelling-houses (properly so-called) numbered 214,271. In this number have been included all houses described as vacant, or being built, as well as the 196,850 houses tabulated as inhabited. Of course it may happen that some few stores or offices are included in the houses classified as vacant, and some few buildings intended for stores or offices among those in course of construction; but the number is not likely to be very significant, nor calculated to inflect in any serious sense general deductions. The inhabited houses formed 91·87 per cent. of the total number of dwelling-houses properly so called, the completed vacant houses 7·54 per cent., and the houses in course of construction 0·59 per cent.

Of course, by far the greater number of dwelling-houses were situated within boroughs and municipalities, and the following figures show the number of each class within approximate urban and rural districts:—

	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Inhabited houses.....	124,182	92·58	72,668	90·69
Vacant do	9,080	6·77	7,086	8·84
Houses being built	876	0·65	379	0·47
Total	134,138	100·00	80,133	100·00

Out of every hundred dwelling-houses in municipalities (*i.e.*, the approximate urban area of the Colony), 92 were inhabited, 7 were vacant, and 1 was in process of construction. In the extra-municipal area (*i.e.*, the rural districts), 91 out of every hundred were inhabited, 9 out of every hundred were vacant, and those in process of construction did not amount to quite one per two hundred.

STORES AND OFFICES USED AS RESIDENCES.

Of 8,664 stores, offices, and buildings of a similar character, 296 were recorded as being used as residences on the night of the enumeration, thus making 3·42 per cent. of the total number so described. In the majority of these cases the stores, offices, etc., were resided in by caretakers and housekeepers; and in the tables subsequently dealt with, showing the number of rooms to a family, it must be carefully noted that, in this particular, only the rooms actually occupied were recorded, *viz.*, the rooms used only by the caretaker or housekeeper and his or her family, those used in the daytime for purposes of business, etc., being excluded from the tabulation. This designation covers also stables and out-houses slept in by grooms, gardeners, etc., and warehouses and other buildings in which watchmen were employed on the night of the Census.

Counties.	Tents in—			Total number of habitations in each county.	Percentage of tents of total habitations.
	Municipalities.	Remainder of county.	Total.		
Gipps	...	106	106	371	28.6
Boyd	...	104	104	233	44.6
Robinson	10	94	104	552	18.8
Urana	7	97	104	611	17.0
Gloucester	1	102	103	2,783	3.7
Monteagle	9	94	103	1,931	5.3
Clyde	...	102	102	334	30.5
Fitzroy	...	101	101	599	16.9
Stapylton	...	101	101	264	38.3
Narran	...	100	100	247	40.5
Farnell	...	99	99	183	54.1
Caira	4	87	91	381	23.9
King	5	86	91	1,710	5.3
Gresham	...	90	90	218	41.3
Benarba	...	88	88	270	32.6
Blaxland	...	88	88	294	29.9
Raleigh	...	88	88	867	10.2
Young	45	43	88	459	19.2
Durham	...	87	87	2,998	2.9
Clarence	9	77	86	3,248	2.7
Tongowoko	...	84	84	180	46.7
Bligh	...	82	82	768	10.7
Buccleuch	...	82	82	529	15.5
Darling	...	82	82	587	14.0
Forbes	1	81	82	685	12.0
Wakool	...	80	80	264	30.3
Evelyn	...	79	79	188	42.0
Buller	...	72	72	359	20.1
Gregory	2	70	72	297	24.2
Townsend	...	70	70	950	7.4
Yungnulgra	...	70	70	132	53.0
Sturt	...	67	67	198	33.8
Hardinge	...	64	64	861	7.4
Culgoa	...	63	63	166	38.0
Livingstone	...	60	60	166	36.1
Westmoreland	...	59	59	844	7.0
Clarke	...	58	58	380	15.3
Georgiana	...	58	58	1,338	4.3
Nicholson	24	34	58	378	15.3
Vernon	10	48	58	543	10.7
Gunderbooka	4	53	57	153	37.3
Selwyn	...	57	57	499	11.4
Argyle	4	52	56	3,523	1.6
Wallace	...	56	56	644	8.7
Ewenmar	...	55	55	397	13.9
Gowen	...	53	53	448	11.8
Clive	2	50	52	945	5.5
Barrona	...	49	49	73	67.1
Rankin	...	49	49	92	53.3
Gordon	...	48	48	576	8.3
Mouramba	...	47	47	406	11.6
Richmond	4	43	47	758	6.2
Dampier	1	45	46	1,119	4.1
Mossiel	...	46	46	146	31.5
Dudley	1	44	45	1,273	3.5
Denison	...	43	43	395	10.9
Arrawatta	...	41	41	344	11.9
Yanda	...	41	41	125	32.8
Burnett	...	39	39	320	12.2
Irrara	...	39	39	121	32.2
Nandewar	7	32	39	692	5.6
Fitzgerald	...	38	38	74	51.3
Waljeers	...	37	37	150	24.7
Windeyer	...	36	36	95	37.9
Beresford	16	19	35	828	4.2
Wentworth	8	27	35	368	9.5
Jamison	...	34	34	250	13.6
Ularara	...	34	34	90	37.8
Mootwingee	...	29	29	80	36.3
Wellesley	1	28	29	807	3.6
Booroonarra	...	27	27	92	29.4
Drake	...	27	27	309	8.7

Counties.	Tents in—			Total number of habitations in each county.	Percentage of tents of total habitations.
	Municipalities.	Remainder of county.	Total.		
Menindie	...	26	26	94	27.7
Tandora	...	26	26	54	48.2
Yantara	...	26	26	54	48.2
Hunter	...	25	25	385	6.5
Dowling	...	24	24	188	12.8
Inglis	11	12	23	1,381	1.7
Delalah	...	21	21	23	91.3
Napier	...	21	21	181	11.6
Landsborough	...	19	19	41	46.3
Taila	...	19	19	106	17.9
Haves	...	18	18	70	25.7
Baradine	...	17	17	316	5.4
Cowley	...	16	16	128	12.5
Perry	...	16	16	52	30.8
Denham	...	15	15	57	26.3
Franklin	1	13	14	82	17.1
Killara	...	13	13	51	25.5
Manara	...	13	13	56	23.2
White	...	12	12	238	5.0
Cadell	3	8	11	342	32.2
Poolo	...	10	10	19	52.6
Tara	...	10	10	72	13.9
Werunda	...	8	8	62	12.9
Woore	...	7	7	35	20.0
Thoulcanna	...	5	5	11	45.5
Kilfera	...	...	...	32	...

As already pointed out, the greatest aggregation of tents in any one locality within the Colony was in the vicinage of Broken Hill, hence the county of Yancowinna had a total number of dwellings constructed of calico and canvas of 2,451, or over a third of the whole of the habitations within its borders. Of these 1,377 were pitched within the boundaries of the municipalities of Broken Hill and Silverton, and 1,074 within the unincorporated remainder of the county.

In the metropolitan county of Cumberland there were 1,494 tents out of a total number of 92,654 habitations of all descriptions. Of these, 937 were recorded for the municipalities comprised within the boundaries of the city of Sydney and its suburbs, and of the extra-suburban municipalities of Auburn, Campbelltown, Dundas, Granville, Liverpool, Parramatta, Penrith, Prospect and Sherwood, Rookwood, Smithfield and Fairfield, and St. Mary's, while in the balance of the county there were 557, in all probability the tents of railway navvies and road gangs, as well as of a considerable number of holiday-makers, the enumeration having been made at the conclusion of the Easter vacation. All the habitations constructed of canvas or calico in the county of Cumberland formed only 1.6 per cent. of the whole number of dwellings within its borders.

The dairy-farming county of Camden contained 871 tents within the municipalities of Berry, Bowral, Broughton Vale, Gerringong, Central Illawarra, North Illawarra, Jamberoo, Kiama, Mittagong, Moss Vale, and Shellharbour,

touched by the line the numbers of tents were, respectively—Ryde, 141; Willoughby, 115; and North Sydney, 111. Along the South Coast Line railway works were also in progress, and 67 tents were pitched at various points on the line, viz., 48 at Hurstville, 16 at Kogarah, and 3 at Rockdale. At Randwick 23 tents formed, probably, Aborigines', rag-pickers', and vagrants' abodes; the 17 tents at Manly were, in all likelihood, the camps of city clerks and business-men enjoying the health-restoring influences of the ocean breezes; the 16 tents at Concord were, doubtless, occupied by men engaged on the reclamation works in that locality; and the same number at Strathfield were manifestly the residences of railway navvies. Of the remaining 39 tents, 9 were pitched in Ashfield, 6 in Burwood, 6 in Hunter's Hill, 5 in Woollahra, 4 in Five Dock, 4 in the unincorporated suburb of Homebush, 2 in Canterbury, 2 in Waverley, and 1 in North Botany.

Among country municipalities the incorporated areas of Kiama (now Jamberoo) and Gerringong had a large proportion of tents in the total number of habitations within their boundaries. Of 589 dwellings in Kiama, no less than 256 were of canvas or calico; in the case of Gerringong, 229 out of 426 were constructed of the same unsubstantial materials. This is accounted for by the fact that at the date of the Census the South Coast Railway was in course of construction. This would also account for 83 tents being recorded for the municipality of North Illawarra, 41 for Central Illawarra, and 71 for Kiama East (now Kiama), although some of these may have been the tenements of miners employed in coal-getting at Mount Keira, Mount Kembla, etc.

In the northern coastal district, in the municipality of Lismore, were recorded, out of a total of 722 habitations, 202 which were constructed of canvas or calico. These were, doubtless, the abodes of navvies engaged on the extension of the Northern Line from the Tweed River to Lismore. The 158 tents at Katoomba were also, in all likelihood, navvies' residences, with, perhaps, those of a few miners engaged in winning coal, and of parties clearing land of timber.

At Silverton, a silver-mining town near the border between New South Wales and South Australia, out of a total number of 398 habitations, 141 were tents. At Liverpool there were 123 tents; and the volunteer encampment at Campbelltown probably accounts for 95 which had not been struck on the night of the enumeration. The remainder of the municipalities containing tents do not present figures seriously disproportionate for habitations constructed of canvas and calico, although some very

important centres, on the other hand, appear to contain few such abodes. For instance, Albury, with a total number of 1,097 habitations, had within its boundaries 19 tents; West Maitland, with 1,540 habitations, 10; Goulburn, with 2,095 habitations, 4; Bathurst, with 1,892 habitations, 2; Hamilton, with 1,019 habitations, 2; Newcastle, with 2,478 habitations, 2; and Parramatta, with 1,953 habitations also 2.

If 31 municipalities are recorded as having within their boundaries not a single structure of canvas or calico, of one county only, viz., Kilferia, does the same statement hold good, the remaining 140 counties containing, on the night of the Census, tents varying in number from 2,451 to 5.

The following table exhibits the number of tents in each county, within municipalities, and in the remainder of the county area, together with the number of habitations, and the proportion borne by tents to the latter:—

Counties.	Tents in—			Total number of habitations in each county.	Percentage of tents of total habitations.
	Municipalities.	Remainder of county.	Total.		
Yancowinna.....	1,377	1,074	2,451	7,252	33·8
Cumberland.....	937	557	1,494	92,654	1·6
Camden	871	423	1,294	9,033	14·3
Rous	233	704	937	4,384	21·4
Northumberland.....	80	553	663	18,175	4·7
Cook	182	346	528	3,386	15·6
Kennedy	...	338	338	740	45·6
Roxburgh	...	315	315	2,322	13·6
Hume	...	311	311	1,185	26·2
Bathurst	19	278	297	6,236	4·8
Narromine	...	262	262	1,093	24·0
Gough	47	198	245	3,021	8·1
Sandon	...	234	234	2,804	8·4
Lincoln.....	32	197	229	1,688	13·6
Canbelego	60	159	219	363	60·3
Wellington	17	176	193	3,938	4·9
Harden	6	175	181	1,955	9·3
Flinders	...	169	169	243	69·6
Cunningham	6	162	168	599	28·0
Auckland	...	165	165	1,901	8·7
Cowper.....	59	102	161	1,018	15·8
Parry	...	160	160	881	18·2
Pottinger	14	144	158	1,065	14·9
St. Vincent	5	151	156	2,928	5·3
Ashburnham	33	119	152	3,170	4·8
Phillip	35	115	150	1,387	10·8
Cooper	12	135	147	769	19·1
Buckland	8	134	142	855	16·6
Goulburn	19	116	135	1,939	7·0
Brisbane	6	127	133	1,544	8·6
Oxley	11	120	131	669	19·6
Conrallie	31	97	128	604	21·2
Macquarie	...	125	125	2,665	4·7
Leichhardt	15	105	120	633	19·0
Bland	7	111	118	1,074	11·0
Mitchell	...	114	114	632	18·0
Murray.....	17	95	112	1,925	5·8
Murchison	13	98	111	611	18·2
Waradgery	13	98	111	1,009	11·0
Finch	...	110	110	282	39·0
Clarendon	9	100	109	1,321	8·3
Wynyard	4	103	107	2,643	4·1
Bourke.....	...	106	106	691	15·3

In the county of Canbelego, in the central division of the western slope, there were only 368 habitations altogether, and of these 219, or 60·33 per cent., were constructed of canvas or calico; 60 of these were pitched in a portion of the municipality of Nyngan, and 159 in the unincorporated portion of the county. The occupations of the inhabitants were mainly of an industrial and pastoral nature, and the tent-dwellers were in all likelihood persons engaged in building and construction, and shepherds and boundary-riders.

Of Wellington's total of 3,938 habitations, only 4·9 per cent. were constructed of calico or canvas. The tents in all numbered 193. Of these 17 were to be found in the municipalities of Cudgegong, Hill End, and Wellington; while 176 had been pitched in the unincorporated portion of the county. The majority of the dwellers in tents were probably miners, of whom there were in the district no less than 1,436.

The county of Harden contained 1,955 dwellings, of which number 181, or 9·26 per cent., were tents. Six of these structures were within the municipal boundaries of Cootamundra and Murrumburrah, and 175 were in the unincorporated portion of the county. The population was mainly agricultural in its character, but the tent-dwellers were doubtless to be found among the 256 males engaged in building and construction, and 108 employed as miners.

In Flinders the habitations numbered only 243, and of these 169, or nearly 70 per cent., were constructed of canvas or calico. Flinders is a pastoral county in the central division of the western slope; it contains no municipality, and the population, which numbers 672, appears to live almost entirely in tents.

Cunningham, situated also in the central division of the western slope, contained 599 habitations, of which number 168, or 28·05 per cent., were tents. Six of these structures were pitched within the municipal boundaries of Condobolin, and 162 in the unincorporated portion of the county. The population was mainly agricultural and pastoral, and among these classes, particularly the latter, the tent-dwellers were probably to be found.

Auckland, the southernmost county of New South Wales, abuts on the Victorian border, and concludes the southern series of the coastal counties. It contained 1,901 habitations, of which number 165, or 8·68 per cent., were tents. All these erections were outside the boundaries of the municipality of Bega, and probably served as residences to the miners of the Pambula Gold-fields.

Cowper, a county situated in the great division of the western plains, contained 1,018 habitations, of which

number 161, or 15·82 per cent., were tents, 59 being pitched in a part of the municipality of Bourke, and 102 in the unincorporated portion of the county. Cowper is mainly pastoral, the mining interests in the district being insignificant, and the tent-dwellers should probably be looked for among railway navvies in charge of the permanent-way, road-makers, carriers, and shepherds.

Parry is a pastoral, mining, and agricultural county in the northern division of the table-land. The habitations within its boundaries numbered 881; of these, however, 160 were constructed of canvas or calico, and formed 18·16 per cent. of the total number of residences therein. The dwellers in tents were in all likelihood gold-miners, of whom about 453 are recorded. There was no municipality in this county.

The next county containing tents, considered in numerical order, was Pottinger, in the northern division of the western slope. The total habitations in this county numbered 1,065, and of these 158 were tents, 14 being pitched in portion of the municipality of Gunnedah, and 144 in the unincorporated area of the county. The dwellers beneath canvas in county Pottinger were, perhaps, mainly shepherds and road-makers, and others engaged industrially.

St. Vincent, in the southern division of the coast, contained 2,928 habitations, of which number 156 were tents. Of the latter 5 were pitched in the municipal areas of Braidwood, Numba, Central Shoalhaven, and Ulladulla; while 151 were in the unincorporated portion of the county. The mining population of St. Vincent, doubtless, contributed the dwellers beneath canvas.

In Ashburnham, in the central division of the table-land, there were 3,170 habitations, of which number 152, or 4·79 per cent., were tents, 33 being pitched in the municipalities of Cudal, Forbes, portion of Molong, and Parkes, and 119 in the unincorporated area of the county. The class of workers dwelling beneath canvas in this county is fairly evident from the fact that the Census recorded 436 miners as resident therein.

The last of the series of counties containing from 150 to 2,450 tents was Phillip, also situated in the central division of the table-land. This county contained 1,387 habitations, of which number 150, or 10·8 per cent., were tents, 35 being pitched in part of the municipality of Cudgegong, and in the municipality of Gulgong, and 115 in the unincorporated portion of the county. The bulk of the tent-dwellers were probably miners, road-makers, and railway fettlers.

Of the remaining 115 counties it is necessary to specialise little. Cooper, situated in the southern division of the

and 423 tents in the unincorporated portion of the county; hence the tents in Camden numbered 1,294, and formed 14·33 per cent. of the 9,033 dwellings within its boundaries. The canvas and calico habitations in the unincorporated portion of Camden, as well as those pitched in municipalities, were doubtless the residences of railway navvies engaged in the construction of the South Coast Line.

Railway construction accounts also for 937 tents in the county of Reus. Of these 233 were situated in the municipalities of Lismore, Ballina, and a portion of Casino, while 704 had been erected in the unincorporated portion of the county. Of the total number of dwellings within the borders of Reus, those constructed of canvas and calico formed 21·37 per cent.

The habitations in the county of Northumberland numbered 18,175, and the tents 663, or 4·65 per cent.; eighty only were pitched within the municipal boundaries of Adamstown, Gosford, Hamilton, New Lambton, East Maitland, West Maitland, Newcastle, Plattsburg, and Waratah; while 583 were erected in the unincorporated portion of the county. Besides the dwellings of railway navvies engaged on the line from Strathfield to Waratah, these tents comprised also the dwellings of fishermen, timber-getters, campers-out, and others. Nearly all the coal-fields were incorporated, and the miners engaged in this industry, in consequence of the permanent nature of their employment, seldom live under canvas, but shelter themselves and their families in huts and cottages.

In the county of Cook the tents numbered 528, and the whole of the habitations within its boundaries, 3,386; hence the former constituted 15·59 per cent. of the latter. Within the municipalities of Lithgow and Katoomba 182 tents were pitched, and in the unincorporated portion of the county, 346, these forming, doubtless, the homes of navvies employed on the works in connection with the Western Line of Railway.

The county of Kennedy, in the central division of the western slope, comes next as a tent-dwelling district. This was the site of the Bogan gold-fields. The total number of habitations was 740, and of these 338, or 45·64 per cent., were constructed of canvas or calico. At the date of the Census no portion of this county was incorporated.

Roxburgh contained 2,322 habitations, of which number 315, or 13·57 per cent., were tents. This part of the Colony is both mineral and pastoral, but a considerable number of the canvas and calico dwellings recorded were doubtless inhabited by navvies employed on the Wallerawang to Mudgee extension. Roxburgh has within its boundaries the gold-field districts of Sofala and the Turon

River, and the silver area of Sunny Corner, facts which account for the character of some of the habitations within its boundaries. The county, however, contains no municipality.

The tents in the county of Hume numbered 311, and formed 26·24 per cent. of the 1,185 habitations within its borders. While the greatest area of this county was devoted to pasturage, the greatest number of males forming its population followed agricultural pursuits. The tent-dwellers were in all likelihood those engaged in building and construction, some shepherds, and a few agriculturalists.

The county of Bathurst contained 6,236 habitations. Of this number 297, or 4·76 per cent., were tents. Within the municipal boundaries of Bathurst, Carcoar, and Cowra, 19 were pitched, and in the unincorporated portion of the county, 278—a small number, considering that here is the site of several rich fields of gold and silver, such as Blayney, Lewis Ponds, Caloola, etc.

Narromine, in the central division of the western slope, contained 1,093 habitations, of which number 262, or 23·97 per cent., were constructed of canvas or calico. This county is the site of the Peak Hill and Bogan River Gold-fields, and the tents recorded therein are, in the majority, the dwellings of miners. There is no municipality in Narromine.

Gough, in the northern division of the table-land, contained 245 structures of canvas or calico. The total number of habitations was 3,021; hence of this number 8·11 per cent. were tents. Of the latter 47 only were pitched within the municipal boundaries of Glen Innes and Inverell; while 198 were erected in the unincorporated portion of the county. There were in Gough at the time of the Census 365 males engaged in building and construction, and 1,314 males engaged in mining, principally tin-mining; and a considerable proportion of these must have been dwellers under canvas.

The mineral fields of county Sandon appear also to have been pitched upon by the tent-dwellers, there being 234 structures of calico or canvas, or 8·35 per cent. of the 2,804 dwellings recorded, erected within the borders of this county. The two municipalities of Armidale and Uralla contained, however, no tents.

Lincoln, in the central division of the table-land, contained 1,688 habitations. Of these 197 or 13·57 per cent. were tents, 32 being pitched within the boundaries of the municipality of Dubbo, and 197 in the unincorporated portion of the county. The tent-dwellers in this county were probably miners, carriers, road-makers, and others engaged in building and construction.

tent-dwellers, fishermen, or timber-getters. Even in the case of a miners' encampment, if the field promises permanence, canvas and calico quickly give way to more solid materials in house building. As one travels westward and agricultural merges into pastoral life, houses grow fewer and the percentage of tents increases. In some of the western counties, a third or a half of the population dwell under canvas; in a few the number reaches the high proportion of 6 and even 9 out of 10. In the settled districts where habitations are numerically highest, tents form the lowest percentage of human dwellings, and, save for accidental causes, disappear altogether. In the far remote and new districts, where habitations are in number lowest, tents form the highest percentage of human dwellings.

THE HOUSELESS.

The Census of habitations took account not only of those living in houses, offices and stores, public institutions and tents, but also of the houseless, the campers under the trees and the sky, or beneath the shelter of a dray, of all those compelled by ill-fortune and poverty, or by the necessity of their calling, to sleep roofless on the night of the enumeration, besides those travelling by train. Of these were recorded 3,142 persons, of whom 573 were enumerated for the city and suburbs of Sydney, 445 for the country municipalities or other urban areas, and 2,124 for the extra-municipal or rural districts. Unfortunately, no distinction was made between such campers-out as bullock-drivers, teamsters, hawkers, station-hands, and farm-labourers *en route* to their work, travellers by choice or necessity, hunters, trappers, and fishermen, and the unemployed homeless workman compelled to sleep in a park or to walk the streets, the vagrant who regards his status as his vocation, and the "dosser" who haunts the city for a season during the rainy months, and who takes to the country in the warmer weather, following the calling of a wandering swagman and beggar.

The following tables exhibit the number of campers-out, not including those in tents, in each division of the Colony in urban and rural areas:—

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND AND THE METROPOLIS.

City of Sydney.

Wards.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.
Cook	29,727	105
Denison	19,177	78
Fitzroy	18,792	88
Phillip	12,347	55
Gipps	10,845	57
Macquarie	7,188	8
Brisbane.....	4,714	22
Bourke	4,148	101
Islands in Port Jackson, etc. ...	714	...
	107,652	514

The Suburbs of Sydney.

Municipalities.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.
Balmain	23,475	3
Redfern	21,322	..
Paddington	18,392	33
Newtown	17,870	4
North Sydney	17,106	..
The Glebe	17,075	..
Leichhardt	17,067	4
Marrickville	13,507	..
Ashfield	11,697	4
Petersham	10,369	1
Woollahra	10,023	..
Waverley	8,842	..
Waterloo	8,701	..
Alexandria.....	7,505	..
Camperdown.....	6,658	..
Randwick	6,236	6
Burwood	6,227	..
Macdonaldtown	5,275	..
Rockdale	4,908	..
St. Peters	4,860	..
Hunter's Hill	3,633	1
Darlington.....	3,465	..
Willoughby	3,411	1
Manly.....	3,236	..
Ryde	3,225	1
Hurstville	3,175	..
Canterbury	2,426	..
North Botany	2,407	..
Kogarah.....	2,328	..
Concord	2,107	..
Botany	2,060	..
Enfield	2,050	..
Strathfield.....	1,820	..
Drummoyne	1,451	..
Five Dock	1,250	..
Homebush (unincorporated)	472	1
Total, Suburbs	275,631	59
Total, City and Suburbs.....	383,283	573

The city of Sydney contained only 514 persons sleeping out in the parks and vacant spaces of land on the night of the Census. The greatest number of these, viz., 105, were in Cook Ward, a city area which included the Recreation Reserve, Moore Park, and Sydney Common, all favorite localities of the peripatetic "dosser." In Brisbane Ward there were 22 campers-out. The only park in this ward is Wynyard Park, a railed enclosure shut always at sunset; hence those sleeping out must have taken refuge among the wharfs abutting on Darling Harbour, or in the recessed masonry of the doorways of shops and private residences. Macquarie Ward contained on the night of the Census 8 houseless vagrants. This ward has a large space of tree-planted ground, constituting a refuge for those lacking homes which has since been greatly availed of; for besides the promenade areas of Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks, a corner of the Outer Domain is included in

western slope, of 147 tents had 12 in the municipality of Narrandera; Buckland, in the northern division of the table-land, of 142, had 8 in the municipality of Quirindi; Goulburn, in the southern division of the table-land, of 135, had 19 in the municipality of Albury; Brisbane, in the central division of the table-land, of 133, had 6 in the municipalities of Murrurundi and Seone; Oxley, in the central division of the western slope, of 131, had 11 in portion of the municipality of Nyngan; Courallie, in the northern division of the western slope, of 128, had 31 in the municipality of Morce; Leichhardt, in the same territorial division, of 120, had 15 in the municipality of Coonamble; Bland, in the southern division of the western slope, of 118, had 7 in the municipality of Temora; Murray, in the southern division of the table-land, of 112, had 17 in the municipality of Queanbeyan, and in portion of the municipality of Yass; Murchison, in the northern division of the western slope, of 111, had 13 in the municipality of Bingara; Waradgery, in the southern division of the western slope, of 111, had 13 in the municipality of Hay; Clarendon, in the southern division of the table-land, of 109, had 9 in the municipalities of Gundagai and Junee; Wynyard, an adjoining county in the same territorial division, of 107, had 4 in the municipality of Tumut, and in portion of the municipality of Wagga; Robinson, in the great division of the western plains, of 104, had 10 in the municipality of Cobar; Urana, in the southern division of the western slope, of 104, had 7 in the municipality of Jerilderie; Gloucester, in the northern division of the coast, of 103, had 1 tent in the municipality of Stockton; Monteagle, in the southern division of the table-land, of 103, had 9 in the municipalities of Grenfell and Young; Caira, in the great division of the western plains, of 91, had 4 in the municipality of Balranald; King, in the southern division of the table-land, of 91, had 5 in portion of the municipality of Yass; Young, in the great division of the western plains, of 88, had 45 in the municipality of Wilcannia; Clarence, in the northern division of the coast, of 86, had 9 in the municipality of Maclean; Forbes, in the southern division of the table-land, of 82, had 1 tent in the municipality of Cowra; Gregory, in the central division of the western slope, of 72, had 2 in portion of the municipality of Nyngan; Nicholson, in the southern division of the western slope, of 58, had 24 in portion of the municipality of Hillston; Vernon, in the northern division of the table-land, of 58, had 10 in the municipality of Walcha; Gunderbooka, in the great division of the western plains, of 57, had 4 in portion of the municipality of Bourke; Argyle, in the southern division of the table-land, of 56, had 4 in the

municipality of Goulburn; Clive, in the northern division of the Table-land, of 52, had 2 in the municipality of Tenterfield; Richmond, in the northern division of the coast, of 47, had 4 in portion of the municipality of Casino, Dudley, in the same territorial division, of 45, had 1 tent in the municipality of Kempsey; Dampier, in the southern division of the coast, of 46, had one tent in the municipality of Moruya; Nandewar, in the northern division of the western slope, of 39, had 7 in part of the municipality of Gunnedah, and in the municipality of Narrabri; Beresford, in the southern division of the table-land, of 35, had 16 in the municipality of Cooma; Wentworth, in the great division of the western plains, of 35, had 8 in the municipality of Wentworth; Wellesley, in the southern division of the table-land, of 29, had 1 tent in the municipality of Bombala; Inglis, in the northern division of the table-land, of 23, had 11 in the municipality of Tamworth; Franklin, in the great division of the western plains, of 14, had 1 tent in the municipality of Hillston; and, finally, Cadell, another county in the same territorial division, of 11 tents had 3 in the municipality of Moama.

Of the remaining 77 counties, Macquarie, although containing the three municipalities of Port Macquarie, Taree, and Wingham, and portion of the municipality of Kempsey, had the whole number of the tents within its boundaries, viz., 125, pitched on unincorporated area; Durham contained the municipality of Musclebrook, but the whole number of tents within its boundaries, viz., 87, occupied unincorporated area; and Townsend, containing the municipality of Deniliquin, had within its boundaries 70 tents, all on unincorporated area. Of 74 counties containing no municipalities, Kilferia was the only one in which there were no tents. Of the remaining 73, the following 9 had 100 structures and over of canvas and calico within their boundaries, viz., Mitchell, 114; Finch, 110; Bourke, 106; Gipps, 106; Boyd, 104; Clyde, 102; Fitzroy, 101; Stapylton, 101; and Narran, 100. The counties of the far western division of the Colony had a very high percentage of canvas dwellings, in the case of Delalah of 91·3 per cent.; but the total number of habitations in these remote outposts of settlement was in many cases very small.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that except for accidental causes the greater percentage of tents must be looked for in the far western counties. Where they occur in the settled districts they indicate a surveyor's camp, or an army of railway navvies engaged in constructing a branch from a trunk line, or a gang of labourers making or repairing roadways, or a "rush" of diggers to a fresh out-crop of the precious metal, or a few holiday

The southern division of the coast comprised the four counties of Camden, St. Vincent, Auckland, and Dampier, and the total population, together with urban and rural open-air sleepers, in this area was as follows:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Camden	41,318	13	20	33
St. Vincent	13,701	3	6	9
Auckland	9,695	...	19	19
Dampier	5,044	...	3	3
Total	69,758	16	48	64

Of the 13 sleepers-out in the urban portion of the county of Camden, 7 were in the municipality of Wollongong, 3 in Shellharbour, 2 in Central Illawarra, and one was in Berry. Of the 3 sleepers-out in the urban districts of the county of St. Vincent, 2 were in the municipality of Numba, and one was in that of Braidwood.

In the whole of the seaboard counties, inclusive of the metropolitan county of Cumberland, there were 710,051 persons, and of these 909 were sleeping out on the night of the Census, 644 being in the urban, and 265 in the rural districts of this division of the Colony.

In the northern division of the table-land there were, on the night of the enumeration, 231 houseless persons, who are detailed, together with the total population, in the following statement:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Gough	12,997	23	21	44
Sandon	12,920	...	12	12
Inglis	6,692	36	5	41
Buckland	4,539	1	37	38
Hardinge	4,206	...	2	2
Clive	4,067	...	11	11
Parry	3,510	...	27	27
Darling	2,773	...	16	16
Vernon	2,587	...	...	...
Arrawatta	1,752	...	11	11
Buller	1,524	...	...	...
Clarke	1,367	...	...	...
Drake	1,245	...	21	21
Gresham	525	...	8	8
Hawes	248	...	...	...
Total	60,952	60	171	231

Of those sleeping out in the urban portion of this division there were in county Gough, 15 in the municipality of Glen Innes, and 8 in that of Inverell; in county Inglis, 36 in the municipality of Tamworth; and in county Buckland, one in the municipality of Quirindi.

The central division of the table-land contained 246 persons sleeping in the open on the night of the enumeration. These, together with the total population, were distributed as follow:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Bathurst	30,106	23	29	52
Wellington	16,428	5	11	16
Ashburnham	14,029	30	34	64
Roxburgh	9,475	...	21	21
Lincoln	8,801	7	16	23
Brisbane	7,244	3	12	15
Phillip	5,690	3	14	17
Westmoreland	3,934	...	5	5
Bligh	3,268	...	33	33
Gordon	2,462	...	...	...
Total	100,967	71	175	246

Of those sleeping out in the urban portion of the central division of the table-land, there were in county Bathurst 23 recorded for the following municipalities, viz., Bathurst, 16; Carcoar, 5; and for the portion of the municipality of Orange included in the county, 2. The 5 enumerated for the urban portion of Wellington were all in the municipality of Mudgee. The 30 in the urban portion of county Ashburnham were thus distributed in municipalities:—Parke, 11; Cudal, 1; Forbes, 14; and for the portion of the municipality of Molong included in the county, 4. In county Lincoln, the municipality of Dubbo contained 7 sleepers in the open; in county Brisbane, the municipality of Murrurundi contained 3; and in county Phillip, the municipality of Gulgong contained 2, and that portion of the municipality of Cudgong included in the county, 1.

For the southern division of the table-land 226 persons were recorded as campers-out other than tent-dwellers. These were as follow:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Argyle	18,928	...	2	2
Wynyard	12,526	5	9	14
Harden	9,711	2	29	31
Goulburn	9,236	13	13	26
Murray	9,213	1	5	6
Monteagle	8,955	8	17	25
King	8,411	1	5	6
Clarendon	6,448	42	20	62
Georgiana	6,102	...	19	19
Wellesley	4,732	...	7	7
Beresford	4,215	...	8	8
Wallace	3,436	...	2	2
Forbes	3,208	...	10	10
Buccleuch	2,206	...	1	1
Selwyn	1,993	...	7	7
Cowley	683	...	...	...
Total	110,003	72	154	226

this municipal section of the city. The 88 "dossers" recorded as sleeping in Fitzroy Ward had a wide area of vacant land for selection, including Rushcutter's Bay Park, as well as the wharfs of Woolloomooloo. The 101 persons recorded as sleeping out in Bourke Ward were in all likelihood passing the night in the Outer Domain, and the 55 in Phillip Ward in the Prince Alfred Park. Seventy-eight persons sleeping out are enumerated as *habitués* of Denison Ward, where there were wharfs in abundance, and vacant ground sufficient to afford night refuge to an army of vagrants. In Gipps Ward, which contained the Observatory Reserve of Flagstaff Hill and the vacant ground about Dawes' Point, there were sleeping on the night of the enumeration 57 houseless persons. These particulars relating to dead-beats, tramps, vagrants, and unemployed workers were gathered by special collectors, protected by the police, who were deputed for the purpose of visiting the haunts of the homeless.

The suburbs of Sydney afforded ample shelter to those unable to keep a roof over their heads, or whose nomadic habits resented the constraint of four walls; but only 59 persons were recorded as taking advantage of this natural bounty, most vagrants congregating within the boundaries of the City itself. Of those sleeping in the suburbs, the highest number, viz., 33, were found in the municipality of Paddington, 6 in Randwick, 4 in each of the municipalities of Ashfield, Leichhardt, and Newtown; 3 in Balmain, and 1 only was found in each of the municipalities of Hunter's Hill, Petersham, Ryde, and Willoughby, and 1 in the unincorporated suburb of Homebush.

The metropolitan county of Cumberland contained also the following urban centres, which are given together with the population of each, and the number of campers-out within its boundaries on the night of the Census:—

Municipalities.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.
Parramatta	11,677	...
Liverpool	4,463	2
Granville	4,248	...
Penrith	3,797	7
Campbelltown	2,381	...
Rookwood	2,084	7
Prospect and Sherwood	2,075	...
Windsor	2,033	...
Auburn	2,026	...
St. Mary's	1,823	3
Dundas	1,566	...
Smithfield and Fairfield	1,392	...
Richmond	1,242	...
Camden*	334	...
Total	41,141	19

* Viz., that portion of the municipality included in the county of Cumberland.

In the city and suburbs of Sydney, out of a population of 383,283 persons, male and female, 573 were sleeping on the night of the Census in the open air; but of 41,141 persons in the other urban centres of county Cumberland only 19 were sleeping in the open air. In other words, the total urban population of the metropolitan county was 424,424, of which number 592 were camping out. The rural population of county Cumberland was 22,590, and of this number only 28 were camping out, exclusive, of course, of tent-dwellers in each case.

The population of the counties forming the northern division of the coast was 74,640, of which number 103 were on the night of the enumeration sleeping in the open, as detailed below:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Rous	17,836	18	37	55
Clarence	15,613	3	6	9
Gloucester	13,492	...	13	13
Macquarie	11,973	1	9	10
Dudley	5,766	...	...	...
Richmond	3,875	...	...	...
Raleigh	3,638	...	...	...
Fitzroy	2,447	...	16	16
Total	74,640	22	81	103

Of the foregoing 22 persons recorded as sleeping out, but not under tent-cover, in the municipalities, there were in Rous 8 enumerated for the portion of Casino in that county, and 10 for Lismore; in Clarence, 3 for the municipality of Ulmarra; and in Macquarie, 1 for the municipality of Port Macquarie. For several of the northern coastal municipalities no campers-out were recorded.

The next division of the coast comprises the central counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cook, and Hunter, and the facts relating to the migratory population in this area were as follow:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Northumberland	86,618	14	43	57
Durham	15,276	...	17	17
Cook	14,782	...	44	44
Hunter	1,963	...	4	4
Total	118,639	14	108	122

In the county of Northumberland, 14 persons only were enumerated among the campers-out in urban areas on the night in question; of these 9 were in the municipality of Newcastle, 3 in that of South Singleton, and one in each of the municipalities of Hamilton and Morpeth.

808 were sleeping out. Of these 108 were in the urban, and 700 were in the rural districts, as detailed below:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Yancowinna	24,438	8	41	49
Cowper	4,362	64	89	153
Robinson	1,781	9	15	24
Mouramba	1,751	...	24	24
Young	1,631	16	4	20
Wentworth	1,362	...	5	5
Caira	1,353	11	32	43
Clyde	1,274	...	11	11
Blaxland	1,171	...	15	15
Finch	1,059	...	51	51
Narran	966	...	6	6
Gunderbooka	835	...	77	77
Waljeers	705	...	1	1
Mossgiel	693	...	...	...
Culgoa	622	...	35	35
Tongowoko	559	...	8	8
Yanda	516	...	59	59
Evelyn	516	...	1	1
Windeyer	484	...	48	48
Farnell	481	...	...	...
Irrara	470	...	33	33
Livingstone	458	...	7	7
Ularara	440	...	8	8
Franklin	419	...	...	...
Yungnulgra	396	...	40	40
Taila	356	...	11	11
Tara	343	...	...	...
Menindie	317	...	13	13
Fitzgerald	256	...	35	35
Mootwingee	253	...	1	1
Rankin	251	...	3	3
Booroondarra	247	...	9	9
Manara	245	...	9	9
Perry	235	...	2	2
Tandora	183	...	...	...
Yantara	181	...	6	6
Barrona	180	...	...	...
Landsborough	161	...	...	...
Kilfera	141	...	...	...
Killara	125	...	...	...
Werunda	122	...	...	...
Woore	101	...	1	1
Delalah	66	...	...	...
Thoulcanna	53	...	...	...
Poole	40	...	...	...
Total	52,598	108	700	808

Of those sleeping out in the urban portion of the western plains division there were recorded in the county of Yancowinna, 6 for the municipality of Broken Hill, and 2 for that of Silverton; in the county of Cowper, 64 (probably teamsters) for that part of the municipality of Bourke lying within the boundaries of the county; in the county of Robinson, 9 for the municipality of Cobar; in the county of Young, 16 for the municipality of Wilcannia, and in the county of Caira, 11 for the municipality of Balranald.

In the foregoing tables the territorial divisions of the Colony have been classified according to counties, while in Chapter XX, on the elements of increase of population and distribution of sex, they were classified according to electorates.

HABITATIONS, 1881-91.

Since the Census of habitations taken in 1881, the number of dwellings of all kinds actually lived in had increased during the succeeding decade by 80,876, or 59·8 per cent., while the population, exclusive of shipping, had increased by 370,064, or 49·5 per cent.; hence the proportion of persons to each dwelling, excluding vacant houses, houses in course of construction, and stores, offices, etc., used only as places of business and not as residences, at each census under review, was as follows:—

1881.			1891.		
Residential Population.	No. of Houses.	Persons to a House.	Residential Population.	No. of Houses.	Persons to a House.
748,241	135,326	5·5	1,118,305	216,202	5·2

In 1881 the number of houses vacant was 6,016, or 4·19 per cent., and the number of those in course of construction 2,398, or 1·67 per cent., of the total number of habitations available for, or intended for, human residence. Dismissing entirely from consideration the 8,368 stores, offices, etc., used only for business purposes and not for dwellings, the total number of structures available for, or intended for, human residence in 1891, including all empty houses and houses being built, was 233,623; and of these such as were vacant numbered 16,166, or 6·9 per cent., and those in course of construction 1,255, or 0·54 per cent. The number of houses used as human habitations, or available or intended for such a purpose, had increased during the decade by 89,883, or 62·5 per cent.; the number actually so used had increased by 80,876, or 59·8 per cent., as already pointed out. The number of houses available for, or intended for, human residence in 1881, but not so used at the time, numbered 8,414, and formed 5·9 per cent. of the buildings designed and employed for a similar purpose; and in 1891 they numbered 17,421, and formed over 7·4 per cent. of the buildings designed and employed for a similar purpose.

VACANT HOUSES.

The greater number of vacant houses is, of course, to be found in the more settled districts, but the highest proportion is more frequently to be found in the less settled. For instance, the county of Cumberland contained 92,654 habitations, of which number 6,233, or 6·7 per cent., were empty; while the county of Finch contained 282 habitations, of which number 25, or nearly 9 per cent., were empty; and so on.

Of the campers-out other than tent-dwellers in this division of the table-land there were in county Wynyard 5 for that part of the municipality of Wagga included in the county; in county Harden, 2 for the municipality of Cootamundra; in county Goulburn, 13 for the municipality of Albury; in county Murray, 1 for the municipality of Queanbeyan; in county Monteagle, 8 for the municipality of Young; in county King, 1 for the municipality of Burrowa; and in county Clarendon, 6 for the municipality of Junee, and 36 for the part of the municipality of Wagga included in Clarendon.

In the whole of the counties of the table-land there were 271,922 persons, and of these 703 were sleeping out on the night of the Census, 203 being in the urban and 500 in the rural districts of this division of the Colony.

In the northern division of the western slope there were 246 houseless persons, who are detailed, together with the total population, in the following statement:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Pottinger	4,697	6	37	43
Nandewar	3,104	10	5	15
Murchison	2,894	...	18	18
Leichhardt	2,822	1	5	6
Courallie	2,503	3	7	10
Gowen	2,024	...	9	9
Burnett	1,702	...	14	14
Baradine	1,601	...	22	22
Jamison	1,305	...	53	53
White	1,105	...	28	28
Stapylton	1,021	...	7	7
Napier	995	...	6	6
Benarba	928	...	15	15
Denham	274	...	...	...
Total	26,975	20	226	246

Of the campers-out other than tent-dwellers in this division of the western slope there were in county Pottinger 6 for that part of the municipality of Gunnedah that fell within the county; in county Nandewar, 10 for the municipality of Narrabri; in county Leichhardt, 1 for the municipality of Coonamble; and in county Courallie, 3 for the municipality of Moree.

In the central division of the western slope there were recorded 180 houseless persons. These are shown,

together with the total population of the division, in the following table:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Narromine	3,834	...	13	13
Oxley	2,980	17	10	27
Cunningham	2,264	...	9	9
Ewenmar	1,997	...	11	11
Kennedy	1,843	...	36	36
Gregory	1,107	...	11	11
Canbelego	1,013	...	40	40
Flinders	672	...	33	33
Total	15,710	17	163	180

Of those camping out in the urban portion of this division, 17 are recorded for that part of the municipality of Nyngan included in the county of Oxley.

In the southern division of the western slope there were recorded 296 houseless persons. These, together with the total population, were as follow:—

Counties.	Total Population.	Migratory Population and others camping out, not including those in tents.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Hume	5,128	...	31	31
Bland	4,571	1	7	8
Waradgery	4,304	6	26	32
Townsend	3,863	6	18	24
Cooper	3,489	13	59	72
Bourke	3,451	...	31	31
Urana	3,121	...	10	10
Mitchell	2,582	...	4	4
Denison	1,866	...	3	3
Cadell	1,856	...	...	...
Nicholson	1,661	...	...	...
Gipps	1,590	...	37	37
Wakool	991	...	7	7
Boyd	890	...	21	21
Dowling	871	...	...	...
Sturt	760	...	16	16
Total	40,994	26	270	296

Of those sleeping out in the urban portion of this division, 1 in county Bland was recorded for the municipality of Temora; 6 in the county of Waradgery for the municipality of Hay; 6 in county Townsend for the municipality of Deniliquin, and 13 in county Cooper for the municipality of Narrandera.

In the whole of the counties of the western slope there were 83,679 persons, of whom 722 were sleeping out on the night of the Census, 63 being in the urban, and 659 in the rural districts of this division of the Colony.

In the counties of the western plains, the great western division of the Colony, there were 52,598 persons, of whom

The total number of habitations in the northern seaboard county of Dudley was 1,273. Of these 160, or nearly 13 per cent., were vacant, 50 being within and 110 being outside of municipal boundaries.

Gough, a county situated in the northern division of the table-land, contained 3,021 habitations. The vacant dwellings numbered 179. Of these 70 were within municipal boundaries and 109 were in unincorporated areas.

For St. Vincent, a county in the southern division of the seaboard, 2,928 habitations were recorded. The vacant houses numbered 156, 63 being within and 93 outside of municipal boundaries.

Roxburgh, in the central division of the table-land, contained 2,322 habitations. The number vacant was 156. In this county there was no municipality; hence all the uninhabited dwellings were in unincorporated areas.

Monteagle, in the southern division of the table-land, contained a total of 1,931 habitations. Of these, 144 were vacant, 34 being within municipalities, and 110 in unincorporated areas.

In the county of Phillip, in the central division of the table-land, there were 1,387 habitations; of which number 132 were vacant, 91 being within municipal boundaries, and 38 in unincorporated areas.

For Auckland, a county in the southern division of the seaboard, the habitations enumerated were 1,901. The vacant houses numbered 128, and of these 43 were within municipal boundaries, and 85 were in unincorporated areas.

The county of Wynyard, in the southern division of the table-land, contained 2,643 habitations; those uninhabited numbered 127, and of these again 40 were in municipalities, and 87 were in unincorporated areas.

For the county of Goulburn, also in the southern division of the table-land, the total number of habitations enumerated was 1,939. Of these the vacant numbered 116, 47 being within, and 69 outside of municipalities.

For another county in the southern division of the table-land, viz., Harden, the total number of habitations enumerated was 1,955; and of these 111 were vacant, 30 being within municipal boundaries, and 81 in unincorporated areas.

Inglis, in the northern division of the table-land, contained 1,381 habitations. Of these there were vacant 108, the number within municipal boundaries being 65, and those in unincorporated areas 43. All the other counties in the Colony contained less than 100 uninhabited dwellings.

The following statement shows the proportion per cent. of the total number of habitations in each great division of the Colony that were uninhabited at the date of the Census:—

	Vacant houses, proportion per cent. of total habitations.
Metropolitan Division—	
Metropolis and remainder of the county of Cumberland	6·7
The Coast—	
Northern Division	8·0
Central „	5·9
Southern „	5·9
Total—The Coast	6·5
The Table-land—	
Northern Division	6·5
Central „	7·3
Southern „	6·4
Total—The Table-land	6·8
The Western Slope—	
Northern Division	7·5
Central „	5·6
Southern „	6·1
Total—The Western Slope	6·4
The Western Division—	
The Western Plains	7·0
Total—The Colony	6·9

HOUSES BEING BUILT.

At the date of the Census there were throughout the Colony 1,255 houses in course of construction. The majority of these were, of course, in the metropolitan county of Cumberland. Next came in numerical order the central division of the seaboard counties—notably Northumberland—and the central group of the table-land counties. In the enormous areas of the western slope and the western plains building was practically at a standstill, county after county being represented by not one habitation in course of construction.

The number of houses being built in the whole of New South Wales may seem astonishingly small, but it probably does not include the huts which mark the beginning of improvement on selections; these primitive structures being added to bit by bit as the requirements of the settler demand. Nearly all the habitations recorded as being in process of construction are, therefore, to be looked for in towns and villages. In Sydney proper, however, there were only 44 buildings in process of construction at the date of the Census; and this is attributable to the fact that within the boundaries of the city there is little land left from the builder, hence the chief progress made is in the pulling down of old structures and the erection of modern buildings, or the displacement of dwelling houses to make room for

Some vacant houses represent simply buildings completed by speculative constructors but not yet let to tenants, as well as buildings previously inhabited but untenanted at the time of the Census. Some vacant buildings, on the other hand, are indicative of the improved fortunes of their owners, who have erected more pretentious dwellings elsewhere; while in the country districts the deserted homestead is too often evidence of the disappearance of the small landowner before the advance of the rabbit or the monopolist.

The greatest number of vacant houses to be found in any one county was in the county of Cumberland, in which they numbered 6,233; and of these 5,722 were within municipal boundaries, and 511 in unincorporated areas. The city of Sydney contained 1,090 vacant houses, and of these the greatest number, viz., 313, were in Cook Ward, which embraces the much built upon district of Surry Hills. The suburbs of Sydney contained 4,158 vacant houses, of which the greatest number, viz., 468, were in the municipality of Balmain; and the smallest number, viz., 4, in the unincorporated suburb of Homebush. The city and suburbs of Sydney, therefore, contained, out of 79,455 habitations, 5,248 which were vacant; while the extra-metropolitan municipalities in the county of Cumberland contained out of 7,979 habitations, 478 which were vacant, and the balance of the county, out of 5,220 habitations, 507 which were vacant.

The county coming next to Cumberland in the number of houses vacant was Northumberland, which out of a total number of 18,175 habitations had 923 vacant, and of these 548 were within municipal boundaries.

Yancowinna, in the western division of the Colony, contained 7,252 habitations, of which number 414 were vacant, and 340 of these were situated within the municipality of Broken Hill, 10 within the municipality of Silverton, and 64 in the remainder of the county.

Rous, in the northern division of the seaboard counties, contained 4,384 habitations, and of these 310 were vacant, 33 only being within municipal boundaries, while no less than 277 were situated in the remainder of the county. This shows a considerable exodus of the rural population from this part of the Colony, and some of the other northern coastal counties are nearly as bad.

Camden, which adjoins the metropolitan county, contained 9,033 habitations. Of these 532 were vacant, 316 being within municipal boundaries, and 216 in unincorporated areas.

The county of Bathurst, in the central division of the table-land, contained 6,236 habitations. Of these 520 were vacant, 286 being within municipal boundaries, and 234 in the balance of the county.

County Cook, in the central division of the seaboard counties, contained 3,386 habitations, of which number 293 were vacant, 88 being within municipal boundaries, and 205 in the remainder of the county.

In county Macquarie there were 2,665 habitations. Of these, 282 were empty, only 42 of the latter being within municipal boundaries. This county is also in the northern district of the seaboard, and exhibits a proportion of nearly 11 per cent. of the total number of habitations as being vacant.

Wellington, in the central division of the table-land, contained 3,938 habitations. Of these, 251 were uninhabited, 143 being within municipal boundaries and 108 in the remainder of the county.

Clarence, another northern seaboard county, contained 3,248 habitations. The number of vacant houses was 244, and of these 110 were within municipal boundaries and 134 in unincorporated areas.

Durham, in the central coast division, contained within its boundaries 2,998 habitations. Of these 230 were vacant, and of the latter 14 only were situated in a municipality.

Argyle, in the southern division of the table-land, contained 3,523 habitations, of which number 222 were uninhabited, 162 being within municipal boundaries and 60 in the remainder of the county.

Ashburnham, in the central division of the table-land, contained a total of 3,170 habitations. Those uninhabited numbered 210, of which number 83 were within municipal boundaries and 127 were in unincorporated areas.

Sandon, a county in the northern division of the table-land, contained 2,804 habitations. Of these, 201 were uninhabited, 26 being within municipal boundaries and 175 in the remainder of the county.

The northern seaboard county of Gloucester returned a total of 2,783 habitations. Those vacant numbered 196—54 in municipalities and 142 in the remainder of the county.

For the county of Murray, in the southern division of the table-land, 1,925 habitations were enumerated. The vacant dwellings numbered 184, and of these 69 were within municipalities and 115 in unincorporated areas.

The remaining 354 persons in the waters of the Colony were on board vessels plying on the rivers of New South Wales, and will be subsequently dealt with.

OFFICERS, CREWS, AND PASSENGERS IN PORTS.

The succeeding table exhibits the status of those on shipboard in the ports of New South Wales on the night of the Census :—

Ports.	Officers.		Crews.	Passengers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Port Jackson.....	711	25	2,251	801	260
Newcastle	205	1	518	15	13
Clarence Heads...	14	1	24	43	15
Ballina	18	1	37	...	...
Tweed Heads	15	1	22	9	4
Shoalhaven.....	18	1	28	...	...
Forster	15	...	29	...	...
Bateman's Bay ...	10	1	14	6	...
Bellinger Heads..	10	...	13	2	...
Ulladulla	7	1	12	1	...
Port Stephens ...	8	...	10	...	...
Camden Haven...	7	...	10	...	...
Wollongong	6	...	11	...	...
Trial Bay	5	...	10	1	...
Moruya	4	...	10	...	...
Kiama.....	3	...	8	...	...
Nambucca Heads	3	...	6	...	...
Port Macquarie...	4	...	5	...	...
Shellharbour	2	...	4	...	...
Jervis Bay	1	...	4	...	...
Broken Bay	...	...	1	...	...
	1,066	32	3,027	878	292
	1,098		.....		
	4,125			1,170	
Total Shipping in Ports			5,295		

In addition to the shipping population in the ports of New South Wales given above, several officers and members of crews slept on shore, and these have been tabulated with the general population in various districts. The following are the numbers not on board their vessels in port on the night of the Census :—

Ports.	Officers.	Crews.
Port Jackson.....	128	399
Newcastle	39	75
Other coastal ports	23	28
Total	190	502

The Chinese in the foregoing tables numbered 125, viz., 124 males and 1 female. Of these 73 males formed part of crews on shipboard in Port Jackson, and one aboard a ship in the port of Newcastle; while 51 males and the one female were passengers on shipboard in Port Jackson.

As already noted, persons sleeping on board light-ships, dredges, punts, powder-hulks, etc., were not included with the shipping, but were tabulated with the general population in the localities in which they resided.

H.M. NAVY.

The ships of war belonging to the British Navy lying in Port Jackson on the night of the Census had on board 299 persons, all males, of whom 24 were officers and 275 were members of the various crews of the ships on the station. Besides these, there were sleeping on shore, and tabulated with the general population, 5 officers and 70 members of the crews of war-ships.

The war-ships in Port Jackson were as follow :—

Ships of War.	Displacement in tons.	Horse-power.	Guns.	Material.	Officers.	Crew, including marines.
H.M.S. Royalist...	1,420	1,510	12	Steel	10	169-28
„ Ringdove	805	1,200	6	„	6	68-9
„ Paluma ...	564	400	2	„	6	47-4
„ Swinger...	430	520	4	Composite...	6	53-4
„ Wolverine	2,570	1,270	18	Wood ...	1	8

The foregoing statement includes also those officers and sailors who slept on shore.

OTHER VESSELS IN PORT JACKSON.

Besides the 5 war-ships described in the preceding paragraph, there were in Port Jackson 162 vessels of various kinds, with a total capacity of 104,902 registered tons. Of these, 80 were built of iron and 82 of wood; 74 were steamers of 62,456 registered tons; 33 were ships, barques, and barquentines of 37,140 registered tons; 35 were brigs, brigantines, and schooners of 4,413 registered tons; and 20 were ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., of 893 registered tons.

Of the 74 steamers referred to in this section of the chapter on habitations, 61 were built of iron, and 13 of wood; and of the 33 ships, barques, and barquentines, 19 were built of iron and 14 of wood; while the remaining 55 brigs, brigantines, schooners, ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., were built of wood.

The following statement exhibits the number and description of the vessels—other than war-ships—moored or anchored in Port Jackson at the date of the Census,

offices and warehouses designed entirely for business purposes. A few of the suburbs of Sydney show some building activity, 398 houses in the metropolitan area, other than the city itself, being in process of building. Leichhardt, North Sydney, and Woollahra, are large and developing suburbs, and contain plenty of land for building purposes, and in them were the greatest number of houses in process of construction, but a comparison between the various suburbs would reveal nothing of great import, as the oldest are the most built upon and comprise the smallest areas, while the newest are necessarily the least crowded, and afford the greater space for development.

Taking the Colony as a whole 43 municipalities contained not a single house in process of construction, and the same statement applies to 48 counties; the metropolitan county of Cumberland contained 489 habitations in process of construction, the other coastal counties 315, the counties of the table-land 282, those of the western slope 79, and those of the western plains 90.

The following statement exhibits the number of houses in course of construction in each of the principal divisions of the Colony:—

Metropolitan Division:—	
The Metropolis and the remainder of county Cumberland	489
The Coast:—	
The Northern Division	96
The Central „	159
The Southern „	60
Total—Coast	315
The Table-land:—	
The Northern Division	72
The Central „	118
The Southern „	92
Total—Table-land	282
The Western Slope:—	
The Northern Division	23
The Central „	12
The Southern „	44
Total—Western Slope	79
The Western Division:—	
The Western Plains	90
Total—The Colony	1,255

In the northern division of the coast most of the building going on was in the counties of Gloucester, Rous, and Macquarie, in which there were in process of construction respectively 25, 22, and 19 habitations, while Clarence contained 13; all these counties possessing thriving towns and municipalities. In the central coast counties 115 houses were in course of construction in Northumberland—most of these being in and around Newcastle—22 in Durham,

and 21 in Cook. In the southern coast counties Camden contained 36 houses in course of construction, and St. Vincent 14. In every county in the coastal division some building was in progress, although the same cannot be said of many of the municipalities.

Among the northern counties of the table-land division Gough had 14, Sandon 13, and Parry 11 houses in course of construction; among the central counties Ashburnham had 39, Bathurst 23, and Wellington 12; and among the southern counties Wynyard had 13, Argyle 12, Harden 12, Monteagle and King 11 each. All these counties possess towns and municipal areas.

Building in the western slope was not so satisfactory. In the whole of the northern division there were only 23 houses in course of construction, the highest number in any one county being 4. Among the central counties 12 houses only were in course of construction, and not more than 3 in any one county; and among those of the southern division 44—Bland having 14 and Nicholson 11.

In the 45 counties comprising the western plains building was in progress in only 11. Out of 90 houses in process of construction 59 were in Yancowinna, and 54 of these were at Broken Hill. For the county of Cowper 12 houses in process of construction were recorded, and for that of Young 5 only.

PERSONS ON SHIPBOARD—SEA-GOING SHIPS.

There were on board the vessels moored or anchored in the waters of the Colony at the date of the Census 5,649 persons, male and female, 4,048 of whom were in the port of Sydney.

The following table shows the number and location of persons on board sea-going craft, together with the number of ships for which they were recorded:—

Ports.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Vessels.
Port Jackson	3,763	285	4,048	167
Newcastle	738	14	752	74
Clarence Heads	81	16	97	3
Ballina	55	1	56	9
Tweed Heads	46	5	51	7
Shoalhaven	46	1	47	9
Forster	44	...	44	10
Bateman's Bay	30	1	31	3
Bellinger Heads	25	...	25	3
Ulladulla	20	1	21	3
Port Stephens	18	...	18	5
Camden Haven	17	...	17	4
Wollongong	17	...	17	4
Trial Bay	16	...	16	3
Moruya	14	...	14	3
Kiama	11	...	11	1
Nambucca Heads	9	...	9	3
Port Macquarie	9	...	9	2
Shellharbour	6	...	6	1
Jervis Bay	5	...	5	1
Broken Bay	1	...	1	1
Total	4,971	324	5,295	316

The subjoined statement shows the number and description of the vessels in the ports of the Colony other than Port Jackson and the port of Newcastle, together with the place where they were built and the place where they were registered:—

Place where built.	Steamers	Ships, barques, and barquentines.	Brigs, brigantines, and schooners.	Ketches, yawls, yachts, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	23	1	19	22	65
Scotland	6	...	...	...	6
Queensland	...	...	1	1	2
New Zealand	...	...	1	...	1
United States of America ..	...	...	1	...	1
Total	29	1	22	23	75

Place where registered.	Steamers	Ships, barques, etc.	Brigs, etc.	Ketches, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	29	1	22	23	75

Materials of) Iron.....	8	...	...	...	8
which built) Wood	21	1	22	23	67

Registered tonnage	2,908	180	2,031	1,102	6,221
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Of the foregoing, the greater number of vessels, viz., 10, lay off Forster, at the debouchure of the Wollombar River; but they represented a total of only 529 registered tons, and consisted entirely of small craft. At Ballina, the seaport of the Clarence, there were 9 vessels, representing a total of 1,078 registered tons. Of these, 3 were steamers, one was a barquentine, and 5 were brigs, etc. At Shoalhaven, on the south coast, there were also 9 vessels. These represented 822 registered tons, and comprised 7 steamers and 3 small craft of the brig or schooner class. At the Tweed Heads there were 7 vessels, representing 618 registered tons, and comprising 5 steamers, and 2 small craft of the brig or schooner class. At Port Stephens there were 5 vessels, comprising 2 steamers, and 3 small craft, the whole representing 237 registered tons. At Camden Haven 4 small vessels, built of wood, registered a total of 195 tons. At Wollongong one steamer and 3 small vessels gave a total of 262 registered tons. At Bateman's Bay there were 3 vessels, viz., 2 steamers, and a small craft of the brig or schooner class, and the total registration was 253 tons. At the Bellinger Heads there were also 3 vessels, comprising a steamer, and 2 small craft of the ketch type, with a total of 304 registered tons. Moruya recorded 3 vessels, with a total of 164 registered tons. Of these, one was a steamer; the remaining 2 belonged, one to the brig or

schooner, and one to the ketch type. At Clarence Heads 2 steamers and a vessel of the brig class, gave a total of 747 registered tons. In Trial Bay there were 3 vessels of the brig or schooner class, in all of 201 tons register. At Nambucca Heads there were 3 vessels, totalling 208 tons register. Of these, one was a steamer, one a vessel of the brig, and one a vessel of the ketch class. At Ulladulla, on the south coast, 3 vessels, totalling 131 registered tons, comprised a steamer and 2 craft of the ketch type. In Port Macquarie 2 vessels of the brig class gave a total of 130 registered tons. At Broken Bay a small craft of the ketch class had a capacity of 62 registered tons. At Jervis Bay there was a steamer of 49 tons register; at Kiama, a steamer of 122 tons register; and at Shellharbour, a steamer of 109 tons register.

THE RIVER SHIPPING.

Besides the 5,295 persons recorded as sleeping on board various vessels in the ports of the Colony on the night of the Census, there were on 72 craft of different descriptions engaged in river transit 354 persons, 338 of whom were males, and 16 females. These, together with the number of vessels upon which they slept, are detailed in the following table:—

Rivers, etc.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Vessels.
Darling River.....	103	10	113	17
Clarence „	58	1	59	6
Manning „	51	2	53	10
Hawkesbury „ ..	28	...	28	8
Richmond „	20	...	20	2
Williams „	17	2	19	4
Brunswick „	14	...	14	3
Barwon „	14	...	14	2
Brisbane Water	8	...	8	5
Macleay River	8	...	8	3
Murrumbidgee River..	7	1	8	4
Murray „ ..	4	...	4	3
Hunter „ ..	3	...	3	2
Bega „ ..	1	...	1	1
Nambucca „ ..	1	...	1	1
Paterson „ ..	1	...	1	1
Total	338	16	354	72

Of the foregoing persons sleeping on craft plying on the rivers of the Colony, 118 males and 3 females are described as officers, 193 males as members of various crews, and 27 males and 13 females as passengers. These people were employed as fishermen, wool-carriers, etc., besides being engaged in the ordinary vocation of miscellaneous goods transit to the ports at the river-mouths.

together with the place where they were built, and the place where they were registered :—

Place where built.	Steamers	Ships, barques, and barquentines.	Brigs, brigantines, and schooners.	Ketches, yawls, yachts, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	14	...	18	20	52
Scotland	35	8	6	...	49
England	18	9	4	...	31
Canada	...	5	4	...	9
New Zealand	1	1	3	...	5
United States of America	1	4	...	...	5
Holland	2	2	...	...	4
France	2	...	...	...	2
Germany	1	1	...	...	2
Ireland	...	1	...	...	1
Norway	...	1	...	...	1
Tasmania	...	1	...	...	1
Total.....	74	33	35	20	162

Place where registered.	Steamers	Ships, barques, etc.	Brigs, etc.	Ketches, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	52	3	34	19	108
England	6	10	...	...	16
Scotland	2	5	...	...	7
New Zealand	1	4	1	...	6
Victoria	4	...	...	...	4
Germany	1	3	...	...	4
Sweden and Norway	...	4	...	...	4
United States of America	1	2	...	...	3
Queensland	3	...	...	...	3
France	2	...	...	...	2
Tasmania	1	1	...	...	2
South Australia	1	...	...	...	1
Canada	...	1	...	...	1
Norway	...	...	...	1	1
Total.....	74	33	35	20	162

Materials of { Iron.....	61	19	...	...	80
which built { Wood	13	14	35	20	82

Registered tonnage	62,456	37,140	4,413	893	104,902
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VESSELS IN OTHER PORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the other parts of the Colony there were 149 vessels of various kinds, with a total capacity of 45,259 registered tons. Of these, 36 were built of iron and 113 of wood ; 54 were steamers of 12,024 registered tons ; 30 were ships, barques, and barquentines of 27,874 registered tons ; 36 were brigs, brigantines, and schooners of 4,049 registered tons ; and 29 were ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., of 1,312 registered tons.

Of the 54 steamers mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 22 were built of iron and 32 of wood ; and of the 30 ships, barques, and barquentines, 14 were built of iron and 16 of wood ; while the remaining 65 brigs, brigantines, schooners, ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., were built of wood.

Newcastle being the second port of the Colony, it is mentioned separately from the others, and the subjoined statement shows the number and description of the vessels moored or anchored in Newcastle Harbour at the date of the Census, together with the place where they were built, and the place where they were registered :—

Place where built.	Steamers	Ships, barques, and barquentines.	Brigs, brigantines, and schooners.	Ketches, yawls, yachts, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	12	1	6	6	25
Scotland	8	9	...	...	17
England	3	4	1	...	8
Canada	...	4	2	...	6
Germany	...	3	2	...	5
United States of America	...	4	...	...	4
Norway	...	3	...	...	3
New Zealand	2	...	...	...	2
Victoria	...	...	1	...	1
France	...	...	1	...	1
Tasmania	...	...	1	...	1
Ireland	...	1	...	...	1
Total.....	25	29	14	6	74

Place where registered.	Steamers	Ships, etc.	Brigs, etc.	Ketches, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	21	5	11	6	43
Scotland	1	4	...	...	5
England	...	4	...	...	4
South Australia	1	2	1	...	4
Germany	...	3	...	...	3
United States of America	...	3	...	...	3
Sweden and Norway	...	3	...	...	3
Victoria	2	...	...	...	2
New Zealand	...	...	2	...	2
Ireland	...	2	...	...	2
Canada	...	2	...	...	2
Chile	...	1	...	...	1
Total.....	25	29	14	6	74

Materials of { Iron.....	14	14	...	...	28
which built { Wood	11	15	14	6	46

Registered tonnage.....	9,116	27,694	2,018	210	39,038
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The vessels moored or anchored in the other ports of the Colony numbered 75, and they were of a total capacity of 6,221 registered tons. Of these, 8 only were built of iron, while 67 were built of wood ; 29 were steamers of a total of 2,908 registered tons ; one was a barquentine of 180 registered tons ; 22 were brigs, brigantines, and schooners of 2,031 registered tons ; and 23 were ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., of 1,102 registered tons.

Of the 29 steamers, 8 were built of iron, and 21 of wood ; and the remaining 46 vessels, including the barquentine the brigs, ketches, etc., were all built of wood.

Victoria, 12 in Scotland, 10 in Queensland, 10 in New Zealand, 7 in South Australia, 7 in Germany, 7 in Sweden and Norway, 6 in the United States, and the remainder in various other quarters of the globe, including Ireland, France, Canada, Tasmania, and Chile.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.

The following table exhibits the actual number of every kind of vessel in New South Wales waters at the date of the Census, viz.: steamers, whether screw or paddle; three-masted vessels, whether ships, barques, or barquentines; two-masted vessels, whether brigs, brigantines, or schooners; and smaller craft, whether ketches, cutters, yachts, or lighters.

Description of vessel.	Port Jackson.	Newcastle.	Other coastal ports.	River shipping.	Total.
Steamers { Screw	67	18	24	14	123
{ Paddle	12	7	5	31	55
Total	79	25	29	45	178
Ships	12	9	...	...	21
Barques	19	18	...	3	40
Barquentines.....	2	2	1	1	6
Brigs	2	3	...	...	5
Brigantines	3	2	...	...	5
Schooners	30	9	22	7	68
Ketches	14	5	19	12	50
Cutters	1	...	1	2	4
Yachts	5	...	2	2	9
Yawls.....	...	1	...	...	1
Lighters	...	...	1	...	1
Total	167	74	75	72	388

The total registered tonnage of the steamers was 82,964 registered tons; for the ships, barques, and barquentines, 66,032 registered tons; for the brigs, brigantines, and schooners, 9,413 registered tons; and for the ketches, yawls, yachts, etc., 1,312 registered tons; while for all vessels enumerated above, it was 161,193 registered tons. The vessels built of iron numbered 125, including 92 steamers and 33 ships, etc. The vessels built of wood numbered 263, including 86 steamers. Of the 67 screw steamers in Port Jackson shown in the foregoing table, two were steam yachts of 301 and 59 tons respectively.

THE SLEEPING-PLACES OF THE PEOPLE ON THE NIGHT OF THE CENSUS.

Under this heading are, of course, included all those whose business was of a nocturnal nature, besides travellers on board trains, etc. These were, however, not numerous, and affect very little the general statement.

The following table exhibits the number of persons who on Census night were in houses, in tents, on board ships

in port, on board river craft, in public institutions, in offices, stores, etc., used as residences; and those camping out, but not living in tents:—

Class of dwellings.	Persons.	Per cent. of total population.	Number of dwellings.	Per cent. of total inhabited dwellings.
Houses.....	1,074,820	95·6	196,850	90·9
Tents	26,312	2·3	18,794	8·7
Public institutions.....	13,176	1·2	262	0·1
Ships in port... 5,295 {	5,649	0·5	388	0·2
River craft ... 354 }				
Offices, stores, etc., {	855	0·1	296	0·1
used as residences }				
Campers-out, etc.	3,142	0·3	.....	.....
Total	1,123,954	100·0	216,590	100·00

HABITATIONS—METROPOLITAN, COUNTRY MUNICIPAL, AND RURAL.

The number of habitations in the city and suburbs of Sydney was 79,455, and of these 70,483 were inhabited by 383,283 persons, or a proportion of 5·4 persons to each inhabited dwelling. In the country municipalities the habitations numbered 66,279, and of these 58,584 were inhabited by 308,673 persons, or a proportion of 5·3 persons to each inhabited dwelling. The rural districts contained 96,241 habitations, of which number 87,121 were inhabited by 426,294 persons, or a proportion of 4·9 persons to each inhabited dwelling. Including the ships and other craft already enumerated, together with 14 inhabited dwellings on Lord Howe Island, the total number of places in which people were recorded as having slept or dwelt on the night of the Census was 216,590, and the total number of habitations, including vacant houses, houses being built, stores, offices, etc., not used as residences, and vessels in the waters of New South Wales, was 242,879.

The following table exhibits the number of persons in each district, together with the number of inhabited houses, Lord Howe Island and shipping being included for the sake of submitting a complete table of the population:—

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited dwellings.
Metropolis	193,732	189,551	383,283	70,483
Other Municipalities ..	162,644	146,029	308,673	58,584
Total, Urban	356,376	335,580	691,956	129,067
Rural	246,288	180,006	426,294	87,121
Total, Counties.....	602,664	515,586	1,118,250	216,188
Lord Howe Island.....	30	25	55	14
Shipping	5,309	340	5,649	388
Total, N.S.W.....	608,003	515,951	1,123,954	216,590

The succeeding table exhibits the number of officers, members of crews, passengers, etc., male and female, sleeping on board river navigating craft on the night of the Census:—

Rivers, etc.	Officers.		Crews.	Passengers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Darling River ...	32	1	53	18	9
Clarence „	25	1	32	1	...
Manning „	19	1	32	...	1
Hawkesbury „	13	...	12	3	...
Richmond „	7	...	13	...	...
Williams „	4	...	10	3	2
Brunswick „	6	...	8	...	...
Barwon „	4	...	10	...	...
Brisbane Water	1	...	7	...	...
Macleay River	2	...	5	1	...
Murrumbidgee River.	2	...	4	1	1
Murray „ ..	...	...	4	...	...
Hunter „ ..	...	...	3	...	...
Bega „ ..	1	...	...	...	...
Nambucca „ ..	1	...	...	...	...
Paterson „ ..	1	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	118	3	193	27	13
	121		...	...	...
	314		...	...	40
Total River Shipping.....	354				

In addition to the population sleeping on board river craft on the night of the enumeration, several officers and members of crews slept on shore. These numbered in all 70 males, 32 of whom were officers, and 38 members of crews. These were, of course, tabulated with the general population in the various districts to which they belonged.

The Chinese included in the above table numbered only 5 males, all members of crews engaged in the transit trade of the Darling River.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVER CRAFT.

The vessels engaged in the river traffic of the Colony numbered 72, and represented a total of 5,443 registered tons. Of these, 5 only were built of iron; 45 were steamers with a total of 2,895 tons register; 4 were of the ship or barque class, with a total of 1,018 tons register; 7 were of the brig or schooner class, with a total of 951 tons register; and 16 were of the ketch or yawl class, with a total of 579 tons register.

Of the 45 steamers, 5 only were built of iron; the entire river craft otherwise, representing 40 steamers and 27 other vessels, being built of wood.

The following statement exhibits the number and description of the craft plying on the rivers of the Colony,

together with the place where they were built and the place where they were registered:—

Place where built.	Steamers	Ships, barques, and barquentines.	Briggs, brigantines, and schooners.	Ketches, yawls, yachts, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	22	2	5	16	45
Victoria	15	...	2	...	17
South Australia	4	...	...	...	4
Scotland	4	...	...	...	4
Canada	...	1	...	...	1
Germany	...	1	...	...	1
Total	45	4	7	16	72

Place where registered.	Steamers	Ships, etc.	Brigs, etc.	Ketches, etc.	Total.
New South Wales	34	2	4	16	56
Victoria	4	1	1	...	6
Queensland	6	...	...	...	6
South Australia	1	...	1	...	2
New Zealand	...	1	1	...	2
Total	45	4	7	16	72

Materials of } Iron	5	...	...	...	5
which built } Wood	40	4	7	16	67

Registered tonnage	2,895	1,018	951	579	5,443
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From the foregoing tables it is evident that of all ship-building countries, other than New South Wales, Scotland was most represented, contributing no less than 76 vessels to the craft moored or anchored in the ports of the Colony, or plying upon its rivers. Of these, 53 were steamers; 17 ships, barques, and barquentines; and 6 brigs, brigantines, etc. Of English-built vessels, including the 5 war-ships already mentioned, there were 44, comprising 26 steamers, 13 ships, etc., and 5 barques, etc. Of Canadian-built vessels there were 16, of which number 10 were ships, barques, and barquentines, and 6 were brigs and brigantines. Of vessels built in the United States there were 10, viz., a steamer, 8 ships or barques, and one of the brig type. Of vessels built in the Australasian Colonies 187 were constructed in New South Wales. Of these 71 were steamers, 4 ships, barques, or barquentines; 48 brigs, brigantines, and schooners; and 64 ketches, yawls, and yachts. Of 18 vessels built in the neighbouring colony of Victoria 15 were steamers, and 3 were of the brig type. Of 8 vessels built in New Zealand 3 were steamers, 1 was a ship or barque, and 4 were brigs, brigantines, or schooners. The 4 vessels built in South Australia were all steamers.

Of 388 vessels in the waters of New South Wales, 282 were registered in New South Wales, 25 in England, 12 in

rooms, as at the former census, was not recorded. The population of the city and suburbs of Sydney was 220,981, which gives a proportion of a little over 5·7 persons to each inhabited dwelling. Of the 38,636 habitations in which persons were living at the date of the Census, 29,158, or 75·5 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 9,118, or 23·6 per cent., were built of weatherboard; 138, or 0·4 per cent., were built of metal; 162, or 0·4 per cent., were built of slabs or inferior materials; and 60 consisted of tents, drays, etc., of which number only 1 was recorded as being within the city boundaries. The city contained 18,076 dwellings, and of these 16,726 were inhabited, 657 were vacant, and 693 were in course of construction. The population of the city only was 100,152 persons, thus showing a proportion of about 6 persons to each inhabited dwelling. Of the dwellings in the city, 15,321, or 91·6 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 1,309, or 7·8 per cent., of weatherboard; 91, or 0·5 per cent., of metal; 4 of slabs or inferior materials, and one dwelling was a tent. In the suburbs there were 23,800 dwellings, and of this number 21,910 were inhabited, 1,147 were vacant, and 743 were in course of construction. The suburban population numbered 120,832, and the average proportion to each inhabited dwelling was slightly over 5·5 persons. Of the suburban dwellings 13,837, or 63·2 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 7,809, or 35·6 per cent., of weatherboard; 47, or 0·2 per cent., of metal; 158, or 0·7 per cent., of slabs or other inferior materials; and 59, or 0·3 per cent., consisted of drays or tents.

In 1891 the city and suburbs of Sydney contained 79,455 habitations. Of these, 70,483 were inhabited, 5,248 were uninhabited, 442 were in process of construction, and 3,282 consisted of stores and offices not used as residences. The population occupying the inhabited dwellings numbered 383,283, and averaged a proportion of somewhat over 5·4 persons to each inhabited dwelling. Of the total number of habitations, vacant or otherwise, 4,980, or 6·3 per cent., were built of stone; 57,292, or 72·1 per cent., of brick; 53 of concrete, adobe, or pisé; 397, or 0·5 per cent., of iron; 15,921, or 20 per cent., of wood and slabs; 571, or 0·7 per cent., were tents of calico or canvas; 20 were structures of lath and plaster, wattle and dab, etc., and 221, or nearly 0·3 per cent., were unspecified, or indefinitely recorded with regard to materials. The city only, contained 21,117 habitations. Of these, 17,893 were inhabited, 1,090 were vacant, 44 were being built, and 2,090 consisted of stores, offices, etc., not used as residences. Of the 21,117 city habitations, 2,326, or 11 per cent., were built of stone; 17,566, or 83·2 per cent., of brick; 8 of concrete, adobe, or pisé; 120, or 0·6 per cent., of iron; 1,012, or 4·8 per cent.,

of wood—slabs or weatherboard; and 26 were tents of calico or canvas. Of 59 the materials of which they were built were not specified. The population of the city proper numbered 107,652, hence each inhabited dwelling contained on an average 6 persons. In the suburbs of Sydney there were 58,338 habitations. Of these, 52,590 were inhabited, 4,158 were vacant, 398 were in process of construction, and 1,192 consisted of stores, offices, etc., not used as residences. Of the total number of dwellings in the suburbs, 2,654, or 4·5 per cent., were built of stone; 39,726, or 68·1 per cent., of brick; 45 of concrete, adobe, or pisé; 277, or 0·5 per cent., of iron; 14,909, or 25·6 per cent., of wood—slabs or weatherboard; 20 of lath and plaster, wattle and dab, etc.; and 545, or 0·9 per cent., were tents of canvas or calico; while of 162, or 0·3 per cent., the materials of which they were constructed were either not stated or else badly defined. The population of the suburbs was 275,631, and the proportion to each inhabited dwelling somewhat over 5·2 persons.

The following tables show the principal features of the habitations Census at each enumeration from that of 1861 to that of 1891:—

Census year.	Inhabited habitations.			Population.		
	Sydney.	Suburbs.	Total.	Sydney.	Suburbs.	Total.
1861	10,185	7,085	17,270	56,394	37,292	93,686
1871	13,783	11,055	24,838	74,423	60,324	134,747
1881	16,726	21,910	38,636	100,152	120,832	220,984
1891	17,893	52,590	70,483	107,652	275,631	383,283

The next table shows the number of houses at each Census classified according to the materials of which they were built.

Census year.	District.	Brick or stone.	Wood and other material.	Iron.	Calico or canvas.	Total.
1861	City of Sydney..	8,674	1,423	88	...	10,185
	Suburbs	3,551	3,445	89	...	7,085
	Total	12,225	4,868	177	...	17,270
1871	City of Sydney...	12,180	1,603	...	...	13,783
	Suburbs	6,416	4,634	...	5	11,055
	Total	18,596	6,237	...	5	24,838
1881	City of Sydney..	15,321	1,313	91	1	16,726
	Suburbs	13,837	7,967	47	59	21,910
	Total	29,158	9,280	138	60	38,636
1891	City of Sydney..	19,892	1,079	120	26	21,117
	Suburbs	42,380	15,136	277	545	58,338
	Total	62,272	16,215	397	571	79,455

Of the total number of habitations, viz., 242,379, there were lived in, as shown in the table just given, 216,590, while 16,166 were vacant, 1,255 were in course of construction, and the offices and stores used as places of business and not as residences numbered 8,368. The subjoined statement exhibits these facts in metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas :—

District.	Inhabited habitations.	Vacant houses.	Houses being built.	Stores, offices, etc., not used as residences.	Total habitations.
Metropolis	70,483	5,248	442	3,282	79,455
Other Municipalities.	58,584	3,832	434	3,429	66,279
Total, Urban	129,067	9,080	876	6,711	145,734
Rural	87,121	7,084	379	1,657	96,241
Total, Counties	216,188	16,164	1,255	8,368	241,975
Lord Howe Island ...	14	2	.....	.....	16
Shipping	388	.....	.....	.....	388
Total, N.S.W.	216,590	16,166	1,255	8,368	242,379

In the rural districts the proportion per cent. of inhabited houses was greatest, as also was that of vacant houses, while the proportions per cent. of houses being built, and stores and offices not used as dwellings, were less than those of the metropolitan and other municipal areas.

The subjoined table exhibits the proportions per cent. of the inhabited houses, vacant houses, houses being built, and stores and offices not used as residences classified according to metropolitan, other urban, total urban, and rural districts :—

Habitations.	Proportion per cent. Metropolitan.	Proportion per cent. Country Municipalities.	Proportion per cent. Total Urban.	Proportion per cent. Rural.	Proportion per cent. Total Counties.
Inhabited	88·7	88·4	88·6	90·5	89·3
Uninhabited	6·6	5·8	6·2	7·4	6·7
Being built	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·5
Stores offices, etc., not used as residences	4·1	5·2	4·6	1·7	3·5
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

HABITATIONS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF SYDNEY, 1861-91.

The city and suburbs of Sydney contained at the date of the Census of 1861, as tabulated in police districts, 17,270 houses, containing 76,755 rooms to a population of 93,686 persons, thus averaging nearly 4·5 rooms per house, over 1·2 persons to a room, and about 5·4 persons to a habitation. Of the 17,270 inhabited dwellings recorded, 12,225, or 70·8 per cent., were built of brick or stone, 177, or 1 per cent., of metal, and 4,868, or 28·2 per cent., of weatherboard, slab, or inferior materials. The city, exclusive of

the islands in Port Jackson, contained 10,185 inhabited dwellings, in which there were 46,533 rooms, resided in by a population of 56,394 persons, or nearly 4·6 rooms per house, over 1·2 persons to a room, and over 5·5 persons to an inhabited dwelling. Of the 10,185 habitations recorded, 8,674, or 85·2 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 88, or 0·8 per cent., of metal; and 1,423, or 14 per cent., of weatherboard, slab, or inferior materials. The suburbs, classified according to police districts, contained 7,085 inhabited dwellings, in which there were 30,222 rooms, resided in by a population of 37,292 persons, or nearly 4·3 rooms per house, over 1·2 persons per room, and nearly 5·3 persons per inhabited dwelling. Of the 7,085 inhabited dwellings recorded for the suburbs of Sydney, 3,551, or 50·1 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 89, or 1·3 per cent., were built of metal; and 3,445, or 48·6 per cent., were built of weatherboard, slab, or other inferior materials.

At the succeeding census the city and suburbs of Sydney contained 27,143 dwellings, of which number 24,838, including 5 tents, were inhabited, and 2,305 were either vacant or in course of construction. The number of rooms was not recorded; but the 24,838 dwellings referred to were inhabited by 134,747 persons, thus averaging, like the census of 1861, somewhat more than 5·4 persons to a habitation. Of these inhabited residences 18,596, or 74·9 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 6,012, or 24·2 per cent., were built of weatherboard; 225, or 0·9 per cent., of inferior materials; and the 5 tents were of canvas or calico. The city itself contained 15,247 dwellings, of which number 13,783 were inhabited and 1,464 were either vacant or else in course of construction. Those inhabited were occupied by a population of 74,423 persons, or an average proportion of nearly 5·4 persons to each habitation; while 12,180, or 88·4 per cent., were built of stone or brick; 1,511, or 10·9 per cent., of weatherboard; and 92, or 0·7 per cent., of inferior materials. The suburbs contained 11,896 habitations, of which number 11,055, including the 5 tents, were inhabited, and 841 were either vacant or in course of construction. Those inhabited were occupied by a suburban population of 60,324 persons, or an average proportion of close upon 5·5 persons to each habitation. Of the 11,055 habitations referred to, 6,416, or 58·1 per cent., were built of brick or stone; 4,501, or 40·7 per cent., of weatherboard; 133, or 1·2 per cent., of inferior materials; and the 5 tents have already been adverted to.

At the Census of 1881 the city and suburbs of Sydney contained 41,876 dwellings, of which number 38,636, including 60 tents, were inhabited, 1,804 were vacant, and 1,436 were in course of construction. The number of

metropolis and its environs, and 330 were situated in extra-municipal areas or urban districts. They comprised mainly hotels, but included also a few restaurants, boarding and lodging houses, and coffee palaces, besides private dwelling-houses, although the latter were not numerous. Among buildings of this class were to be found the principal club-houses of the city, a sailors' home, the Catholic Presbytery, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, the Cardinal's Palace, and some private and denominational establishments devoted to educational purposes.

The following table exhibits the number of houses containing over 20 rooms, arranged according to their size:—

Houses of—	No.
Over 20 and under 31 rooms	838
„ 30 „ 41 „	208
„ 40 „ 51 „	62
„ 50 „ 61 „	21
„ 60 „ 71 „	13
„ 70 „ 81 „	3
„ 80 „ 91 „	6
House of 100 rooms	1
Over 100 and under 151 rooms	6
Houses of 200 to 300 rooms	2
Total	1,160

Among the foregoing, 5 houses within the city boundaries contained over 100 rooms, comprising a club-house of 135 rooms, a coffee palace of 219 rooms, and 3 hotels of 101, 120, and 300 rooms respectively, the last mentioned being the only building in the Colony containing this number of rooms. In the suburbs only 2 buildings contained over 100 rooms. One of these was the ecclesiastical seminary at Manly, which contained 128 rooms, and the Roman Catholic College of Riverview, in the municipality of Willoughby. Outside the metropolitan area, and outside also of municipal boundaries, one building in the county of Cook contained 140 rooms.

ROOM ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of inhabited houses, of which particulars regarding rooms were obtained, was 213,993, and these contained 1,081,096 rooms and accommodated 1,092,653 inmates; hence the room accommodation per inmate was 0·99, or nearly one room to each inmate. The following table exhibits the number of rooms per inmate of each class of dwelling-house from habitations of one room to those of over 20 rooms:—

Houses of—	Rooms to each Person.
One room	0·607
Two rooms	0·631
Three and four rooms	0·755
Five and six rooms	0·972
Seven to ten rooms	1·237
Eleven to fifteen rooms	1·481
Sixteen to twenty rooms	1·520
Over twenty rooms	1·608

PERSONS DWELLING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of public institutions recorded was 256, in which were living 13,176 persons. Of these institutions 27 were in the City of Sydney, and contained 2,415 persons, while 31 in the Suburbs contained 3,146 persons. Besides the gaols, lock-ups, etc., these included hospitals for the sick and insane, refuges, asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and similar institutions. Outside the metropolis only 8 counties contained over one hundred persons in public institutions. Of these Northumberland had 717, Bathurst 348, Camden 294, Argyle 265, Macquarie 130, Yancowinna 123, Goulburn 122, and Wellington 102.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE METROPOLIS AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE COLONY.

The public institutions in the city and suburbs of Sydney, together with their inmates at the time of the Census, were as follow:—

No.	Institutions.	Inmates.		
		City.	Suburbs.	Total.
1	Sydney Hospital	254	...	254
1	Prince Alfred Hospital	...	327	327
1	Little Bay Hospital	...	215	215
1	St. Vincent's Hospital	132	...	132
1	"Moorecliff" House, Eye Branch of Sydney Hospital	66	...	63
1	Globe Children's Hospital	...	62	62
1	Petersham R.C. Hospital for Women and Children	...	29	29
3	Balmain Cottage Hospital, North Sydney Hospital, and Hospital Ship at Manly	...	19	19
1	Quarantine Station	...	31	31
1	Invalids' Home	7	...	7
1	Callan Park Asylum for the Insane	...	814	814
1	Gladesville do do	...	793	793
1	St. Peters (private) Asylum for the Insane	...	106	106
1	Reception House for the Insane	20	...	20
1	Benevolent Asylum	264	...	264
1	Home for the Aged and Infirm	...	244	244
1	Randwick Asylum for the Destitute	...	70	70
1	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb	...	90	90
1	Female Blind Asylum	...	18	18
1	Children's Blind Asylum, Petersham	...	8	8
3	Church, Jewish, and Salvation Army Homes	77	...	77
1	Industrial Home	...	32	32
1	Home for Friendless Women	...	14	14
1	Ashfield Home for Infants	...	75	75
1	St. Joseph's Providence Orphanage	85	...	85
1	Industrial School	45	...	45
1	Training-ship "Vernon"	233	...	233
1	"Shaftesbury" Reformatory	...	37	37
2	Sydney Night Refuge, and the Soup Kitchen and Night Refuge	152	...	152
2	The Female Refuge, and the R. C. Refuge of the Good Samaritan	134	...	134
3	The Female Refuge at Darlington, the Salvation Army Refuge, and St. Magdalen's Retreat	...	110	110
1	Darlinghurst Gaol	615	...	615
1	Gaol on the Island of Biloela	223	...	223
17	9 Police Stations, Lock-ups, Watch-houses, and Police Barracks in the City, and 8 ditto in the Suburbs	103	47	150
58	Total	2,415	3,146	5,561

The public institutions in the extra-metropolitan districts comprise a list of 198 separate establishments, the details of which need hardly be given. The following is a

In the foregoing table inhabited houses only are tabulated for the years 1861, 1871, and 1881, whereas for the Census of 1891 all houses, inclusive of those in process of construction, as well as those that were vacant, are given.

The proportion per cent. of each class of habitations at the four censuses is shown in the following table:—

Census year.	District.	Brick or stone.	Wood and other materials.	Iron.	Calico or canvas.
1861	City of Sydney..	85.2	14.0	0.8	...
	Suburbs	50.1	48.6	1.3	...
	Total	70.8	28.2	1.0	...
1871	City of Sydney..	88.4	11.6	...	...
	Suburbs	58.1	41.9	...	...
	Total	74.9	25.1	...	...
1881	City of Sydney..	91.6	7.9	0.5	...
	Suburbs	63.2	36.3	0.2	0.3
	Total	75.5	24.0	0.4	0.1
1891	City of Sydney..	94.2	5.1	0.6	0.1
	Suburbs	72.6	26.0	0.5	0.9
	Total	78.4	20.4	0.5	0.7

The foregoing table shows that there has been a steady improvement in the solidity of the buildings in the city and suburbs of Sydney. The column headed "wood and other materials" includes for the year 1891—weatherboard, slabs, concrete, adobe and pisé, lath and plaster, etc.

For the sake of completeness the following statement is appended, showing the materials of which the houses in the city and suburbs were constructed in 1891:—

Materials.	City.	Suburbs.	Total.
Brick	17,566	39,726	57,292
Stone	2,326	2,654	4,980
Concrete, adobe, pisé.....	8	45	53
Iron	120	277	397
Wood—slabs, etc.....	1,012	14,909	15,921
Tents	26	545	571
Lath and plaster, wattle and dab, mud, and bark .....	.....	20	20
Unspecified	59	162	221
Total.....	21,117	58,338	79,455

HABITATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS.

The total number of habitations at the date of the Census was for the whole Colony 241,991. Of these, 216,202 were inhabited, including 196,850 dwellings properly so styled, 18,794 tents, 296 stores, offices, etc., and 262 public institutions. Of these inhabited dwellings information was obtained respecting the number of rooms in 213,993, and the following statement shows the number of persons living

in houses of each class; public institutions and their inmates, and the migratory population, being excluded:—

Dwellings of—	No. of habitations.	No. of inmates.	Persons to a dwelling.	Percentage of population.
One room (principally tents)	24,876	40,968	1.65	3.75
Two rooms.....	16,137	51,141	3.17	4.68
Three and four rooms	65,920	305,688	4.64	27.98
Five and six rooms.....	64,342	364,163	5.66	33.33
Seven to ten rooms.....	32,275	221,746	6.87	20.29
Eleven to fifteen rooms	7,371	64,680	8.77	5.92
Sixteen to twenty rooms ..	1,912	22,639	11.84	2.07
Over twenty rooms.....	1,160	21,628	18.64	1.98
Total	213,993	1,092,653	5.11	100.00

The foregoing table shows that at the time the Census was taken the Colony must have been in a fairly prosperous condition, about one-third of the population living in houses of five and six rooms, the average being in this class of dwellings about one person to a room. Somewhat over a fourth of the population lived in houses of three and four rooms, and about a fifth in houses of seven to ten rooms; hence somewhat over eighty persons out of every hundred were accommodated with habitations of from three to ten rooms; in boroughs and municipalities, as shown below, the number was nearly eighty-six out of every hundred:—

Dwellings of—	No. of habitations	No. of inmates.	Persons to a dwelling.	Percentage of population.
One room (principally tents)	6,110	9,898	1.62	1.47
Two rooms	5,982	18,348	3.07	2.72
Three and four rooms	42,576	188,607	4.43	27.98
Five and six rooms.....	45,613	248,751	5.45	36.90
Seven to ten rooms.....	21,099	139,462	6.61	20.69
Eleven to fifteen rooms	4,554	38,646	8.49	5.73
Sixteen to twenty rooms ..	1,169	13,880	11.87	2.06
Over twenty rooms.....	830	16,558	19.95	2.45
Total	127,933	674,150	5.27	100.00

The same particulars respecting houses outside municipalities were as follow:—

Dwellings of—	No. of habitations.	No. of inmates.	Persons to a dwelling.	Percentage of population.
One room (principally tents)	18,766	31,070	1.66	7.42
Two rooms	10,155	32,793	3.23	7.84
Three and four rooms	23,344	117,081	5.01	27.98
Five and six rooms.....	18,729	115,412	6.16	27.58
Seven to ten rooms.....	11,176	82,284	7.36	19.66
Eleven to fifteen rooms.....	2,817	26,034	9.24	6.22
Sixteen to twenty rooms ..	743	8,759	11.79	2.09
Over twenty rooms	330	5,070	15.36	1.21
Total	86,060	418,503	4.86	100.00

The houses of over 20 rooms numbered 1,160, and of these 147 were in the city, and 190 in the suburbs of Sydney, 493 were within municipal boundaries outside the

HABITATIONS IN COUNTRY BOROUGHS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The subjoined table shows in alphabetical order the boroughs and municipalities other than those of the metropolis, together with the population, the number of habitations, and of inhabited dwellings, and the proportion of inmates to each dwelling:—

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	Total habita- tions.	No. of inhabited dwellings.	Propor- tion of persons to each inhabited dwelling.
Adamstown	2,030	430	416	5.0
Albury	5,447	1,097	932	5.7
Armidale	3,823	669	620	6.2
Auburn *	2,626	448	431	4.7
Ballina	1,084	222	213	5.1
Balranald	637	170	129	4.9
Bathurst	9,162	1,892	1,601	5.7
Bega	2,023	423	354	5.7
Berry	968	163	162	5.6
Bingara	738	144	139	5.3
Blayney	1,254	261	217	5.8
Bombala	1,101	202	191	5.8
Bourke	3,149	674	563	5.6
Bowral	2,258	498	435	5.2
Braidwood	1,496	317	290	5.2
Broken Hill	19,789	5,437	4,941	4.6
Broughton Vale	424	92	79	5.4
Burrowa	767	174	144	5.3
Camden	1,363	253	224	5.8
Campbelltown	2,331	504	473	5.0
Carcoar	562	131	109	5.2
Carrington	2,137	430	462	5.3
Casino	1,483	279	253	5.9
Cobar	1,189	339	261	4.6
Condobolin	742	140	124	6.0
Cooma	1,729	361	326	5.4
Coomamble	1,141	247	206	5.5
Cootamundra	2,026	420	364	5.6
Coraki	538	89	89	6.0
Cowra	1,546	286	264	5.9
Cudal	447	108	91	4.9
Cudjigong	2,519	534	462	5.5
Deniliquin	2,273	540	446	5.1
Dubbo	4,555	865	785	5.8
Dundas	1,566	252	251	6.2
Forbes	3,611	660	597	5.3
Gerrington	1,534	426	415	3.7
Glen Innes	2,532	551	462	5.6
Gosford	685	179	138	5.0
Goulburn	10,916	2,695	1,828	6.0
Grafton	4,445	979	866	5.5
Granville	4,248	963	816	5.2
Grenfell	745	184	146	5.1
Greta	1,751	369	359	5.6
Guilford	1,283	408	301	4.3
Guindagai	948	213	186	5.3
Gunnedah	1,362	220	267	5.1
Hamilton	4,844	1,019	909	5.3
Hay	2,741	591	555	4.9
Hill End	814	214	185	4.4
Hillston	734	196	166	4.6
Illawarra, Central	3,247	699	610	5.3
Illawarra, North	2,515	634	537	4.7
Inverell	2,534	581	455	5.6
Jerilderie	541	118	101	5.4
Junee	1,682	349	316	5.4
Katoomba	1,592	446	332	4.1
Kempsey	2,194	567	417	5.3
Kiama (now Jamberoo)	2,235	589	585	3.8
Kiama, East (now Kiama)	2,302	475	475	4.8
Lambton	3,436	715	657	5.2
Lambton, New	1,548	340	327	4.7
Lismore	2,925	722	637	4.6

* Auburn has been incorporated since the date of the Census.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	Total habita- tions.	No. of inhabited dwellings.	Propor- tion of persons to each inhabited dwelling.
Lithgow	3,865	834	753	5.1
Liverpool	4,463	885	776	5.3
Maclean	967	217	189	5.0
Maitland, East	2,919	611	545	5.4
Maitland, West	7,295	1,540	1,367	5.3
Merewether	4,539	869	863	5.0
Mittagong	1,468	393	324	4.5
Moama	716	144	136	5.5
Molong	1,112	246	204	5.5
Moree	1,143	234	191	6.0
Morpeth	1,138	259	230	4.9
Moruya	1,236	267	264	5.5
Moss Vale	1,240	257	264	6.1
Mudgee	2,410	500	450	5.4
Murrumburrah	1,226	214	200	5.9
Murrumbidgee	1,254	254	228	5.5
Musclebrook	1,298	250	220	5.7
Narrabri	1,977	422	371	5.3
Narrandera	1,815	370	333	5.5
Newcastle	12,914	2,478	2,173	5.9
Nowra	1,705	355	267	5.7
Nymba	688	119	116	5.9
Nyngan	1,955	315	294	4.6
Orange	3,237	686	535	6.1
Orange, East	1,827	414	341	5.4
Parkes	2,449	645	546	4.5
Parramatta	11,677	1,953	1,692	6.9
Penrith	3,797	742	635	5.5
Plattsburg	3,361	744	637	5.2
Port Macquarie	961	260	183	5.3
Prospect and Sherwood	2,075	442	420	4.9
Queanbeyan	1,262	294	221	5.7
Quirindi	1,139	190	188	6.1
Raymond Terrace	899	192	170	5.3
Richmond	1,242	247	219	5.7
Rookwood*	2,084	424	412	5.1
Scone	879	186	162	5.4
Shellharbour	1,587	290	276	5.8
Shoalhaven, Central	451	89	78	5.8
Silverton	1,397	398	376	3.7
Singleton	1,793	462	343	5.2
Singleton, South	862	140	135	5.0
Smithfield and Fairfield	1,392	343	287	4.9
St. Mary's	1,823	378	344	5.3
Stockton	2,417	518	446	5.4
Tamworth	4,662	962	810	5.7
Taree	716	150	139	5.5
Temora*	915	206	211	4.3
Tenterfield	2,477	536	455	5.4
Tumut	1,275	280	236	5.4
Ulladulla	1,582	364	291	5.4
Ullmarra	1,592	290	273	5.8
Uralla	819	169	156	5.5
Wagga Wagga	4,596	921	833	5.5
Walcha	861	132	143	6.0
Wallsend	3,614	746	601	5.3
Waratah	2,713	661	515	5.3
Wellington	1,545	335	288	5.4
Wentworth	801	240	163	4.8
Wickham	6,582	1,256	1,229	5.4
Wilcannia	1,287	349	360	4.3
Windsor	2,033	395	375	5.4
Wingham	494	120	89	6.0
Wollongong	3,041	654	541	5.6
Yass	1,776	382	326	5.4
Young	2,746	587	558	4.9
Total { Country	308,673	66,279	58,584	5.3
Total { Sydney	197,652	21,117	17,893	6.0
Total { Suburbs	275,631	58,335	52,590	5.2
Grand Total, Municipalities	691,956	145,734	129,067	5.4

* Rookwood and Temora have been incorporated since the date of the Census.

statement of the number of institutions of various classes in the whole Colony, with the number of inmates provided for, at the date of the Census:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Inmates.
General and Local Hospitals	91	2,151
Asylums for the Insane	7	3,085
Benevolent Institutions:—		
Benevolent Asylums	10	3,225
Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	4	136
Homes and Refuges	15	636
Orphan Asylums	5	249
Reformatories	4	435
Penal and Police Establishments:—		
Principal Gaols and Prisons	8	2,043
Minor and Police Gaols	48	763
Lock-ups, Watch-houses, Police Stations, and Police Barracks.....	64	453
Total, Colony	256	13,176

The inmates of public and other institutions detailed in the foregoing table, exclusive of officers, numbered 11,780.

Among the principal public institutions of the Colony containing 100 inmates and upwards were Prince Alfred Hospital with 327, Sydney Hospital with 254, Little Bay Hospital with 215, and St. Vincent's Hospital with 132 inmates, all these institutions being within the metropolitan area. Of hospitals for the insane that of Parramatta contained the most patients, viz., 956, that of Callan Park 814, that of Gladesville 798, that of Newcastle 269, the Parramatta branch at Rydalmere 122, and the private asylum at St. Peters 106. The benevolent asylums at Parramatta contained 1,243 inmates, those at Liverpool, for old men, 841; the Newington Asylum for aged females, 480; the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, 264; and the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Randwick, 244; while the Metropolitan Soup Kitchen and Night Refuge contained 106 inmates. Of reformatories the principal were the training ship "Vernon" accommodating 238 boys, and the Industrial School at Parramatta with 115 girls. Trial Bay Prison contained 100 inmates, and six of the seven principal gaols over 100 inmates each, viz., Darlinghurst, 615, Parramatta, 345; Bathurst, 279; Goulburn, 233; the penal establishment at Biloela, 223; and the gaol at East Maitland, 155. Berrima Gaol, in the county of Camden, contained 93 inmates. The public institutions in the city and suburbs of Sydney numbered 58, and contained 5,561 inmates; those at Parramatta numbered 7, and contained 2,695 inmates; and those at Liverpool 5, and they contained 926 inmates. Newcastle contained 4 institutions with 372 inmates; but, with the exception of those centres where

one of the principal gaols of the Colony was situated, exclusive of the localities just detailed, the local public institutions ordinarily comprised a hospital and a lock-up, occasionally varied by the enumeration of a minor or a police gaol, an orphan asylum, or a cottage home.

HABITATIONS IN WARDS OF THE CITY, AND IN SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The subjoined table shows the wards of the city of Sydney and the suburban municipalities comprising the metropolitan area, together with the population, the number of habitations, and of inhabited dwellings, and the proportion of inmates to each dwelling:—

Boroughs and Municipalities.	Population.	Total habitations.	No. of inhabited dwellings.	Proportion of persons to each inhabited dwelling.
CITY OF SYDNEY.				
Bourke Ward	4,148	925	507	8·2
Macquarie Ward	7,188	1,624	1,211	5·9
Fitzroy Ward	18,792	3,430	3,091	6·1
Cook Ward	20,727	5,723	5,281	5·6
Phillip Ward	12,347	2,292	2,061	6·0
Gipps Ward	10,845	1,795	1,582	6·9
Brisbane Ward	4,714	1,303	654	7·2
Denison Ward	19,177	3,966	3,447	5·6
Islands in Port Jackson (unincorporated), Training Ship "Vernon," Light-ship, Dredges, etc.	714	59	59	12·1
Total, City of Sydney	107,652	21,117	17,893	6
SUBURBS OF SYDNEY.				
Alexandria	7,505	1,701	1,537	4·9
Ashfield	11,697	2,411	2,178	5·4
Balmain	23,475	5,138	4,552	5·2
Botany	2,060	460	405	5·1
Botany, North	2,407	555	472	5·1
Burwood	6,227	1,297	1,128	5·5
Camperdown	6,658	1,367	1,252	5·3
Canterbury	2,426	562	483	5·0
Concord	2,107	498	431	4·9
Darlington	3,465	727	672	5·2
Drummoyne	1,451	324	286	5·1
Enfield	2,050	421	383	5·4
Five Dock	1,250	237	215	5·8
Glebe	17,075	3,449	3,225	5·3
Hunter's Hill	3,633	511	458	7·9
Hurstville	3,175	746	646	4·9
Kogarah	2,328	515	459	5·1
Leichhardt	17,067	3,605	3,313	5·2
Macdonaldtown	5,275	1,176	1,086	4·9
Manly	3,236	676	582	5·6
Marrickville	13,507	2,886	2,585	5·2
Newtown	17,870	3,934	3,597	5·0
North Sydney	17,106	3,706	3,292	5·2
Paddington	18,392	3,793	3,479	5·3
Petersham	10,369	2,225	2,001	5·2
Randwick	6,236	1,131	993	6·3
Redfern	21,322	4,310	3,938	5·4
Rockdale	4,908	1,138	947	5·2
Ryde	3,225	759	684	4·7
St. Peters	4,860	1,026	944	5·1
Strathfield	1,820	354	322	5·7
Waterloo	8,701	1,898	1,738	5·0
Waverley	8,842	1,880	1,363	5·3
Willoughby	3,411	789	710	4·8
Woolahra	10,923	2,044	846	5·4
Homebush (unincorporated)	472	92	83	5·7
Total, Suburbs	275,631	58,338	52,590	5·2
Total, City of Sydney	107,652	21,117	17,893	6·0
Total, Metropolis	383,283	79,455	70,483	5·4

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE Census of 1841 was the first occasion on which the occupations of the people of New South Wales were ascertained. The arrangement then adopted did not distinguish between the sexes, and the unspecified class formed about 56 per cent. of the whole population enumerated. The only pursuits noted with care were the pastoral and agricultural. Indeed, the ideas of the census-takers seemingly did not extend beyond the primitive pursuits established by the founders of the Colony. Imperfect and unsatisfactory as this tabulation of occupations undoubtedly was, even for the crude methods of fifty years ago, it served as a model for all that followed down to the year 1881. In the report on the census of the year named, a very different system was adopted, which, though marked by many imperfections, was a distinct improvement on all preceding attempts, and in many important particulars was superior to the pretentious classification adopted in the other colonies, which was merely a servile adaptation of the system employed at the previous English census.

At the Census Conference, to which reference has at various times been made, the President proposed that the classification adopted by the compiler of the English Census of 1881 should be used for Australasia in 1891, thus proposing to commit these colonies to the principle of remaining ten years behind the English compilers. The proposal was strenuously opposed by the author, and, as it fortunately happened, by Mr. R. M. Johnston, of Tasmania, whose high attainments and acute intelligence were highly valued by the Conference. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Johnston and the author, was appointed to draw up a systematic classification of occupations into classes, orders, and sub-orders. This classification was adopted by the Conference, and the subdivision of sub-orders into groups was afterwards made, and it was according to this system that the occupations of the people of the Australasian Colonies were tabulated at the recent census.

The classification in question was not based on any previous system, and if there was any such it was unknown to the Conference. The classification of occupations

adopted by all the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, at the Census of 1881, was that drawn up by Dr. Farr (Deputy Registrar-General of England), whose system rested on the principle that occupations should be classified according to the material which workers employed in their trades. The exigencies of this so-called scientific and accurate classification necessitate some very extraordinary grouping, for the most diverse and incongruous classes of workers must frequently be more or less directly connected with the same materials; hence it is not astonishing that Dr. Farr's scheme should present many defects and contradictions. Apart from the incomplete classification of the Class Commercial, Class III, and its confusion with Class V (Agricultural and Pastoral) and Class IV (Industrial), we are confronted with such hopeless incoherencies as those comprised under Class II (Domestic), in which former Australasian census tabulators were content to group together wives and widows, sons, daughters, relatives, and visitors, university students, children attending school, beer and wine sellers, and persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal service for which remuneration is paid. Under the Order of General Government, Class Professional, were included architects, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, clerks, and accountants in Government service, while the police and penal departments were placed under the same head. As university students were enumerated as domestics, university graduates were associated with authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and others ministering to literature; chimney-sweeps were dignified as workers in coal; miners, quarrymen, and similar primary producers were associated with half of the dealers and with nightsoil-men, artisans, and manufacturers; and bill-stickers, seeing that they used both paste and paper, each a vegetable product, found themselves and their co-workers, the bill-distributors, along with oil and colourmen, chaff-cutters, dealers in stationery, basket-makers, timber merchants, saw-mill owners, firewood choppers, and French polishers, who also for the most part handle vegetable matters.

THE HABITATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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HABITATIONS IN COUNTIES.

The following table exhibits in alphabetical sequence the counties of the Colony, together with the population, the number of habitations and of inhabited dwellings, and the proportion of inmates to the last mentioned in each county:—

Counties.	Popula- tion.	Total habita- tions.	Number of inhabited dwellings.	Propor- tion of persons to an inhabited dwelling.
Argyle	18,928	3,523	3,186	5.9
Ararawatta	1,752	344	319	5.5
Ashburnham	14,029	3,170	2,766	5.1
Auckland	9,695	1,901	1,704	5.7
Baradine	1,601	316	273	5.9
Barrona	180	73	62	2.9
Bathurst	30,106	6,236	5,469	5.5
Benarba	928	270	218	4.3
Beresford	4,215	828	736	5.7
Bland	4,571	1,074	962	4.8
Blaxland	1,171	294	265	4.4
Bligh	3,268	768	663	4.9
Booroodarra	247	92	74	3.3
Bourke	3,451	601	600	5.2
Boyd	890	233	220	4.0
Brisbane	7,244	1,544	1,411	5.1
Buocleuch	2,206	529	492	4.5
Buckland	4,539	855	828	5.5
Buller	1,524	359	346	4.4
Burnett	1,702	320	301	5.7
Cadell	1,856	342	314	5.9
Caira	1,353	381	311	4.4
Camden	41,318	9,033	8,255	5.0
Canbelego	1,013	363	339	3.0
Clarence	15,613	3,248	2,855	5.5
Clarendon	6,448	1,321	1,191	5.4
Clarke	1,367	380	328	4.2
Clive	4,067	945	831	4.9
Clyde	1,274	334	297	4.3
Cook	14,782	3,386	3,005	4.9
Cooper	3,489	769	722	4.8
Courallie	2,503	604	509	4.9
Cowley	633	128	120	5.7
Cowper	4,362	1,018	848	5.1
Culgoo	622	166	146	4.3
Cumberland	447,014	92,654	82,363	5.4
Cunningham	2,264	599	544	4.2
Dampier	5,044	1,119	1,002	5.0
Darling	2,773	587	542	5.1
Delalah	466	23	23	2.0
Denham	274	57	53	5.2
Denison	1,966	395	346	5.4
Dowling	871	188	172	4.2
Drake	1,245	309	294	4.2
Dudley	5,766	1,273	1,054	5.5
Durham	15,270	2,908	2,708	5.6
Evelyn	516	188	164	3.1
Ewenmar	1,997	397	370	5.4
Farnell	481	183	146	3.3
Finch	1,059	282	248	4.3
Fitzgerald	250	74	63	4.1
Fitzroy	2,447	599	535	4.6
Flinders	672	243	238	2.8
Forbes	3,208	685	602	5.3
Franklin	419	82	81	5.2
Georgiana	6,102	1,338	1,223	5.0
Gipps	1,590	371	346	4.6
Gloucester	13,492	2,783	2,478	5.4
Gordon	2,462	576	492	5.0
Gough	12,997	3,021	2,663	4.9
Goulburn	9,236	1,930	1,680	5.5
Gowen	2,024	448	388	5.2
Gregory	1,107	297	249	4.4
Gresham	525	218	199	2.6
Gunderbooka	835	153	144	5.8
Harden	9,711	1,955	1,791	5.4
Hardinge	4,206	861	785	5.4
Hawes	243	70	66	3.8
Hume	5,128	1,185	1,068	4.8
Hunter	1,963	385	345	5.7

Counties.	Popula- tion.	Total habita- tions.	Number of inhabited dwellings.	Propor- tion of persons to an inhabited dwelling.
Inglis	6,692	1,381	1,185	5.6
Irrara	470	121	88	5.3
Jamison	1,305	250	214	6.1
Kennedy	1,843	740	695	2.7
Kilgerr	141	32	23	6.1
Killara	125	51	33	3.3
King	8,411	1,710	1,525	5.5
Landsborough	161	41	38	4.2
Leichhardt	2,822	633	570	5.0
Lincoln	8,301	1,688	1,539	5.2
Livingstone	458	166	140	3.3
Maequarie	11,973	2,065	2,269	5.3
Manara	245	56	44	5.6
Menindie	317	94	81	3.9
Mitchell	2,582	632	580	4.9
Monteagle	8,955	1,931	1,745	5.1
Mootwingee	253	80	71	3.6
Mossiel	693	146	139	5.0
Mouramba	1,751	406	378	4.6
Murchison	2,594	611	578	5.0
Murray	9,213	1,925	1,683	5.5
Nandewar	3,104	692	602	5.2
Napier	995	181	162	6.1
Narran	906	247	219	4.4
Narronine	3,834	1,093	1,019	3.8
Nicholson	1,661	378	332	5.0
Northumberland	86,618	18,175	16,438	5.3
Oxley	2,080	669	616	4.8
Parry	3,510	881	809	4.3
Perry	235	52	50	4.7
Phillip	5,690	1,387	1,210	4.7
Poole	40	19	15	2.7
Pottinger	4,697	1,065	944	5.0
Raleigh	3,628	867	792	4.6
Rankin	251	92	87	2.9
Richmond	3,875	758	713	5.4
Robinson	1,781	552	452	3.9
Rous	17,836	4,384	3,917	4.6
Roxburgh	9,475	2,322	2,136	4.4
Sandon	12,920	2,804	2,520	5.1
Selwyn	1,993	499	414	5.9
Stapilton	1,021	264	238	4.3
Sturt	760	198	177	4.3
St. Vincent	13,701	2,928	2,663	5.1
Talla	356	106	84	4.2
Tandora	183	54	48	3.8
Tara	343	72	64	5.4
Thoulcanna	53	11	9	5.9
Tongowoko	559	180	165	3.4
Townsend	3,363	950	765	5.0
Ularara	440	90	81	5.4
Urana	3,121	611	568	5.5
Vernon	2,587	543	477	5.4
Wakool	991	264	221	4.5
Waljeers	705	150	146	4.8
Wallace	3,436	644	597	5.8
Waradgery	4,304	1,009	925	4.7
Wellesley	4,732	807	786	6.0
Wellington	16,428	3,938	3,526	4.7
Wentworth	1,362	368	276	4.9
Werunda	122	62	37	3.3
Westmoreland	3,964	844	755	5.3
White	1,105	238	203	5.4
Windeyer	484	95	91	5.3
Woore	101	35	22	4.6
Wynyard	12,526	2,643	2,379	5.3
Yancowinna	24,438	7,252	6,654	3.7
Yanda	516	125	101	5.1
Yantara	181	54	49	3.7
Young	1,631	450	385	4.2
Yungnulgra	396	132	125	3.2
Total Counties	1,113,250	241,975	216,188	5.2
Lord Howe Island	55	16	14	3.9
Shipping (No. of vessels, etc.)	5,649	383	388	14.6
Grand Total, New South Wales	1,123,954	242,379	216,590	5.2

There is, in fact, hardly any limit to the confusion brought about by the adoption of the Farrian method of classification as interpreted in the various Australasian Colonies. Under "workers and dealers in carving and figures," for instance, taxidermists were classed with wood-carvers, image-makers, and modellers. It is, however, in the fourth class that the greatest number of glaring anomalies are discoverable. This class is termed "indefinite and non-productive," and embraces not only bread-winners, like labourers and persons following indefinite occupations, but also annuitants, persons of independent means, gentlemen and ladies, pensioners, paupers, beggars, prisoners, inmates of charitable institutions, industrial schools, reformatories and refuges, and brothel-keepers and prostitutes; and the heterogeneous multitude included, in the census returns of the Colony of Victoria for 1881, besides 26,000 bread-winners, a baronet, a countess, a marchioness, a peer of the realm, 14 beggars, 3 callers, 2 loafers, 13 "receiving relief," 17 swagmen, 1 tramp, 23 prostitutes, 78 Chinese gamblers, and 32 lottery agents, lottery ticket-sellers, lottery ticket-collectors, and lottery-house keepers.

These incongruous groupings, however, might have entailed no serious consequences in comparing the results of one census with those of another, had the compilers made a distinction between the producer and the dealer. This they failed to do; hence no useful comparison can now be made, as regards occupations, between the Census of 1891 and the periodical enumerations that preceded it; such comparisons as can be made being of the most general character.

It is by no means claimed that the systematic classification now adopted for Australasia is entirely satisfactory; but so much has been accomplished, that if any modification should be rendered necessary, the materials by which such could be made are now available.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CLASSIFICATION.

In order that a scheme of classification may be successfully devised, the persons engaged therein should have clearly before their minds certain well-defined principles; and, as a matter of fact, classification, apart from its accidental applications, has been reduced to a science governed by determinable laws of natural arrangement. These have been formulated by Mr. R. M. Johnston into the principal canons by which leading authorities in scientific classification are wont to be guided. These are here reproduced, and, it is hardly needful to say, are heartily concurred in by the author.

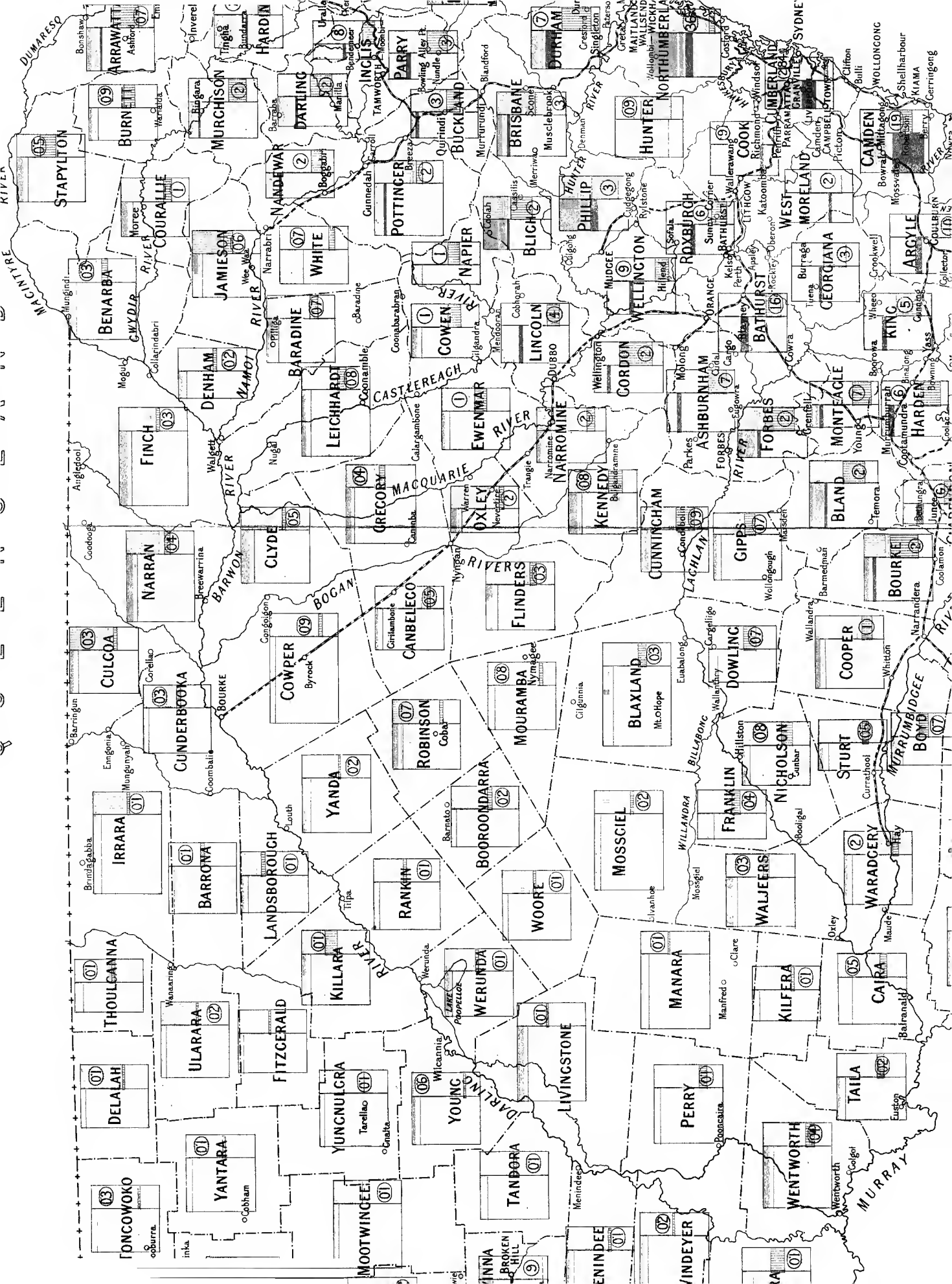
CANON 1.—The descriptions given of all essential characters of each division, class, sub-class, order, sub-order, genus, sub-genus, group, sub-group, species, and sub-species should be accurate, full, and concise; but accuracy and completeness of description, as in a dictionary, should not be shorn of any essential qualification for the mere object of securing brevity or conciseness of expression; for in a matter of classification such a proceeding would be mutilation, and not conciseness in the meritorious signification of the word. The creation of a simple index-name to full description of each division, class, order, etc., when given, will best secure brevity.

CANON 2.—All good classification proceeds in a series of systematically-graded steps from the most simple integral unit to the highest generalisation of all the integral units, or *vice versa*.

CANON 3.—In each successive grade proceeding from the integral unit, the degree of generalisation or completeness should be greater than in the stage which precedes it, and each successive grade should, as far as possible, only embrace groups of a similar degree of complexity or generalisation. Thus, if we take 1, sub-species; 2, species; 3, sub-group or genus; 4, sub-order; 5, order; 6, sub-class; 7, class; and 8, division—as in the classification of occupations, the degree of generalisation in each stage should be, as nearly as possible, of the same value—that is, for example, the degree of generalisation required for a species, or a sub-group, should not appear again out of order in juxtaposition or grouping, as if upon equality with a more complex generalisation, such as with an order or class, or *vice versa*.

CANON 4.—No two or more classes, orders, etc., should be created within the same class, order, etc., respectively, whose separation is not justified by the presence of peculiarly distinguishing characteristics in harmony with the degree of complexity of the given stage.

CANON 5.—No character already embraced, as common to, or not separate from, the simplest unit of the particular subject of classification should afterwards be introduced as a distinct detail, member, or characteristic of any sub-group or genus, sub-order, order, sub-class, or class. For example, as regards occupations (dependent domestic duties obviously excepted), the following characteristics are embraced, which are common to, or not separate from, the integral unit, or species, of occupation, viz.:—1, male, female; 2, father, husband, mother, son, daughter, relative; 3, employer, employed on one's own account, salary or wage earner, assistant, journeyman, apprentice; 4, age;



CLASSES, ORDERS, AND SUB-ORDERS.

The following statement exhibits the systematic tabulation of occupations according to classes, orders, and sub-orders, as adopted by the Conference:—

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.

Order I.—Persons engaged in Government, Defence, Law, and Protection, not otherwise classed.

- Sub-order 1.—General Government.
- „ 2.—Local Government.
- „ 3.—Defence.
- „ 4.—Law and Order.

Order II.—Persons ministering to Religion, Charity, Health, Education, Art, and Science.

- Sub-order 1.—Religion.
- „ 2.—Charity, exclusive of hospitals.
- „ 3.—Health.
- „ 4.—Literature.
- „ 5.—Science.
- „ 6.—Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.
- „ 7.—Education.
- „ 8.—Fine Arts.
- „ 9.—Music.
- „ 10.—Amusements.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.

Order III.—Persons engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging, and in rendering Personal Service for which remuneration is usually paid.

- Sub-order 1.—Board and Lodging.
- „ 2.—Attendance.

CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.

SUB-CLASS A.—PROPERTY AND FINANCE.

Order IV.—Persons who perform offices in connection with the Exchange, Valuation, Insurance, Lease, Loan, or Custody of Money, Houses, Land, or Property Rights.

- Sub-order 1.—Banking and Finance.
- „ 2.—Insurance and Valuation.
- „ 3.—Land and Household Property.
- „ 4.—Property rights not otherwise classed.

SUB-CLASS B.—TRADE.

Order V.—Persons dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.

- Sub-order 1.—Books, Publications, and Advertising.
- „ 2.—Musical Instruments.
- „ 3.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.
- „ 4.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.
- „ 5.—Requisites for Sports and Games.
- „ 6.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.
- „ 7.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.
- „ 8.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
- „ 9.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.
- „ 10.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.
- „ 11.—Carriages and Vehicles.
- „ 12.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.
- „ 13.—Ships, Boats, and Ship Chandlery.
- „ 14.—Building Materials and House Fittings.
- „ 15.—Furniture.
- „ 16.—Chemicals and By-products.
- „ 17.—Paper, Paper-makers' Materials,

Order VI.—Persons engaged in the Sale, Hire, or Exchange of Textile Fabrics and Dress, and of Fibrous Materials.

- Sub-order 1.—Textile Fabrics.
- „ 2.—Dress.
- „ 3.—Fibrous Materials.

Order VII.—Persons engaged in dealing in Food, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

- Sub-order 1.—Animal Food.
- „ 2.—Vegetable Food.
- „ 3.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Order VIII.—Persons engaged in dealing in and treating Animals, and in dealing in Animal and Vegetable Substances, excluding Dealers in Food.

- Sub-order 1.—Living Animals.
- „ 2.—Manures and Animal Waste Products.
- „ 3.—Hides, Skins, and Raw Materials.
- „ 4.—Wool, and other Animal Matters.
- „ 5.—Seeds, Plants, and Vegetable Products for Fodder and Gardening Purposes.
- „ 6.—Other Vegetable Matters not included elsewhere.

Order IX.—Persons engaged in dealing in Minerals or other Substances mainly used for Fuel and Light.

- Sub-order 1.—Coal and other substances mainly used for fuel and light.

Order X.—Persons engaged in dealing in Minerals other than for Fuel and Light.

- Sub-order 1.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.
- „ 2.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
- „ 3.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.

Order XI.—Persons engaged as General Dealers, Speculators on Chance Events, or in Mercantile Pursuits not elsewhere classed.

- Sub-order 1.—Merchants, Dealers (undefined).
- „ 2.—Speculators on Chance Events.
- „ 3.—Other Mercantile Persons (undefined).

SUB-CLASS C.—STORAGE.

Order XII.—Persons engaged in Storage.

- Sub-order 1.—Storage.

SUB-CLASS D.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Order XIII.—Persons engaged in the Transport of Passengers, Goods, or Communications.

- Sub-order 1.—On Railways and Tramways (not Construction).
- „ 2.—On Roads.
- „ 3.—On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.
- „ 4.—On Postal Service.
- „ 5.—On Telegraph and Telephone Service.
- „ 6.—Delivery of Documents, Parcels, and Messages.

and persons engaged in entertaining man, and performing personal offices for him. The first order was divided into three sub-orders—(1) wives and widows; (2) sons, daughters, relatives, and visitors, and (3) university students and children at home or at school. These, Class II no longer includes, nor does it cover any persons engaged at home in any domestic duty for which no remuneration is paid, nor dependent relatives or children, not because they do not perform a specific service, but because they are not direct breadwinners.

The three great classes whose labours connect them more or less closely with materials (namely, Primary Producers, Distributors, and Secondary Producers) are separately distinguished; the first-mentioned class including all those distinctly engaged in the acquisition by labour of raw materials from natural sources, such as agriculturalists, graziers, fishermen, hunters, miners, and the like (Class V). The Distributors, or Class Commercial (Class III), comprise all those employed in the transportation, exchange, insurance, barter and sale of goods, animals, and specie; and the Secondary Producers, or Class Industrial (Class IV), embrace all those engaged in the skilled and unskilled trades whose labours bear upon the manufacture, modification, or construction of primary products into articles of exchange.

In a perfect distribution of occupations, according to the principles governing the classification adopted, Class VI would have no place; but it happens that the description of their sources of income given by some persons does not explicitly show the direction of the services they render the community, and from the past or present performance of which they derive their income; and, in point of fact, many persons, chiefly those who have money loaned out at interest, do not know the mode in which such money is beneficially applied.

It was sought to add another to the six classes of breadwinners, viz., a class comprising persons of independent means, but the proposal was rejected for reasons which are sufficiently obvious, as to have created such a class would have been a violation of the fifth canon of classification, viz., that anything included already under a distinct head or heads of classification cannot again be treated as a heading apart or separate. For instance, the term "independent means" is in no sense a class distinction. It may, in point of fact, apply to the member of any class, irrespective of the nature of the service which entitles him to be put in possession of means large or small. The term "independent means" is, therefore, no more a distinguishing grade of occupation than is sex, or age, or birthplace. Indeed, it is in many cases

only a mere affectation of superior position on the part of the person so describing himself. The pensioner of a merchant or manufacturer, who enjoys an assured income of a few hundred pounds a year, feels a conscious superiority under the distinction conferred by the phrase "of independent means," while his former employer and present benefactor—in every sense the possessor of independent means—is described by the calling whence his income is derived.

It may here be proper to mention that the Conference of Statisticians decided, and rightly, that in cases in which a person was described as being both a maker and a dealer he should be classified as a maker; and that in cases in which a person was described as following two or more occupations, that one should be selected for purposes of classification which was of most importance to the person concerned. In both these cases it would, doubtless, have been well if a further classification had been made, apart from the general tables, of persons employed in more than one occupation.

A further difficulty was experienced in dealing with occupations, which, though sometimes widely differing amongst themselves, are related and inter-dependent by reason of their immediate dependency on the same industry. Thus, the business of meat-preserving finds employment for slaughtermen, tallow-refiners, coopers, blacksmiths, tin cannister makers, and other labourers; but the exigencies of classification required the separation of some of these workers from the sub-order to which meat-preserving is assigned, with the result that the number of dependents on the main industry is nowhere shown. Several other important industries are affected in the same way, and it would, perhaps, have been well to have had a further grouping of occupations under the great industries to which they are related.

The seven classes already described are divided into 24 orders, and these again into 109 sub-orders. The groups into which the sub-orders are divided form no essential part of the classification adopted by the Census Conference. They were, on the other hand, deemed details to be decided upon by the various statisticians, although a method of dividing the sub-orders into groups was drawn up shortly after the final sitting of the Conference, and this method was substantially adopted in each colony.

No further reference to the classification need be made, as the tabulation of the results of the Census, which will be given in another place, supplies the complete scheme.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Setting aside the number of women who, bereft of their natural guardians and supporters, are compelled to seek a livelihood, and those who prefer to maintain themselves rather than live in a state of dependence on their relatives, there is still left by far the most numerous class of women, who, being wives or daughters of bread-winners, and, therefore, in a measure dependent upon others, are of an age to contribute towards their maintenance by following gainful pursuits, and a proportion of these do follow such pursuits.

Much attention has of late years been given in Australasia to the question of the employment of women in the manner indicated, and in the census report of one of the colonies it is assumed as a matter beyond dispute that the sum of the male and female workers compared with the whole population is a measure of the relative advance made by the community in regard to productive or wealth-giving pursuits. The assumption has doubtless been made without thought, for it may be laid down as a general axiom that in countries in which the females, as well as the males, of a family are compelled to follow gainful pursuits, the earnings of that family are not higher than in other countries in which no such necessity exists. All things being equal, the rate of wages for the man will be the lowest in those industries in which his wife and children compete for employment. Mill, in the 14th chapter of the second book of his "Principles of Political Economy," puts the question in a nut-shell. He writes:—

"The habits of the people everywhere require some particular scale of living, and no more, as the condition without which they will not bring up a family. Whether the income which maintains them in this condition comes from one source or from two makes no difference; if there is a second source of income, they require less from the first. . . . For the same reason it is found that, *ceteris paribus*, those trades are generally the worst paid in which the wife and children of the artisan aid in the work. The income which the habits of the class demand, and down to which they are almost sure to multiply, is made up, in those trades, by the earnings of the whole family, while in others the same income must be obtained by the labour of the man alone."

What Mill deduces from the probabilities of the case observation and common knowledge verify, for it is evident that (1) the aggregate earnings of the average family in any given class of wage-earners is always proportioned to the cost of living in the average family in that class; (2)

in proportion as the wife and children contribute to the support of the family the wage-earnings of the male parent are decreased; (3) the standard of living and, consequently, the total income of the family are the lowest in which the wife and children contribute the most towards its support; and (4) in those cases in which a man is assisted by his wife or children he earns less than other workers, and in those cases in which he is assisted by both wife and children he earns the least.

Without attempting to discuss the question of the sufficiency or otherwise of present methods of industrial remuneration, the statement may be hazarded that under existing conditions labour is governed by the same laws that govern the cost of other commodities—that is to say, the cost of production, modified by the laws of supply and demand.

Value is the ratio in which commodities of any description will exchange for one another, and it is determined by the cost of producing the most expensive portion of the necessary supply of the particular thing required. For the sake of illustration let it be assumed that certain manufacturers of any commodity, say, chairs, are in the position to supply just the quantity required by the market and no more, if A can make an article for 20s. at a profit, B for 18s., C for 17s., and D for 16s., so long as the production of chairs be not in excess of the demand the price of chairs would be 20s. It is obvious that neither B, C, nor D will lower the price against themselves. The whole of the chairs made are required for market, and though the three manufacturers just mentioned should sell for less than 20s., as A's goods are needed to complete the supply, he will, of course, be paid his full price. Should, however, from any cause, the quantity of chairs made exceed the requirements, a certain portion of the productions will be unsaleable, and B, C, and D, being in the position to undersell A, will at once proceed to do so in order to get rid of their stock or to work up to their full capacity, and prices will fall to a point at which A cannot afford to make, with the result that he will be driven out of the market. The price at which B can afford to sell will then become the ruling price until C and D are in a position to increase their output, and so make more chairs than can be absorbed by the market, or until the requirements fall below the united capacity of their work. If they find that an increased production with a lower price is more profitable than the smaller production and high price, they will undersell B, and that worker will be driven from the market just as A was before him; but so long as B remains in the market and can sell, his price will be the ruling price for chairs.

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL.

Order XIV.—Persons engaged in connection with the Manufacture, or in other Processes relating to Art and Mechanic Productions in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination.

Sub-order 1.—Books and Publications.

- „ 2.—Musical Instruments.
- „ 3.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.
- „ 4.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.
- „ 5.—Requisites for Sports and Games.
- „ 6.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.
- „ 7.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.
- „ 8.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
- „ 9.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.
- „ 10.—Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements.
- „ 11.—Carriages and Vehicles.
- „ 12.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.
- „ 13.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment.
- „ 14.—Furniture.
- „ 15.—Chemicals and By-Products.

Order XV.—Persons engaged in connection with the Manufacture, or in Repairs, Cleansing, or in other Processes relating to Textile Fabrics, Dress, and Fibrous Materials.

Sub-order 1.—Textile Fabrics.

- „ 2.—Dress.
- „ 3.—Fibrous Materials.

Order XVI.—Persons engaged in connection with the Manufacture, or in other Processes relating to Food, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Sub-order 1.—Animal Food.

- „ 2.—Vegetable Food.
- „ 3.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Order XVII.—Persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in connection with Manufactures or other Processes connected with Animal and Vegetable Substances.

Sub-order 1.—Animal Matters (not otherwise classed).

- „ 2.—Working in Wood
- „ 3.—Workers in Vegetable Produce for Fodder.
- „ 4.—Paper Manufacture.

Order XVIII.—Persons engaged in the Alteration, Modification, or Manufacture, or in other Processes relating to Metals or Mineral Matters.

Sub-order 1.—In the conversion of Coal and other Mineral Substances to purposes of Heat, Light, or forms of energy not otherwise classed.

- „ 2.—Manufactures and Processes related to Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.
- „ 3.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
- „ 4.—Metals, other than Gold and Silver.

Order XIX.—Persons engaged in the Construction or Repair of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Canals, Docks, Earthworks, etc., in the Disposal of Silt, Dead Matter, or Refuse, or in operations the nature of which is undefined.

Sub-order 1.—Houses and Buildings.

- „ 2.—Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc., or Undefined.
- „ 3.—Disposition of Dead Matter or Refuse.

Order XX.—Industrial Workers imperfectly Defined.

Sub-order 1.—Imperfectly defined.

CLASS V.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

Order XXI.—Persons directly engaged in the Cultivation of Land, in Breeding and Rearing Animals, or in obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources.

Sub-order 1.—Agricultural Pursuits.

- „ 2.—Pastoral Pursuits.
- „ 3.—Fisheries, the capture, preservation, or destruction of Wild Animals, or the acquisition of Products yielded by Wild Animals.
- „ 4.—Forestry, or the acquisition of Raw Products yielded by Natural Vegetation.
- „ 5.—Engaged in the Conservation of Water and in Water Supply from Natural Sources.
- „ 6.—Mines, Quarries, or the acquisition of Natural Mineral Products.

CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE.

Order XXII.—Persons whose occupations are undefined or unknown, embracing those who derive incomes from sources which cannot be directly related to any other class.

Sub-order 1.—Persons of independent means having no specific occupation, or undefined.

- „ 2.—Others undefined, both as regards means and particular occupation.

CLASS VII.—DEPENDENT.

Order XXIII.—Persons dependent upon Natural Guardians.

Sub-order 1.—Domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid.

- „ 2.—Dependent Scholars and Students.
- „ 3.—Dependent Relatives and others not stated to be performing domestic duties.

Order XXIV.—Persons dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support.

Sub-order 1.—Supported by Voluntary and State Contributions.

- „ 2.—Criminal Class.

In all cases under Classes II, III, IV, V, VI, those engaged as agents or assistants were included within the sub-group to which they were related; and all persons who were both producers and dealers or sellers were classed as producers only, under Class V. All persons who were both manufacturers and dealers were grouped as Industrial, under Class IV.

This minute and elaborate dissection of principal groups and sub-groups will, it is hoped, fulfil all the demands of those seeking information from the tables of statistics prepared from the returns of the last census, and whatever may be the defects of, or omission in, such a system of classification, it is at least far superior to the method which it superseded. The scheme of tabulation has, moreover, the recommendation that tables from its results may readily be prepared for comparison with the statistics of those years in which information was classified according to the scheme of Dr. Farr, or with any other scheme which may hereafter be adopted.

flourish in our midst. In these colonies such banks are continually adding to the amount of their deposits; but this proves nothing against the proposition advanced. In the first place, a great deal of the money deposited does not belong to labourers at all, and even if such were the case it would only represent one per cent. on the earnings of labour during a given year, and amounts to about only 5d. a week on the earnings of the average labourer. Moreover, savings banks are not supported by labourers of the best type, those whose standard of living is high, but by those whose notions are meaner, and whose desires are less advanced than the men whose standard of living determines the wages of his class. The fact is, the native-born labourer does not save to any appreciable extent; his earnings for the most part are spent to maintain himself according to the high standard of living to which he has been accustomed. It is the imported labourer who, having brought with him a low style of living, can save with wages too small for an Australian to live upon decently. It is because the Chinese have so low a standard of living—consume so little—that they are a menace to the progress of these colonies. If the Chinese, to his habits of industry, added a capacity for consuming the articles which the European labourer produces, he would not be so cordially disliked. In this regard, the foreign hawker, who earns £3 per week and subsists upon 10s., is equally dangerous.

Some of these speculations have only an indirect bearing on the conditions of employment in New South Wales, and are indulged in for the sake of illustrating the contention that the large employment of women in gainful pursuits is not a matter for gratulation. It may be urged, in opposition to what has been said, that as the cost of living plays the principal part in determining the rate of wages, and as the cost of the maintenance of a woman is not so far short of the cost of the maintenance of a man as the difference in their wages would indicate; the theory advanced, therefore, does not fit all circumstances of economic life. It must, however, be remembered that the cost of living, in the sense the term is used in this chapter, is not regulated by the mere personal expenses of the individual, but rather by that of the family, and always includes the cost of supporting some non-workers also. Hence the demands upon the earnings of the workers are lessened in proportion as the number of non-workers is reduced; but at the same time they decrease in a ratio corresponding to the decrease of their responsibilities. Thus it is that the wages of the male parent, as pointed out in a preceding paragraph, tend to diminish in proportion as his wife and children contribute to the support of the family.

The man is more generally the head and wage-earner of the family; hence a much greater number are dependent upon the exertions of the average man in his character of bread-winner than upon those of the average woman. Moreover, although the wants of the woman of the same social status, for amusements, travelling, and the like, may be equal to those of the average man, it must be recollected that they are ordinarily supplied by the male bread-winner, in his relation to the female of father, friend, or fiancé, and on this account constitute an item in the normal expenses of the man instead of in those of the woman.

It will thus be readily understood that, all things being equal, the cost of living of the average man is much greater than that of the average woman, and, according to the law already explained, his wages are consequently correspondingly higher.

Employers of labour everywhere have acted as if they recognised the law governing wages, and their appreciation of this economic truth is shown by the importation from distant countries of poorly-paid hands—in the English county of Lancashire, for instance, of Irish agricultural labourers; in America and Australasia, of Asiatic, Polynesian, and European labourers—for no other reason in the world than that they can live upon less, and therefore work for lower wages, than those whom they displace, and by parity of reasoning this applies to the competition, in some trades, of female labour against that of man.

It may then, with some degree of certitude, be asserted that the condition of a country can in some measure be gauged by the number of such women as are compelled to seek occupations other than in their own domestic sphere. When the proportion of such women is large, it may be assumed that the material condition of the country is worse than that of another country where the proportion is small; and the cause, as just pointed out, is not very obscure. In a country in which the male breadwinner has abundant and remunerative employment, his womenfolk find ample scope for their energies in the miscellaneous duties connected with their homes, and it is only when their number is greater than that which can be so employed that they are driven to work for wages, and enter into competition with the male worker in trades formerly monopolised, or nearly so, by him. In the less prosperous countries the comforts of a man's home are fewer, and there is correspondingly little with which the womenfolk can employ themselves therein; hence they seek for outside labour in order to occupy their time, and also that they may earn something for the common support of the family.

This is a crude example of the process which is every day going on around us, and illustrates the economic theory that the value of a commodity is determined by the cost of the portion of the necessary supply produced at the greatest disadvantage—that is to say, at the greatest cost.

Now wages represent the value or price of labour as labour. The relations between the person who buys labour and the labourer who sells his services are precisely those of any other buyer and seller. As there can be only one economic law relating to the determination of values, that which governs the values of commodities will necessarily also govern service. This economic law is the cost of production. However wide writers on political economy may differ on other points, there is now a tendency to agree on this. M'Culloch, in his principles of political economy, lays it down that "from whatever point of the political compass we may set out at first, we shall find that the cost of production is the grand principle to which we must always come at last. It is the cost that determines the natural and necessary rate of wages, just as it determines the average price of commodities." Labour, or service, is the commodity possessed by the labourer, and this he exchanges for the value of other commodities on which he lives.

The price, then, of every commodity is governed by the cost of producing it, and the rate of wages is determined by the cost of the most expensive portion of the necessary supply—that is, the cost of living to the most expensive class of labourers. No labourer can continuously sell his labour for less than it costs him to live. As no distinction is made in the payment of wages between men with families, and those who are single, as it is obvious that the cost of living must be higher to the former, and as such a man cannot work for less than it costs himself and his family to live, the cost of living of the man with a family—that is, of the most expensive labourer—will determine the wages of his class. Undoubtedly the single man could afford to work for less than the married labourer, but he does not and will not consent to take less, until the dearth of employment induces competition so keen as to lower wages, just in the same manner as prices are lowered when more goods are produced than required, as explained in a preceding paragraph.

They are generally the best workers, and those whose standard of living is highest, who are most involved in strikes and combinations to maintain wages or to increase them. Long custom has ingrained in them certain tastes and habits, the gratification of which they rightly will not

forego without a struggle; hence such men take a leading part in efforts to avert any diminution of the standard of living which they enjoy; but though it be true that a labourer cannot consent to take less than it costs him to live, he cannot continuously sell his services for more than this. Wherever wages have been arbitrarily raised above the standard of living, things have adjusted themselves by the labourer working only sufficiently long to earn what he requires, and then idling the remainder of his time. Such was the case in India, and is the case still, on large public works, where the natives are able in three days to earn as much as they usually obtained from their farms or the native employers for a full week. After a short trial the labourers do not work six days and save half their wages, but they work three days and consume all they earn. It is not necessary to go outside Australia for examples. A few years ago the Newcastle coal-hewer could by working three or four days earn enough to keep him, and such was the limit of his exertion; and the Waterloo cordwainer could in four or five days obtain sufficient for his needs, and accordingly continued to take at least two days' rest in every week. Anyone who has observed the conduct of navvies on great railway works will have remarked that where the wages paid were higher than the sum upon which these men could live and work efficiently, the difference was not stored in the savings bank, but spent in drunken riot. It is a knowledge of this which has led many pseudo-philanthropists, and all employers, to oppose an increase in the wages of labourers. This error arises from the failure to distinguish between arbitrary and economic wages, and it has been well said that when the dollar comes before the want, it is very likely to be wasted; when it comes as the result of want it is sure to be utilised.

It may be urged that if the standard of living be the thing which determines wages, why do not labourers raise their style of living from £2 or £3 to £10 per week. There is nothing in the law laid down in the foregoing paragraphs to prevent this being done. On the contrary, it is the hope of every lover of his race that the labourers' tastes and desires will some day be lifted out of their present narrow circle, and his condition infinitely bettered. Whatever may be the hardships in the lot of the artisan of to-day, his general condition as to education, clothing, food, and housing is much better than was that of the noble a few centuries ago, and infinitely superior to that of the worker.

It may, of course, be objected that there is evidence that the labourers do sell their labour for more than the cost of their living; otherwise, how is it that savings banks

who could not be classed as performing domestic duties, or whose conception of their own importance did not permit them so to describe themselves.

With the exception of 771 persons, those dependent on charity were all living in public institutions, and, classed under ages, and inclusive of 660 State children boarded out, and 111 beggars, paupers, and others—the 771 persons referred to—were as follow:—

Age-groups.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	187	151	338
5 years and under 15.....	929	849	1,778
15 " 20.....	257	307	564
20 " 25.....	523	279	802
25 " 45.....	2,850	1,073	3,923
45 " 65.....	2,133	826	2,959
65 years and upwards.....	1,701	460	2,161
Age not stated.....	13	13	26
Total.....	8,593	3,958	12,551

The indigent people of 65 years and upwards numbered 2,161; the total number of persons in the Colony of these ages was 28,365, so that it may be said that out of every 1,000 persons who reach the age of 65, at least 76 will enter the asylums for the destitute.

BREADWINNERS.

All the males in the Colony over 20 years of age, with the exception of 2·54 per cent., were breadwinners; but there were also 56,690 who had not attained the age mentioned who were similarly classed. For purposes of classification and comparison, breadwinners were divided into five grades, viz., (a) employers, (b) engaged on their own account, (c) relatives assisting, (d) wage-earners, and (e) unemployed. It was, however, found necessary to give a special column to those to whom the grade recorded in the census schedule was not applicable, besides one to those who neglected to state whether they were employed or not.

The persons to whom classification according to grade was not applicable comprised not only dependents, but persons who, though employed and not classifiable as relatives assisting, received no remuneration for their services. Among those thus classified were students in arts and sciences, sisters of charity not in receipt of wages, members of religious orders not classed as ministering to charity or education, teachers, capitalists, house and land proprietors, pensioners and annuitants, persons of "independent means" and all those described as "ladies" or "gentlemen," all persons dependent upon natural guardians, inmates of hospitals, benevolent institutions, and penal establishments, State children, boarders and lodgers under 21 years of age, and sons, daughters, and relatives studying at home, at school, or at the university.

The total number of breadwinners in the Colony was 471,887; of these, 382,385 were males, and 89,502 were females. Classed according to grades, they were as follow:—

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employers.....	53,403	2,640	56,043
Persons working on their own account.....	49,482	14,123	63,605
Relatives assisting	8,943	7,526	16,469
Wage-earners	245,175	54,857	300,032
Persons to whom classification according to grade does not apply	6,597	7,517	14,114
Unemployed	18,512	2,810	21,322
Not specified.....	273	29	302
Total	382,385	89,502	471,887

The employers, which term does not include mistresses of domestic servants, comprise breadwinners who were assisted by paid workers in their occupations; the wage-earners whom they employed numbering 268,459, or 31,573 less than the total shown above; these 31,573 persons being employed, not in assisting the breadwinners in their occupations, but as housekeepers, butlers, porters, gatekeepers, footmen, coachmen, grooms, cooks, housemaids, kitchenmaids, general servants, domestic nurses, ladies' maids, ladies' companions, valets, and in other distinctly domestic pursuits.

All Government employes were also classed as wage-earners, and these, in round numbers, aggregated about 35,000 persons, inclusive of all the various departments ministering to government, the military, the police, the public school teachers, and the railway department. Deducting these from the wage-earners, other than those engaged in domestic pursuits, there are left 233,459 persons, who may be regarded as directly assisting other breadwinners in their various vocations. The proportion of such wage-earners to every 100 employers was, therefore, about 417, an average indicating a very large number of small employers. Persons working on their own account were exceedingly numerous, and were especially strong among the farming classes and those following commercial pursuits. The number of workers employed by each person was not asked at the Census, for the obvious reason that in cases in which two or more persons were jointly engaged in the same business duplication would almost certainly have resulted, and the number of workers so returned would have exceeded that as given by the entries on the individual schedules.

The relatives returned as assisting do not form a very numerous class. They are found engaged mainly in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. In such occupations there

Under existing conditions wages tend, in countries in which labour is plentiful, to the minimum required to maintain the worker and his family according to the accepted standard of living of the class to which the workers belong, hence wherever it is customary for others in a family, besides the male head, to work for the common support wages tend to decrease, so that the full earnings of an average family are no more than would be those of the male head if he alone were to work for all. Thus the experience of old countries shows that the earnings of families are only in exceptional cases above the average cost of their support, and that saving is practically impossible. It, therefore, argues lower material condition in a country in which women and girls are compelled, or find it expedient, to seek employment.

It unfortunately happens that a perfect comparison of women workers at the various census enumerations is not possible, as the ages were not ascertained prior to that of 1891; but a comparison of a kind is possible. If all under 15, and of over 65 years of age and upwards, be deducted from the number of females ascertained at each census, and the figures thus arrived at be compared with the number of female workers recorded, the following results are obtained:—

Census year.	Females of 15 and under 65 years of age.	Number of Women employed.	Proportion employed to total number, 15 and under 65 years of age.
1861	84,675	28,806	34·02
1871	121,396	36,373	29·96
1881	185,629	54,963	29·61
1891	290,742	89,502	30·78

These results are approximate only, and if they show anything, it is that though there has been a displacement of women workers in some trades, and an increase in others, the proportion now employed is very much as formerly.

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1891.

The population of a country falls naturally into two broad divisions, viz., breadwinners and dependents. Of the former there were at the last Census 471,887 persons, of whom 382,385 were males, and 89,502 were females; and of the latter, 649,203 persons, of whom 223,285 were males, and 425,918 were females. Besides these there were 2,864 persons, comprising 2,333 males and 531 females, who

neglected to state their means of making a livelihood, and such have consequently been omitted in considering the results of the occupations census.

It has already been pointed out in the preceding section that the female worker is rarely the breadwinner of the family, and that the number of persons dependent on such is necessarily inconsiderable. On the other hand, not a few of the female workers styled breadwinners earn less than is needed for their own maintenance, and a rigid classification would require that they should be placed in a division between the breadwinners and dependents, but this is a refinement which cannot now be attempted. It would, however, be reasonable to set the persons dependent on women against the females classed as breadwinners who only partially maintain themselves, so that the whole of the dependents may without much error be said to be supported by the male breadwinners.

Upon the 382,385 males classed as breadwinners there were, therefore, 649,203 persons depending for their support, and these figures give a proportion of about 170 dependents to every 100 male breadwinners.

DEPENDENTS.

The term "dependent" is not altogether a happy one, seeing that under this designation are included married women and others who perform domestic duties; nevertheless it is justified on the ground that for such services no money-wages are paid.

The dependents are divisible into subdivisions, viz.:—
(a) Persons employed in household duties without receiving wages; of these there were 210,799, viz., 210,701 females, and only 98 males: (b) Persons of tender years unable to earn their own livelihood; of these there were 235,590, viz., 118,454 males and 117,136 females: (c) Relatives and others not performing household duties; of these there were 190,263, viz., 96,140 males and 94,123 females: and (d) Persons dependent on charity, or under legal detention; of these there were 12,551, viz., 8,593 males and 3,958 females.

The persons performing household duties without receiving wages were chiefly the wives and daughters of breadwinners; the number not so describable being 20,905. The relatives and others not performing household duties were aged persons, the parents or grandparents of the breadwinners, and children beyond the school age. There were, however, some young persons returned under this category not so describable, and these comprised daughters or wives

the dependents and breadwinners under ages. The following figures refer to males only:—

Age-groups.	Bread-winners.	Dependents	Total.	Dependents per 1,000 persons in each age-group.
Under 15 years	8,612	209,302	217,914	960
15 years and under 20.....	48,078	5,461	53,539	102
20 „ „ 25 ..	56,521	771	57,292	13
25 „ „ 45.....	178,626	2,987	181,613	16
45 „ „ 65.....	75,686	2,259	77,945	29
65 „ „ and upwards	14,069	2,458	16,527	149
Not stated	793	47	840	.....
Total	382,385	223,285	605,670	369

The age-group in which the least number of dependents is shown is that of from 20 to 25 years, in which the proportion per thousand is only 13. The proportion increases to 16 per thousand from 25 to 45 years of age, to 29 from 45 to 65, and to 149 among persons over 65. This gradation agrees somewhat with the ascertained rate of sickness, and it is a very probable assumption that the dependency of males, when not caused by criminality, is due to ill-health. With females, however, it is otherwise, as shown in the succeeding table:—

Age-groups.	Bread-winners.	Dependents	Total.	Dependents per 1,000 persons in each age-group.
Under 15 years.....	3,825	209,333	213,158	982
15 years and under 20.....	23,249	30,869	54,118	570
20 „ „ 25.....	21,015	31,997	53,012	604
25 „ „ 45.....	26,680	105,246	131,926	798
45 „ „ 65.....	11,487	39,912	51,399	777
65 and upwards	3,168	8,384	11,552	726
Not stated	78	177	255	.....
Total	89,502	425,918	515,420	826

Under the category of dependents in the foregoing classification are included the wives and daughters of breadwinners engaged in the performance of domestic duties, and children of naturally dependent ages, which latter exception applies also to the table dealing only with males. Contrary to what is observable in the table dealing with males, the statement just given shows that the proportion of dependents decreases with the progressive ages. At the older ages the number of widows and deserted wives is largest, while the number of single women compelled to rely entirely on their own earnings is also greater. The females

following gainful pursuits numbered 89,502. Of these, as already pointed out, 85,677 were of the age of 15 years and upwards. The total number of women of these ages was 302,753, hence 28·3 per cent. of the women turned 15 years of age were breadwinners.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH CLASS.

In the table which follows the male workers have been subdivided both into their natural classes, and according to their grades in those classes.

For the sake of being explicit, although a table including the grades has already been given, it may be well to state that the term “employers” comprises all persons who act in that relation to outside labour; that those employed on their own account are not directly employers of other people’s labour; and that the term “relatives assisting” applies only to those, standing in this relation to the head of the family, who do not receive remuneration in money-wages, albeit they are practically breadwinners. The terms “wage-earners” and “unemployed” are sufficiently comprehensible, and need no explanation. The designation “grades not applicable” has been explained at some length on page 280.

In the subjoined table, persons who had occupations, but who neglected to state whether they were wage-earners or not, have been assumed to belong to the grade of wage-earners. It should be borne in mind also that Civil Servants and other State employes have been included in the same category:—

Classes.	Em-ployers.	Engaged on their own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unem-ployed.	Others—Grade not applicable.	Total.
Professional	1,501	2,733	15	16,118	500	222	21,089
Domestic	2,985	1,207	270	12,513	684	....	17,659
Commercial	9,732	13,435	559	52,471	3,350	1,744	81,291
Industrial	11,277	7,441	482	93,930	9,511	....	122,650
Primary Producers..	27,860	24,066	7,617	70,275	4,465	25	134,908
Indefinite	48	....	....	132	2	4,606	4,788
Total	53,403	49,482	8,943	245,448	18,512	6,507	382,385

The facts relating to female workers classified and distinguished under the various grades are given below. The main differences between the male and female workers, apart from the question of numbers, are the fewness of female employers—mistresses of domestic servants being omitted—of whom there were 2,640, compared with 53,403 amongst males, and the fact that the callings in which women figure as employers are chiefly connected with agricultural and industrial pursuits, in the latter of which

were employed 7,617 males and 6,325 females; the small number of the females being accounted for by the fact that domestic duties take up the whole of their time, and, even if such were not the case, the only branch of farming in which their services could be utilised, according to Australian ideas, would be dairying.

A glance at the foregoing table will show that of 471,887 breadwinners, 89,502, or close upon 19 per cent., were females. At the preceding census the breadwinners numbered 317,654, and of these, 54,963, or slightly over 17 per cent., were females. At the Census of 1871 the breadwinners numbered 207,693, and of these, 36,373, or 17·5 per cent., were females; and, finally, at the Census of 1861 the breadwinners numbered 161,214, of whom 28,806, or very nearly 18 per cent., were females.

From the preceding paragraph it would appear that females have displaced male workers to the extent of about 2 per cent. during the past decade, although the increase has been only one per cent. for thirty years. There is, however, probably very little, if any, displacement of male by female workers, and the proportion would in all likelihood be found to be the same at each census, if a comparison could be made upon the basis of the present classification, and the table given on page 279 shows that, compared with the total number of females at each census since that of 1861, the number of female breadwinners has not increased.

The total number of women following gainful pursuits at the last census was 89,502. Of these, 85,677 were 15 years of age and upwards, and they formed only about 28 per cent. of the total number of women in the Colony of like ages. Compared with the proportions shown for other countries, these figures must be considered very small, and indicative of the superior lot of the women of Australia. In most European countries even the married women are compelled to work for such wages as they can procure in order to assist in the support of their families, but fortunately the necessity for such female labour is not general in this Colony.

It is a noteworthy fact that women will not combine for trade purposes, and to this must be attributed most of the evils which attend their industrial work. In some trades women are fairly well paid, but in others the current rate of remuneration for a reasonable day's work is far below the sum actually required to maintain a respectable life; hence women who receive no assistance from their relatives are occasionally compelled to make astonishing sacrifices to enable them to live at all. This undue lowering of wages,

as already pointed out, is due indirectly to want of combination, but it is greatly influenced also by the competition of other women, chiefly wives of breadwinners, not depending for support solely upon their own earnings, who are consequently in a position to undersell the labour of their less fortunately situated sisters.

THE AGES OF THE WORKERS.

The chief interest attaching to the record of the ages of the workers is the light it throws upon the employment of young persons. Of the male breadwinners, numbering 382,385, only 56,690, or somewhat more than one-sixth, were under the age of 20 years; while of the 89,502 female breadwinners, 27,074, or considerably more than one-third, were under that age. The latter fact may be regarded as strong evidence that, as a rule, the females in New South Wales leave off working in outside occupations upon getting married.

Under the age of 15 years, 12,437 children were employed. Of these, 8,612 were males, and 3,825 were females, the majority of each sex being in their 15th year. So far as can be estimated, there were not more than 1,500 children of 13 years and under who were employed in the whole Colony. This is a natural result of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act, which require the attendance, unless with valid excuse, of all children from 6 to 14 years of age for a term of 70 days in each half-year.

The Colony has not been at any time in its history a manufacturing country, hence the greater number of young persons occupied in gainful pursuits are to be found in the class agricultural, pastoral, etc. (Class V), which found employment for 3,434 boys and 675 girls. The following table shows the number of persons, male and female, under 15 years of age employed in the Colony at the time of the enumeration, together with the class to which they belonged:—

Class.	Under 15 years of age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Professional.....	228	54	282
Domestic	539	2,387	2,926
Commercial	1,967	82	2,049
Industrial	2,411	620	3,031
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Producers.	3,434	675	4,109
Indefinite.....	33	7	40
Total.....	8,612	3,825	12,437

Reference has been made in a preceding section to the number of dependents as compared with the number of breadwinners. Still more interesting is the grouping of

declined from 37·04 to 32·07 per cent. So far as can now be estimated, the falling off has been in the proportion of unskilled workers. Agricultural, pastoral, and other pursuits grouped with these, afforded employment in 1881 to 96,091 persons, as compared with 134,908 in 1891; but the proportion to the whole workers would appear to have declined from 36·58 to 35·28 per cent. On the other hand, the commercial class increased from 15·77 per cent. of the working population to 21·26 per cent. The professional class also increased from 4·40 to 5·52 per cent. of the total number of breadwinners. For reasons already given, these comparisons must not be too closely insisted upon.

In 1881 only 48,963 females were returned as wage-earners, and of these, 25,000, or 51·06 per cent., were following domestic pursuits, and 10,326, or 21·09 per cent., industrial, as compared with 89,502 women in 1891, of whom 38,208, or 42·69 per cent., were engaged in domestic pursuits, and 17,801, or 19·89 per cent., were industrial workers. The greatest change in the ten years has been in the number of professional women; these numbered only 4,288, or 8·76 per cent., of the workers in 1881, as against 10,402, or 11·62 per cent., in 1891. Few women were recorded as engaged at the time of the 1881 enumeration in agricultural, pastoral, or occupations of a like character, owing probably to improper classification; the proportion in 1881 being 3·89 per cent. of the total number of breadwinning females, and in 1891 as high as 13·5 per cent.; females engaged in commercial pursuits declined, however, from 10·61 per cent. in 1881, to 5·96 per cent. in 1891.

The following are the classified figures for 1881 and 1891, omitting 2,846 and 531, recorded as not having made a statement with regard to the occupation followed in 1881 and 1891 respectively:—

Class of Occupation.	1881.			1891.		
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of female population.	Proportion per cent. of female breadwinners.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of female population.	Proportion per cent. of female breadwinners.
Professional	4,288	1·27	8·76	10,402	2·02	11·62
Domestic	25,000	7·41	51·06	38,208	7·41	42·69
Commercial	5,194	1·54	10·61	5,338	1·04	5·96
Industrial	10,326	3·06	21·09	17,801	3·45	19·89
Primary Producers	1,005	0·56	3·89	12,118	2·35	13·54
Indefinite	2,250	0·67	4·59	5,635	1·09	6·30
Dependents	288,510	85·49	.....	425,918	82·04	.....
Total	337,473	100·00	100·00	515,420	100·00	100·00

In 1891 the Classes Commercial and Primary Producers (Classes III and V), were each divided into four groups, viz.:—The class Commercial into the sub-classes (A), Property and Finance; (B), Trade; (C), Storage; and (D), Transport and Communication: and the Class Primary Producers into the four secondary groups of (1), Agriculture; (2), Pastoral Pursuits; (3), Mining; and (4), Other Primary Producers.

The following table exhibits the number of each of these eight groups at the last enumeration:—

Occupations: Sub-classes and Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Class III.—Commercial:—			
Sub-class A.—Property and Finance	7,267	652	7,919
B.—Trade	43,358	4,185	47,543
C.—Storage	313	1	314
D.—Transport and Communication	30,353	500	30,853
Total	81,291	5,338	86,629
Class V.—Primary Producers:—			
1.—Agriculture	67,576	7,022	74,598
2.—Pastoral Pursuits	31,172	5,092	36,264
3.—Mining	30,936	1	30,937
4.—Other Primary Producers	5,224	3	5,227
Total	134,908	12,118	147,026

In the succeeding table the foregoing classes and sub-classes will be more fully dealt with, hence no further reference to them is needed in this section of the chapter.

TABULATION OF OCCUPATIONS IN CLASSES, ORDERS, AND SUB-ORDERS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE.

The succeeding table shows the number of persons, male and female, under and over 20 years of age, engaged in specified occupations, according to the classification adopted, and already explained in a former part of this chapter, in classes, sub-classes, orders, and sub-orders.

categories the hands employed by females were mainly members of their own sex. The following table shows the classification of women in their different grades :—

Classes.	Em- ployers.	Engaged on their own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage- earners.	Un- employed.	Others— Grade not appli- cable.	Total.
Professional	123	2,889	9	5,799	306	1,276	10,402
Domestic	517	4,878	723	30,795	1,294	1	38,208
Commercial	243	1,494	387	2,399	87	623	5,338
Industrial	746	4,133	82	11,717	1,123	....	17,801
Primary Producers..	900	729	6,325	4,164	....	....	12,118
Indefinite	6	....	....	12	....	5,617	5,635
Total	2,640	14,123	7,526	54,886	2,810	7,517	89,502

TABLE OF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

A comprehensive view of the occupations of the people according to the seven classes already explained is given below, the 2,333 males and 531 females who neglected to state their occupation being excluded from the table :—

Class.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Professional.—Embracing all persons, not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the Government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the intellectual, moral, and social wants of its inhabitants.....	21,089	10,402	31,491
II.	Domestic.—Embracing all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid	17,659	38,208	55,867
III.	Commercial.—Embracing all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials, and with the transport of persons or goods, or engaged in effecting communication	81,291	5,338	86,629
IV.	Industrial.—Embracing all persons not otherwise classed, who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials, so as to render them more available for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are engaged mainly or solely in the service of commercial interchange	122,650	17,801	140,451
V.	Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Producers.—Embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials direct from natural sources.....	134,908	12,118	147,026
VI.	Indefinite.—Embracing all persons who derive incomes from services rendered, but the direction of which services cannot be exactly determined.....	4,788	5,635	10,423
VII.	Dependents.—Embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children, and relatives not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid; and all persons depending upon private charity, or whose support is a burthen on the public revenue	223,285	425,918	649,203
	Total	605,670	515,420	1,121,090

CLASSES—1881 AND 1891.

It is a matter of considerable regret that no exact comparison can be made between the occupations of the people in 1891 and at previous census periods. The tabulation of 1881, fortunately, distinguished between makers and dealers, but other large divisions were entirely ignored or placed with workers to whom they were in no sense allied, and a separation cannot, at this late day, be made. In the subjoined table it will be found that the broad divisions adopted show, in some sense, the manner in which employments were distributed in 1881 and 1891; but the classification can on no consideration be regarded as perfect. The figures relate to males only, and 3,048 and 2,333, classed as “not stated” in 1881 and 1891 respectively, are omitted from the table:—

Class of Occupation.	1881.			1891.		
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of male population.	Proportion per cent. of male bread-winners.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of male population.	Proportion per cent. of male bread-winners.
Professional	11,546	2·83	4·40	21,089	3·48	5·52
Domestic	12,689	3·11	4·83	17,659	2·92	4·62
Commercial	41,441	10·15	15·77	81,291	13·42	21·26
Industrial	97,293	23·84	37·04	122,650	20·25	32·07
Primary Producers	99,091	23·55	36·58	134,908	22·27	35·28
Indefinite	3,631	0·89	1·28	4,788	0·79	1·25
Dependents	145,410	35·63	.....	223,285	36·87	.....
Total	408,101	100·00	100·00	605,670	100·00	100·00

The second column of the foregoing table gives the proportion of each class to the whole population, but the more useful comparison is, perhaps, afforded by taking the proportion of the breadwinning population only, and this is given, for each census, in the third column.

Comparing the proportions at each period, employed on the basis just mentioned, it will be found that there has been a slight falling off in the proportion of persons engaged in domestic pursuits, and also those classed as industrial and primary producers. While the total employed in domestic pursuits has increased from 12,689 to 17,659, the percentage has fallen from 4·83 to 4·62 per cent. of the total workers. Under the term “industrial” have been grouped all persons not otherwise classed, principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture or alteration of materials; but excluding all who were engaged mainly in the service of commercial interchange. This class has apparently

CLASSIFICATION.			MALES.				FEMALES.				PERSONS.			
Class.	Order.	Sub-Order.	OCCUPATIONS.											
			Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
SUB-ORDERS—continued.														
III	6	16	Dealing in—	9	64	73					9	64		73
		17	Chemicals and by-products	84	265	349	10	33		43	94	298		392
		1	Paper, paper-makers' materials	912	3,428	4,340	239	505		744	1,151	3,933	3	5,087
		2	Textile fabrics	99	568	667	27	86		113	126	554		720
	7	3	Dress	4	11	15					4	11		15
		1	Fibrous materials	1,349	4,929	6,289	19	90	1	110	1,368	5,019	12	6,399
		2	Animal food	217	1,957	2,174	73	401		474	290	2,358		2,648
		3	Vegetable food	896	3,376	4,273	48	433	1	482	944	3,809	2	4,755
	8	1	Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	134	1,092	1,226		3		3	134	1,095	0	1,229
		2	Living animals											
		3	Manures, and animal waste products	9	51	60		1		1	9	52		61
		4	Hides, skins, and raw materials	83	307	390					83	307		390
	9	5	Wool, and other animal matters											
		6	Seeds, plants, flowers, vegetable products for fodder and gardening purposes	124	857	981	20	35		55	144	892	9	1,045
		7	Other vegetable matters not included elsewhere	3	17	20					3	17		20
		8	Coal and other substances mainly used for fuel and light	245	1,093	1,338		10		10	245	1,103	1	1,349
	10	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, glassware, and minerals not otherwise classed	20	139	159	4	12		16	24	151		175
		2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	1	4	5					1	4		5
		3	Metals other than gold and silver	299	1,040	1,339	4	6		10	303	1,046		1,349
		4	General and undefined dealers	1,358	8,036	9,394	252	1,071		1,323	1,610	9,107	18	10,735
IV	11	2	Speculators on chance events	8	225	233		9		9	8	234	1	243
		3	Other mercantile persons (undefined)	1,660	5,507	7,167	205	383		588	1,865	5,890	6	7,761
	12	1	Engaged in—											
		2	Storage	28	285	313	1			1	29	285		314
		3	Railway and tramway traffic (not construction)	796	6,974	7,770	6	137		143	802	7,111	8	7,921
		4	Road traffic	646	7,007	7,653		24		24	646	7,031	19	7,696
	13	5	Sea and river traffic	625	9,869	10,494		57		57	625	9,926	4	10,555
		6	Postal service	468	1,406	1,874	19	234		253	487	1,640	1	2,128
		7	Telegraph and telephone service	719	877	1,596	6	16		22	725	893	2	1,620
		8	Delivery of documents, parcels, and messages	643	289	932	1			1	644	289		933
	14	1	Working in—				174	140		314	1,435	2,921	3	4,359
		2	Books and publications	1,261	2,781	4,042								
		3	Musical instruments	11	134	145					11	134		145
		4	Prints, pictures, and art materials	64	213	277	8	5		13	72	218		290
	15	5	Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares	64	251	315	69	45		114	133	296	2	431
		6	Requisites for sports and games	1	12	13					1	12		13
		7	Designs, medals, type, and dies	31	119	150					31	119		150
		8	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	106	605	711	2	2		4	108	607	1	716
	16	9	Surgical instruments and appliances	1	15	16		1		1	1	16		17
		10	Arms, ammunition, and explosives	19	61	80					19	61		80
		11	Engines, machines, tools, and implements	522	3,103	3,625					522	3,193	1	3,716
		12	Carriages and vehicles	507	2,404	2,911		1		1	507	2,405	1	2,913
	17	13	Harness, saddlery, leather, and leatherware	527	2,333	2,860	1	9		10	528	2,342	1	2,871
		14	Ships, boats, and their equipment	67	1,111	1,178					67	1,111	3	1,181
		15	Furniture	307	1,670	1,977	44	76		120	351	1,746	2	2,099
		16	Chemicals, and by-products	12	80	92	31	13		44	43	93		136
V	18	1	Textile fabrics	22	121	143	27	47		74	49	168		217
		2	Dress	1,371	5,975	7,346	6,130	10,606	8	16,803	7,560	16,581	23	24,164
		3	Fibrous materials	74	131	205	7	8		15	81	139		220
		4	Animal food	64	424	488		5		5	64	429	4	497
	19	5	Vegetable food	1,943	3,952	5,895	64	93		157	1,107	4,045	8	5,160
		6	Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	445	1,740	2,185	31	47		78	470	1,787	3	2,266
		7	Animal matter (not otherwise classed)	180	902	1,082		3		3	180	905		1,085
		8	Wood (not otherwise classed)	1,291	6,711	8,002	2	3		5	1,293	6,714	36	8,043
	20	9	Vegetable produce for fodder	6	30	36					6	30		36
		10	Paper manufacture	3	22	25	2	2		4	5	24		29
		11	Conversion of coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, etc.	214	1,420	1,634					214	1,420		1,634
		12	Manufactures and processes relating to stone, earthenware, clay, glass, etc.	515	2,438	2,953	2	2		4	517	2,440	2	2,959
	21	13	Precious metals and precious stones	33	169	202					33	170		203
		14	Other metals	1,987	6,928	8,915		3		3	1,987	6,931	11	8,929
		15	Houses and buildings	2,364	21,998	24,362		1		1	2,364	21,999	16	24,379
		16	Roads, railways, earthworks, etc., or undefined	1,059	12,193	13,252		1		1	1,059	12,194	81	13,334
VI	22	17	Disposal of dead matter or refuse	36	700	736		2		2	36	762		798
		18	Imperfectly defined industrial pursuits	3,503	23,765	27,268	16	8		24	3,519	23,773	89	27,381
		19	Engaged in—											
		20	Agricultural pursuits	12,871	54,516	67,387	2,451	4,570	1	7,022	15,322	59,086	190	74,598
	23	21	Pastoral pursuits, including dairy farming	4,540	26,555	31,095	2,400	2,691	1	5,092	6,940	29,246	78	36,264
		22	Fisheries, the capture, preservation, or destruction of wild animals, etc.	279	1,386	1,665		2		2	279	1,388	1	1,668
		23	Forestry, or the acquisition of raw products yielded by natural vegetation	219	1,431	1,650					219	1,431	3	1,653
		24	Conservation of water, and water supply	171	1,731	1,902		1		1	171	1,732	3	1,906
	24	25	Mines, quarries, or the acquisition of mineral products	3,032	27,832	30,864		1		1	3,032	27,833	72	30,937
		26	Persons of independent means, having no specific occupation, or undefined	81	4,519	4,600	223	5,389	5	5,617	304	9,908	11	10,223
		27	Others undefined, both as regards means and particular occupation	87	95	182								
		28	Dependents—				29,930	180,641	130	210,701	30,023	180,646	130	210,799
	25	29	Performing domestic duties	93	5	98	117,076	55		117,136	97	103		200
		30	Scholars and students	118,316	130	118,446					118,316	130		118,446
		31	Relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties	94,981	1,133	1,228	91,839	2,205	29	94,123	186,870	3,338	55	190,263
		32	Supported by the State, and voluntary contributions	1,035	5,014	6,049	1,128	2,311	11	3,450	2,163	7,325	21	9,509
VII	26	1	Criminal class	338	2,193	2,531	170	327	2	508	517	2,520	5	3,042
		2	Occupation not stated	426	1,414	1,840	32	319	180	531	458	1,733	673	2,864

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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CLASSIFICATION.			MALES.				FEMALES.				PERSONS.				
Class.	Order.	Sub-Order.	OCCUPATIONS.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
			Total of New South Wales	271,879	334,791	1,333	608,003	267,308	248,208	435	515,951	530,187	582,999	1,768	1,123,95
			CLASSES.												
I			Professional	2,191	18,871	27	21,089	1,538	8,859	5	10,402	3,729	27,730	32	31,491
II			Domestic	2,714	14,901	44	17,659	12,795	25,359	54	38,208	15,509	40,260	98	55,867
III			Commercial	12,795	68,404	92	81,291	988	4,346	4	5,333	13,783	72,750	96	86,529
IV			Industrial	17,710	104,661	279	122,650	6,669	11,124	8	17,801	24,379	115,735	287	140,451
V			Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers	21,112	113,451	345	134,908	4,851	7,265	2	12,118	25,963	120,716	347	147,026
VI			Indefinite	108	4,614	6	4,728	233	5,397	5	5,635	401	10,211	11	10,423
VII			Dependents	214,763	8,475	47	223,285	240,202	185,539	177	425,918	454,965	194,014	224	649,203
			Occupations not stated	426	1,414	493	2,333	32	319	180	531	458	1,733	673	2,864
			ORDERS.												
I			Ministering to—												
	1		Government, defence, law, etc.	570	6,687	6	7,263	3	96	..	99	573	6,783	6	7,362
	2		Religion, charity, health, education, etc.	1,621	12,134	21	13,826	1,535	8,763	5	10,303	3,156	20,947	26	24,129
II	3		Board, lodging, and attendance	2,714	14,901	44	17,659	12,795	25,359	54	38,208	15,509	40,260	98	55,867
III			Dealing in—												
	4		Finance and real property	838	6,427	2	7,267	8	642	2	652	846	7,969	4	7,919
	5		Art and mechanic productions	611	2,093	..	3,304	56	191	..	247	667	2,884	..	3,551
	6		Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	1,015	5,947	3	4,965	266	591	..	857	1,281	4,538	3	5,822
	7		Food, drinks, and stimulants	2,462	10,262	12	12,736	140	924	2	1,066	2,602	11,136	14	13,802
	8		Animals, animal and vegetable matters	353	2,324	15	2,692	20	30	..	59	373	2,363	15	2,751
	9		Fuel and light	245	1,093	1	1,339	..	10	..	10	245	1,103	1	1,349
	10		Minerals and metals	320	1,183	..	1,503	8	18	..	26	328	1,201	..	1,529
	11		General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events	3,026	13,768	25	16,819	457	1,463	..	1,920	3,483	15,231	25	18,739
			Engaged in—												
	12		Storage	28	285	..	313	1	..	..	1	29	285	..	314
	13		Railway, road, and marine traffic, post and telegraph services, etc.	3,897	26,422	34	30,353	32	468	..	500	3,929	26,890	34	30,853
IV			Working in—												
	14		Art and mechanic productions	3,500	14,982	14	18,496	329	292	..	621	3,829	15,274	14	19,117
	15		Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	1,467	6,227	15	7,709	6,223	10,661	8	16,892	7,690	16,888	23	24,601
	16		Food, drinks, and stimulants	1,552	6,116	15	7,683	95	145	..	240	1,647	6,261	15	7,923
	17		Animal and vegetable substances	1,480	7,665	36	9,181	4	8	..	12	1,484	7,673	36	9,193
	18		Minerals and metals	2,749	10,955	13	13,717	2	6	..	8	2,751	10,961	13	13,725
	19		Construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks	3,459	34,951	97	38,507	..	4	..	4	3,459	34,955	97	38,511
	20		Undefined industrial pursuits	3,503	23,765	80	27,357	16	8	..	24	3,519	23,773	89	27,381
V	21		Engaged in cultivation of land, rearing of animals, etc.	21,112	113,451	345	134,908	4,851	7,265	2	12,118	25,963	120,716	347	147,026
VI	22		Persons of independent means, and indefinite dependent relatives and others, including scholars	168	4,614	6	4,788	233	5,397	5	5,635	401	10,211	11	10,423
VII	23		Dependents on charity and public support	213,390	1,268	34	214,692	238,895	182,901	164	421,960	452,285	184,169	198	636,652
	24		Occupation not stated	1,373	7,207	13	8,593	1,307	2,638	13	3,958	2,680	9,845	26	12,551
			Occupation not stated	426	1,414	493	2,333	32	319	180	531	458	1,733	673	2,864
			SUB-ORDERS.												
I	1	1	Ministering to—												
		1	General government	130	1,061	1	1,192	2	6	..	8	132	1,067	1	1,200
		2	Local government	24	246	..	270	..	7	..	7	24	253	..	277
		3	Defence	58	1,178	1	1,237	..	..	..	..	58	1,178	1	1,237
		4	Law and order	358	4,202	4	4,564	1	83	..	84	359	4,285	4	4,648
	2	1	Religion	14	1,359	1	1,374	9	155	..	164	23	1,514	1	1,538
		2	Charity, exclusive of hospitals	6	58	..	64	13	276	..	289	19	334	..	353
		3	Health	267	2,311	1	2,579	48	2,532	4	2,574	315	4,833	5	5,153
		4	Literature	43	649	2	694	4	32	..	36	47	681	2	730
		5	Science	41	189	..	230	..	..	..	..	41	189	..	230
		6	Civil engineering, architecture, and surveying	201	2,670	5	2,876	..	..	..	..	201	2,670	5	2,876
		7	Education	447	2,583	5	3,035	1,163	4,563	1	5,727	1,610	7,146	6	8,762
		8	Fine arts	104	646	1	751	61	184	..	235	155	830	1	986
		9	Music	49	550	..	629	201	887	..	1,088	250	1,467	..	1,717
		10	Amusements	449	1,139	6	1,594	46	144	..	190	496	1,283	6	1,784
			Engaged in—												
		1	Board and lodging	782	6,983	12	7,777	2,119	8,006	7	10,132	2,901	14,989	19	17,909
II	3	1	Attendance	1,932	7,918	32	9,882	10,676	17,353	47	28,076	12,608	25,271	79	37,953
III	4	1	Dealing in—												
		1	Banking and finance	554	2,669	2	3,225	1	46	1	48	555	2,715	3	3,273
		2	Insurance and valuation	240	1,686	..	1,926	5	9	..	14	245	1,695	..	1,942
		3	Land and household property	41	2,028	..	2,069	2	587	1	590	43	2,615	1	2,659
		4	Property rights not elsewhere classed	3	44	..	47	..	..	..	..	3	44	..	47
	5	1	Books, publications, and advertising	277	600	..	877	15	62	..	77	292	662	..	954
		2	Musical instruments	8	60	..	68	1	5	..	6	9	65	..	74
		3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	3	21	..	24	..	2	..	2	3	23	..	26
		4	Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares	25	202	..	227	22	57	..	79	47	250	..	306
		5	Requisites for sports and games	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		6	Designs, medals, type, and dies	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	73	311	..	384	2	5	..	7	75	316	..	391
		8	Surgical instruments and appliances	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		9	Arms, ammunition, and explosives	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		10	Machines, tools, and implements	10	176	..	186	1	8	..	9	11	184	..	195
		11	Carriages and vehicles	1	10	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	11
		12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	5	30	..	35	..	..	..	..	5	30	..	35
		13	Ships, boats, and ship-chandlery	10	49	..	59	..	..	..	..	10	49	..	59
		14	Building materials and house fittings not elsewhere classed	75	628	..	703	..	1	..	1	75	629	..	704
		15	Furniture	81	270	..	351	5	18	..	23	86	288	..	324

were all grouped under Order 3, which embraced 17,659 males, and 38,208 females; of whom 17,615 of the former and 38,154 of the latter, stated their ages; the males under and over 20 years of age numbering respectively 2,714, and 14,901; and the females 12,795 and 25,359. The females in the Class Domestic were, therefore, to the extent of about 34 per cent. of their whole number, of the lower age. In the sub-order "Board and Lodging," the males of specified ages numbered 7,765, and the females 10,125. Of these 782 males, and 2,119 females, or 21 per cent. of the latter, were under 20 years of age. Under sub-order "Attendance," of 9,850 males, and 28,029 females, of specified ages, 1,932 of males, and 10,676 females, or 88 per cent. of the whole sub-order in the case of the latter, were under 20 years of age.

Order 4 (Class Commercial, or Class III), forms also a sub-class, comprising all those engaged in performing offices in connection with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan, or custody, of money, houses, land, or property rights, and this sub-class is designated in the classification of occupations "Property and Finance." It is sub-divided into four sub-orders, entitled "Banking and Finance," "Insurance and Valuation," "Land and Household Property," and "Property Rights not otherwise classed." The whole number of males engaged in pursuits tabulated under Order 4 was 7,267, and of females, 652. Of these, 7,265 males and 650 females stated their ages; of the former, 838 were under 20 years; and of the latter, 8. In the first division of this sub-class, or order, 3,223 males, and 47 females, of specified ages, were recorded as administering to "Banking and Finance," and of these 554 males and 1 female were returned as being less than 20 years of age. Under sub-order "Insurance and Valuation" were classified 1,926 males and 14 females; 240 of the former, and 5 of the latter, being under 20 years of age. Under sub-order "Land and Household Property," the males tabulated were 2,069, and 41 of these were of the lower age; the females of specified ages numbered 589, and of these 2 only were of the lower age; while under sub-order "Property Rights not elsewhere classed," the total number of males tabulated was 47, and of these 3 only were of the lower age.

All the succeeding orders, from 5 to 11 inclusive, comprise a sub-class comprehending all persons dealing in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination. Order 5 treats of those "Dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions," of whom were recorded 3,304 males, and 247 females, and of these 611 and 56 respectively were under 20 years of age. So many

sub-orders are embraced under this general heading, that the relation of those under 20 to the number classified under each sub-order is more readily apprehended from a tabulated statement such as follows:—

Sub-orders.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 20 years.	Total number of males of specified ages.	Under 20 years.	Total number of females of specified ages.
Dealing in:—				
Books, publications, and advertising	277	877	15	77
Musical instruments	8	68	1	6
Prints, pictures, and art materials	3	24	.....	2
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares	25	227	22	79
Requisites for sports and games.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Designs, medals, type, and dies... ..	.....	2	.....	.....
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	73	384	2	7
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Arms and explosives .....	.....	3	.....	.....
Machines, tools, and implements	10	186	1	9
Carriages and vehicles.....	1	11	.....	.....
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware.....	5	35	.....	.....
Ships, boats, and ship chandlery	10	59	.....	.....
Building materials and house-fittings (not elsewhere classed)	75	703	.....	1
Furniture	31	301	5	23
Chemicals and by-products	9	73	.....	.....
Paper, paper-makers' materials... ..	84	349	10	43

Of all the males of specified ages detailed under order 5, nearly 18 per cent. were under 20 years of age; and of the females similarly enumerated, nearly 23 per cent.

Under Order 6—comprising those dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials—4,965 males and 857 females were classified. Of these 3 males only neglected to state their ages; hence, of the whole order, 1,015 males were under, and 3,947 were over, 20 years of age; of the females, 266 were under, and 591 were over, 20 years. Under the tabulation of sub-order "Textile Fabrics," of 3,428 males of specified ages, and 744 females, 912 and 239 respectively were of the lower age; of 607 males, and 113 females, classified under sub-order "Dress," 99 and 27 respectively were of the lower age; and of 15 males classified under sub-order "Fibrous Materials," 4 only

The table on page 282 exhibited the ages of breadwinners and dependents in the age-groups comprised by the following series : Under 15 years, 15 years and under 20, 20 and under 25, 25 and under 45, 45 and under 65, and 65 years and upwards. The table just given shows only two age-groups, viz., under and over 20 years ; but it supplies information relating to all males and females in the Colony, tabulated according to occupations, in classes, orders, and sub-orders.

Of the Professional Class, 10·4 per cent. of the males so classified were under 20 years of age ; and of females of the same class and the same period of life, nearly 14·8 per cent. Of the Classes Domestic, Commercial, Industrial, and Primary Producers, the proportion of males under 20 years of age ranged between 14·5 and 16 per cent. ; the Commercial Class including in its total 15·76 per cent., the Primary Producers 15·69 per cent., the Domestic 15·41 per cent., and the Industrial 14·47 per cent. The females of a similar classification present, however, widely varying percentages, the highest proportion of those under 20 years of any class being found among Primary Producers, of whom 40·04 per cent. were of that period of life. Of the females classed as industrial, 37·48 per cent. were under 20 years of age ; of those classed as domestic, 33·54 per cent. ; and of those classed as commercial, 18·52 per cent. To the males of the Indefinite Class, those under 20 years of age contributed only 3·51 per cent. ; and to the females, 4·14 per cent. Of the Class Dependents, no less than 96·2 per cent. of the males so tabulated were under the age of 20 years ; and of the females, 56·42 per cent.

The following statement exhibits the proportion per cent. of male and female workers, under and over 20 years of age :—

Occupations : Classes.	Males.		Females.	
	Percentage of those under 20 years of age.	Percentage of those over 20 years of age.	Percentage of those under 20 years of age.	Percentage of those over 20 years of age.
Professional	10·40	89·60	14·79	85·21
Domestic.....	15·41	84·59	33·54	66·46
Commercial	15·76	84·24	18·52	81·48
Industrial	14·47	85·53	37·48	62·52
Primary Producers ...	15·69	84·31	40·04	59·96
Indefinite	3·51	96·49	4·14	95·86
Dependents	96·20	3·80	56·42	43·58

In Order 1, of those ministering to government, defence, law, etc. (Class Professional), the males numbered 7,263, and the females 99. Of these, 570 males were under, and 6,687 were over, 20 years of age, while 6 neglected to state

their age ; of the females 3 only were under 20. Of 1,191 males of stated ages ministering to general government, 130 were under 20 years of age ; and of 8 females of the same sub-order, only 2 were of a similar period of life. Those males belonging to the sub-order designated " Local Government " numbered 270, and of these 24 were under 20 ; of the females falling under the same heading, there were only 7, all of whom were over 20 years of age. In the classification under sub-order " Defence," there were, of course, no females tabulated ; the males of specified ages numbered 1,236, and of these 58 were of the lower age-group. Under the tabulation of sub-order " Law and Order," 4,560 males of specified ages were recorded, of which number 358 were under 20 years of age ; the total number of females coming under the same designation was 84, and one only of these was younger than 20.

The second Order (Class Professional), embraced 13,826 males and 10,303 females, recorded as ministering to religion, charity, health, education, etc. Of these, 13,805 males, and 10,298 females, stated their ages ; 1,621 of the former, and 1,535 of the latter, being under 20 years of age. Under sub-order " Religion," were classed 1,373 males and 164 females of specified ages, and of these 14 and 9 respectively were under the age of 20 years. Under sub-order " Charity " (exclusive of hospitals), were classed 64 males and 289 females, and of these 6 males and 13 females were under 20 years. Under sub-order " Health," were classed 2,578 males and 2,579 females of specified ages, and of these 237 and 48 respectively were under 20 years. Under sub-order " Literature," were classed 692 males of specified ages, and 36 females ; of these, 43 males and 4 females were of the lower age. Under sub-order " Science," of 230 males, 41 were under 20 ; under sub-order " Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying," of 2,871 males of specified ages, 201 were under 20 ; and under sub-order " Education," of 3,030 males, and 5,726 females, of specified ages, 447 and 1,163 respectively were under 20 years of age ; over 20 per cent. of the females coming under this classification being of the lower age. Under sub-order " Fine Arts," 750 males of specified ages, and 235 females, were classed ; of these, 104 males and 51 females were under 20 years of age. Under sub-order " Music," of 629 males and 1,088 females, 49 and 201 respectively were under 20 ; and under sub-order " Amusements," of 1,588 males of specified ages, and 190 females, 449 and 46 respectively were under 20 years of age.

In the Class Domestic there was one order only, comprising those who ministered to board and lodging, and those employed in personal attendance ; and these persons

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and 32 females, or 6·4 per cent. The following table shows the number of males and females of each sub-order, of those thus tabulated, who were under 20 years of age:—

Sub-orders.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 20 years.	Total number of males of specified ages.	Under 20 years.	Total number of females of specified ages.
Engaged in—				
Railways and tramway traffic ...	796	7,770	6	143
Road traffic	646	7,653	...	24
Sea and river traffic	625	10,494	...	57
Postal service	468	1,874	19	253
Telegraph and telephone services	719	1,596	6	22
Delivery of documents, parcels and messages	643	932	1	1

Under Order 14 (Class Industrial, or Class IV), were grouped all those “working in art and mechanic productions.” Of such, there were enumerated 18,496 males and 621 females, of whom only 14 males were of ages “not stated.” Of males under 20 years of age, there were 3,500, or 18·9 per cent. of all males of specified ages similarly classed; and 329 females, or 53 per cent. of all females belonging to this sub-order. The following table shows the number of males and females of each sub-order, of those thus tabulated, who were under 20 years of age:—

Sub-orders.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 20 years.	Total number of males of specified ages.	Under 20 years.	Total number of females of specified ages.
Working in:—				
Books and publications	1,261	4,042	174	314
Musical instruments	11	145	...	...
Prints, pictures, and art materials	64	277	8	13
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares	64	315	69	114
Requisites for sports and games..	1	13	...	...
Designs, medals, type, and dies..	31	150	...	...
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	106	711	2	4
Surgical instruments and appliances	1	16	...	1
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	19	80	...	...
Engines, machines, tools, and implements	522	3,715	...	...
Carriages and vehicles	507	2,911	...	1
Harness, saddlery, leather, and leatherware	527	2,860	1	10
Ships, boats, and their equipment	67	1,178	...	...
Furniture	307	1,977	44	120
Chemicals and by-products	12	92	31	44

Under Order 15—which includes those working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials—were classed 7,709 males and 16,892 females, of whom only 15 males and 8

females were tabulated as those of whom the age was “not stated.” The males under 20 years of age numbered 1,467, or 19 per cent. of the males of specified ages in this order; and the females of a similar age period numbered 6,223, or 36·9 per cent. of the females of specified ages classed in a like manner. Under sub-order “Textile Fabrics,” of 143 males, 22 were less than 20 years of age; and of 74 females, 27 were less than 20; under sub-order “Dress,” of 7,346 males of specified ages, 1,371 were of the lower age; and of 16,885 females, 6,189; and under sub-order “Fibrous Materials,” of 205 males, 71 were of the lower age; and of 15 females, 7.

Of those “working in food, drinks, and stimulants” (Order 16), there were 7,683 males and 240 females, of whom 15 males made no statement with regard to their age. The males under 20 years numbered 1,552, or 20 per cent. of the males of specified ages similarly tabulated; and the females 95, or 40 per cent. of the females of this order. Under sub-order “Animal Food,” of 488 males of specified ages, 64 were under 20 years; but the 5 females recorded were all of the higher period of life; of sub-order “Vegetable Food,” of 4,995 males of specified ages, 1,403 were under 20 years of age; and of 157 females similarly classed, 64 were of the lower age; and of 2,185 males, tabulated under sub-order “Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants,” 445 were of the lower age; and of 78 females similarly classed, 31 were under 20 years.

Of those “working in animal and vegetable substances” (Order 17), there were 9,181 males and only 12 females, of whom 36 males neglected to make a statement of their ages. The males under 20 years of age numbered 1,480, or 16 per cent. of the males of specified ages similarly grouped; and the females under 20 numbered 4, or 33 per cent. of the females of the same order. Under sub-order “Animal Matters (not otherwise classed),” of 1,082 males, 180 were under 20 years of age; while the 3 females recorded in this sub-order were all above 20; under sub-order “Working in Wood (not otherwise classed),” of 8,002 males of specified ages, 1,291 were less than 20 years of age; and of the 5 females, 2; of sub-order “Working in Vegetable Produce for Fodder,” of 36 males, 6 were under 20 years of age; and under sub-order “Paper Manufacture,” of 25 males, 3 were less than 20 years of age; and 2 females, of 4 similarly tabulated.

Of those “working in minerals and metals” (Order 18), there were 13,717 males and 8 females, of whom only 13 males made no statement of their ages. The males under 20 years of age numbered 2,749, or 20 per cent. of the males of specified ages similarly grouped; and the females

were under 20 years of age. Of the males detailed under this Order, 20·5 per cent. were under 20 years of age; and of the females similarly classified, over 31 per cent.

Under Order 7—comprising those who dealt in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—were classified 12,736 males and 1,066 females, of whom only 12 males and 2 females neglected to state their ages; the males under 20 years of age of this order numbered 2,462, or 19·4 per cent.; and the females of a similar age period 140, or 13·2 per cent. Under the designation of the sub-order “Animal Food,” 6,278 males and 109 females of specified ages were recorded; of these, 1,349 and 19 respectively were of the lower age; of 2,174 males and 474 females, classified under the heading of “Vegetable Food,” 217 males and 73 females were of the lower age; and of 4,272 males and 481 females of specified ages, classified as dealing in “Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants,” 896 males and 48 females were of the lower age.

Under Order 8—comprising those who dealt in animals, and animal and vegetable substances—were classified 2,692 males and 59 females, of whom only 15 males neglected to make a statement with regard to their ages. The males under 20 years of age of this order numbered 353, or 13·2 per cent.; and the females 20, or 34 per cent. The following table shows the number of males and females of each sub-order, of those thus classified, who were under 20 years of age:—

Sub-orders.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 20 years.	Total number of males of specified ages.	Under 20 years.	Total number of females of specified ages.
Dealing in:—				
Living animals	134	1,232	...	3
Manures, and animal waste products	...	...	...	...
Hides, skins, and raw materials .	9	60	...	1
Wool, and other animal matters..	83	390	...	...
Seeds, plants, flowers, and vegetable products for fodder and gardening purposes	124	981	20	55
Other vegetable matters not included elsewhere ..	3	20	...	...

Under Order 9, comprising those who dealt in “fuel and light,” 1,399 males and 10 females were classed; of these, only one male neglected to state his age. The males under 20 years of age of this order numbered 245, or 17·5 per

cent.; while all the females were over 20 years. In this order there was but one sub-order, comprehending dealers in “coal and other substances mainly used for fuel and light.”

Under Order 10, comprising dealers in minerals and metals, were classed 1,503 males and 26 females, all of whom stated their ages. The males under 20 years of age of this order numbered 320, or 21·3 per cent.; and the females 8, or 30·8 per cent. The first sub-order comprehended persons dealing in “stone, clay, earthenware, glassware, and minerals not otherwise classed,” and embraced 159 males and 16 females, of whom 20 and 4 respectively were under the age of 20 years. The persons enumerated under the sub-order styled “Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones,” numbered only 5 males, of whom only one was under 20 years of age. Under the designation of the sub-order devoted to those dealing in “metals other than gold and silver,” were enumerated 1,339 males and 10 females. Of the last mentioned sub-order, 299 males and 4 females were under 20 years of age.

Under Order 11, which includes all general and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events, were classed 16,819 males and 1,920 females, of whom 25 males neglected to state their ages. The males under 20 years of age of this order numbered 3,026, or 18 per cent. of those whose ages were specified; and the females 457, or nearly 24 per cent. of all the females similarly classed. Under sub-order “General Dealers (undefined),” of 9,394 males of specified ages, 1,358 were under 20 years of age; and of 1,323 females, 252 were under 20; under sub-order “Speculators on Chance Events,” of 233 males of specified ages, 8 were under 20 years; but the 9 females belonging to this classification were all over that age; and under sub-order “Other Mercantile Persons (undefined),” of 7,167 males of specified ages, 1,660 were under 20 years; and of 588 females, 205 were under 20 years.

Order 12, of Class III, constitutes a sub-class, comprising all persons engaged in storage. Of this order and sub-class, of which there was also only one sub-order, there were classed 313 males and 1 female; and of the former, 28, or 9 per cent., were under 20 years of age. The only female recorded of this order was of the lower age.

Order 13 comprised those engaged in railway, road, and marine traffic, post and telegraph service, etc. Of such persons, there were enumerated 30,353 males and 500 females, of whom 34 males neglected to state their ages. Of males under 20 years of age, there were 3,897, or nearly 13 per cent. of all males of specified ages similarly classed;

numbered 214,763, and formed over 96 per cent. of the total number of males similarly classed; while the females of a like period of life numbered 240,202, and formed over 56 per cent. of the females similarly classed.

Under the designation of Order 23 (Class VII), comprising "dependent relatives and others, including scholars," were classed 214,692 males and 421,960 females, of whom 34 males and 164 females neglected to state their ages. The males under 20 years numbered 213,390, and formed over 99 per cent. of the males of this order; while the females of a like period of life numbered 238,895, and formed nearly 57 per cent. of the females similarly classed. Under the sub-order comprising persons performing "domestic duties," of 98 males, 93 were under 20 years of age; and of 210,571 females of stated ages classified in a like manner, 29,930 were of the lower period of life; under the sub-order embracing "scholars and students," of 118,446 males of specified ages, 118,306 were under 20 years; and of 117,131 females of specified ages, 117,076 were of the lower age; and under the sub-order comprising "relatives not stated to be performing domestic duties," of 96,114 males of specified ages, 94,981 were under 20 years; and of 94,094 females, 91,889 were under 20 years of age.

Of those who were dependents on charity and public support (Order 24), there were enumerated 8,593 males and 3,953 females, of whom 13 males and 13 females neglected to state their ages. The males under 20 years of age numbered 1,373, and formed 16 per cent. of this order; while the females of the same period of life numbered 1,307, and formed 33 per cent. Under the sub-order which comprehended those "supported by the State and voluntary contributions," of 6,049 males of specified ages, 1,035 were under 20 years of age; and of 3,439 females

of specified ages, 1,128 belonged to the same period of life; and under the sub-order which comprised the "criminal class," besides inmates of reformatories and industrial schools, of 2,531 males of specified ages, 338 were under 20 years of age; and of 506 females of specified ages, 179 belonged to the same period of life.

The males whose occupations were not stated numbered 2,333, and of these 493 neglected also to state their ages; the females whose occupations were not stated numbered 531, and of these 180 neglected also to state their ages. The total number of males who neglected to state their ages was 1,333, but of these 840 stated their occupations. The total number of females who neglected to state their ages was 435, but of these 255 stated their occupations. Of 1,840 males of specified ages who neglected to state their occupations, 426 were under 20 years of age; and of 351 females who neglected to state their occupations, 32 were under 20 years of age.

All the foregoing comparisons emphasise what has already been advanced, namely, that females surrender their occupations as breadwinners upon entering married life; and that, moreover, females following gainful pursuits are found in the greatest proportion among domestics, and among those following agricultural and industrial vocations.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND ORDERS, TABULATED IN GRADES.

The following table shows the occupations of persons, males and females (exclusive of Aborigines), engaged on their own account, and as wage-earners, and of the unemployed, arranged in classes and orders:—

CLASSIFICATION.		OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			GRADES.													
						Males.							Females.						
Class.	Order.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Employers.	Engaged own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Not stated.	Others — Grads not applicable.	Employers.	Engaged own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Not stated.	Others — Grade not applicable.
1		Total of New South Wales..	608,003	515,951	1,123,954	53,420	49,500	8,943	245,548	19,464	1,240	229,882	2,641	14,123	7,526	54,873	2,864	489	433,435
		Total, Specified Occupations	605,670	515,420	1,121,090	53,403	49,482	8,943	245,175	18,512	273	229,882	2,640	14,123	7,526	54,857	2,810	29	433,435
		CLASSES AND ORDERS.																	
	1	Professional—																	
	2	Ministering to Government, defence, law, etc.....	7,263	99	7,362	430	344	..	6,369	60	..	54	..	..	..	99	..	..	..
		Ministering to religion, charity, health, etc.....	13,826	10,303	24,129	1,065	2,389	15	9,742	440	7	168	123	2,889	9	5,696	303	4	1,276
		Total	21,089	10,402	31,491	1,501	2,733	15	16,111	500	7	222	123	2,889	9	5,795	306	4	1,276

2, or 25 per cent. of the females of the same order. Under the sub-order comprising all those engaged "in the conversion of coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, etc.," of 1,634 males, 214 were under the age of 20 years; under the sub-order comprising all those engaged in "manufactures and processes relating to stone, earthenware, clay, glass, etc.," of 2,953 males of specified ages, 515 were under the age of 20; and of 4 females similarly classed, 2; under the sub-order comprising all those working in "precious metals and precious stones," of 202 males, 33 were under 20 years of age; but the one female similarly classed was of the higher period of life; and under the sub-order comprising all those working in "other metals," of 8,915 males of specified ages, 1,987 were under 20 years of age; but the three females belonging to this sub-order were all of the higher period of life.

Of those engaged in the "construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks" (Order 19), there were 38,507 males and 4 females, of whom 97 males made no statement of their ages. The males under 20 years of age numbered 3,459, or 9 per cent. of the males of specified ages belonging to this order; while all the females were of the higher period of life. Under the sub-order comprising those engaged in the construction of "houses and buildings," of 24,362 males of specified ages, 2,364 were under the age of 20 years; while the one female similarly classified was of the higher period of life; under the sub-order comprehending all those engaged in the construction of "roads, railways, earthworks, etc., or undefined," of 13,252 males of specified ages, 1,059 were under 20 years of age; and the one female similarly classed was over 20; and under the sub-order comprising those engaged in the "disposal of dead matter or refuse," of 796 males, 36 were under 20 years of age; while of 2 females similarly classed, both were of the higher age.

The last order of the Industrial Class (Order 20), comprised all those engaged in "imperfectly defined industrial pursuits." Of these, there were 27,357 males and 24 females, of whom 89 males, "industrial workers imperfectly defined," as the sub-order is worded, neglected to state their ages. The males under 20, grouped under this division, numbered 3,503, and formed nearly 13 per cent. of the males of specified ages; and the females, 16, or 66 per cent. of the females similarly classified.

Class V, viz., the class comprising all persons engaged in the processes of primary production, contained one order, under which were enumerated 134,908 males and 12,118 females, of whom 345 males and 2 females neglected to state their ages. The males under 20 years of age, tabulated

under this class and order, numbered 21,112, or nearly 16 per cent. of the males of specified ages similarly grouped; and the females under 20 numbered 4,851, or 40 per cent. of the total number of specified ages belonging to this order. The following table shows the number of males and females of each sub-order of those thus tabulated who were under 20 years of age:—

Sub-orders.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 20 Years.	Total No. of males of specified ages.	Under 20 Years.	Total No. of females of specified ages.
Agricultural pursuits	12,871	67,387	2,451	7,021
Pastoral pursuits, including dairy farming	4,540	31,095	2,400	5,091
Fisheries { the capture, preservation, or destruction of wild animals, etc.	279	1,665	...	2
Forestry { or the acquisition of raw products yielded by natural vegetation	219	1,650	...	...
Conservation of water, and water supply	171	1,902	...	1
Mines, quarries, or the acquisition of mineral products.....	3,032	30,864	...	1

The foregoing statement shows that about 35 per cent. of the females engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 47 per cent. of those engaged in pastoral pursuits, were under the age of 20 years.

Class VI (Class Indefinite), comprising persons of "independent means," and others vaguely stated, were tabulated under Order 22, which contained 4,788 males and 5,635 females, of whom 6 males and 5 females neglected to make a statement of their ages. Of the former, 188, or 3·5 per cent. of males of specified ages, similarly classed, were under 20 years of age; and of the latter, 233, or 4 per cent. of the females similarly classed, were also of the lower period of life. Under Order 22 were grouped two sub-orders. The first of these comprised "persons of independent means, having no specific occupation, or undefined." Of such there were tabulated 4,606 males and 5,617 females, of whom 6 males and 5 females neglected to state their ages. The males under the age of 20 years numbered 81, and the females, for a like period of life, 223. Under the sub-order embracing "others undefined, both as regards means and particular occupation," there were tabulated 182 males and 18 females, those under 20 years of age numbering respectively 87 and 10.

Class VII (Class Dependent), embracing Orders 23 and 24, comprised 223,285 males, and 425,918 females; of whom 47 males, and 177 females, neglected to make a statement of their ages. The males under 20 years of age

Of 608,003 males recorded at the enumeration of the people, 8·8 per cent. were employers, 8·1 per cent. were engaged on their own account, 1·5 per cent. were relatives assisting, 40·4 per cent. were wage-earners, 3·2 per cent. were unemployed, 37·8 per cent. belonged to that vaguely-defined class to whom none of the foregoing grades was applicable, and 0·2 per cent. neglected to state their grades as related to their occupations. The total number of females in the Colony was 515,951. Of these, 0·5 per cent. were returned as employers, 2·7 per cent. as being engaged on their own account, 1·5 per cent. as relatives assisting, 10·6 per cent. as wage-earners, 0·6 per cent. as usually following a pursuit but unemployed at the date of the Census, 84 per cent. as being those to whom classification according to grade was not applicable (these were nearly all dependents), and 0·1 per cent. neglected to state their relationship to economic conditions with respect to grade. Hence, of 515,951 females, 84·1 per cent. were of the indefinite and dependent classes (including 489 who neglected to make a statement with regard to grade, the greater proportion of whom were also probably dependents); and 15·9 per cent. were of the bread-winning classes, including 2,864 females who were returned as unemployed at the date of the Census.

The following statement exhibits the proportion per cent. of each grade of the total number of specified occupations of males and females, those not stated being omitted:—

Occupations : Grades.	Males.	Females.
Employers	8·8	0·5
Engaged on own account	8·2	2·7
Relatives assisting	1·5	1·5
Wage-earners	40·5	10·7
Unemployed	3·0	0·5
Others : Grades not applicable	38 0	84·1

The males "not stated," with regard to the grade of occupation recorded, numbered 273; and the females, 29. These have been deducted from the total number of males and females of specified occupations, which included 605,670 males, and 515,420 females, or 1,121,090 persons. The proportions given in the above table are worked on a total of 605,397 males, and 515,391 females, of specified grades of specified occupations.

From the foregoing it is seen that the females form but a small proportion of the employers, only half of one per cent. of their number standing in this relation to the remainder of the community, while nearly 9 per cent. of the total number of males were so recorded. Of females engaged on their own account, there were nearly 3 per

cent. of their whole number, as against 8 per cent. of the total number of males coming under the same category. Curiously enough, the proportion of males classed as relatives assisting, viz., 1·5 per cent., was identical with the proportion of females similarly tabulated; but while nearly 41 per cent. of the males were classed as wage-earners, the females similarly designated contributed of their total number not quite 11 per cent.; and while 3 per cent. of the males were recorded as unemployed, only 0·5 per cent. of the females were so classified. The line designated "grade not applicable" covers, besides dependents, a certain proportion of the Commercial and Indefinite Classes, but this notwithstanding, the comparison between males and females is mainly that of male with female dependents; and the proportion of those males falling under the appellation of "grade not applicable," was of the total number of males of specified occupations as 38 per cent. against 84 per cent. of females similarly classified.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDERS.

The entire Professional Class (Class I), numbered 31,491 persons, and comprised 21,089 males and 10,402 females. Those ministering to government, defence, law, etc. (Order 1), numbered 7,362, and comprised 7,263 males and 99 females. Those ministering to religion, charity, health, etc. (Order 2), numbered 24,129, and comprised 13,826 males and 10,303 females, of whom 7 males and 4 females neglected to state the grade of the occupation they followed. The subjoined statement exhibits the proportions per cent. of the Orders 1 and 2 according to grade, and of the Class Professional, which these two orders together comprise:—

Occupations : Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)			Females. (Percentage in each grade.)		
	Order 1. Government, defence, law, etc.	Order 2. Religion, charity, health, etc.	Total Class Profes- sional.	Order 1. Government, defence, law, etc.	Order 2. Religion, charity, health, etc.	Total Class Profes- sional.
Employers	6·0	7·7	7·1	....	1·2	1·2
Engaged on own account	4·7	17·3	13·0	....	23·0	27·8
Relatives assisting .....	....	0·1	0·1	....	0·1	0·1
Wage-earners	87·7	70·5	76·4	100·0	55·3	55·7
Unemployed	0·8	3·2	2·4	....	3·0	2·9
Others : Grade not applicable	0·8	1·2	1·0	....	12·4	12·3
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It is worthy of notice that while only 0·8 per cent. of the males classed under Order 1 were unemployed, 3·2 per cent. of the males and 3 per cent. of the females classed under Order 2 came within this category. The reason of the small percentage of unemployed under Order 1 is that

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CLASSIFICATION.			OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			GRADES													
							Males.						Females.							
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Employers.	Engaged own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Not stated.	Others—Grade not applicable.	Employers.	Engaged own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Not stated.	Others—Grade not applicable.
II	3	CLASSES AND ORDERS—contd. <i>Domestic—</i> Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	17,659	33,203	55,867	2,935	1,207	270	12,512	684	1	..	517	4,878	723	30,786	1,294	9	1	
III	4	<i>Commercial—</i> Dealing in finance and real property	7,267	652	7,919	846	850	12	3,722	93	..	1,744	2	7	1	19	..	..	623	
	5	Dealing in art and mechanic productions	3,304	247	3,551	733	597	32	1,856	85	1	..	24	70	15	135	3	..	..	
	6	Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4,965	857	5,822	619	413	13	3,622	280	12	..	54	75	66	627	35	..	..	
	7	Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	12,736	1,066	13,802	2,203	2,821	164	7,057	432	1	..	91	655	117	198	4	1	..	
	8	Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable matters	2,692	59	2,751	676	597	30	1,294	88	7	..	7	9	6	37	..	..	..	
	9	Dealing in fuel and light	1,330	10	1,349	222	421	28	612	26	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	Dealing in minerals and metals	1,503	26	1,529	200	108	9	1,114	71	1	..	4	5	2	15	..	..	..	
	11	General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events	16,819	1,920	18,739	2,443	4,158	180	9,164	865	9	..	123	672	180	898	42	..	..	
	12	Engaged in storage	313	1	314	7	..	..	291	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	13	Engaged in transport and communication	30,353	500	30,853	1,778	3,467	91	23,650	1,340	27	..	29	..	..	463	3	..	..	
			Total	81,291	5,338	86,629	9,732	13,435	559	52,412	3,350	59	1,744	343	1,494	387	2,398	87	1	623
IV	14	<i>Industrial—</i> Working in art and mechanic productions	18,496	621	19,117	1,958	1,400	67	13,998	1,053	20	..	19	20	8	550	24	..	..	
	15	Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	7,709	16,892	24,601	990	1,130	28	5,195	363	3	..	670	4,167	54	10,954	1,094	13	..	
	16	Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,683	240	7,923	1,139	400	40	5,754	338	3	..	43	6	19	168	4	..	..	
	17	Working in animal and vegetable substances	9,181	12	9,193	805	515	63	7,505	292	1	..	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	
	18	Working in minerals and metals	13,717	8	13,725	1,465	865	81	10,699	601	6	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	19	Working in construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks	33,507	4	33,511	3,320	2,237	117	29,720	2,602	11	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	20	Working in undefined industrial pursuits	27,357	24	27,381	1,100	894	77	20,924	4,262	100	..	2	..	..	21	1	..	..	
		Total	122,650	17,801	140,451	11,277	7,441	482	93,795	9,511	144	..	746	4,133	82	11,704	1,123	13	..	
	V	21	<i>Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers—</i> Engaged in cultivation of land, rearing of animals, etc.	134,908	12,118	147,026	27,860	24,666	7,617	70,213	4,465	62	25	900	729	6,325	4,162	..	2	..
	VI	22	<i>Indefinite—</i> Of independent means, and deriving income from indefinite sources	4,783	5,635	10,423	48	..	..	132	2	..	4,606	6	..	..	12	..	..	5,617
VII	23	<i>Dependents—</i> Dependent relatives and others, including scholars	214,692	421,960	636,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	214,692	..	..	..	..	..	..	421,960	
	24	Dependents on charity and public support	8,593	3,953	12,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,593	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,953	
		Total	223,285	425,918	649,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	223,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	425,918	
		Occupation not stated	2,333	581	2,864	17	24	..	373	952	967	..	1	..	..	16	54	460	..	

The Class Commercial (Class III) was divided into four sub-classes, the grades of which, for the sake of completeness, are given hereunder :—

III	4	<i>Commercial—</i> A.—Sub-Class—Property and Finance	7,267	652	7,919	846	850	12	3,722	93	..	1,744	2	7	1	19	..	..	..
5-11		B.—Sub-class—Trade	43,353	4,185	47,538	7,101	9,118	456	24,749	1,903	31	..	317	1,487	386	1,910	84	1	..
12		C.—Sub-class—Storage	313	1	314	7	..	..	291	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13		D.—Transport and communication	30,353	500	30,853	1,778	3,467	91	23,650	1,340	27	..	29	..	..	463	3	..	..

The Class Primary Producers (Class V) comprehends the three important sub-divisions, comprehending those engaged in agriculture, those engaged in pastoral pursuits, those engaged in mining, and a fourth sub-division, embracing all those engaged in other pursuits peculiar to primary producers. These four sub-divisions, according to their grades, are given hereunder :—

V	21	<i>Primary Producers—</i> Agriculture	67,576	7,022	74,598	18,936	13,288	6,230	28,053	1,030	14	25	539	395	3,671	2,415	..	2	..
		Pastoral Pursuits	31,172	5,092	36,264	7,771	3,733	1,281	16,713	1,662	12	..	359	332	2,654	1,747	..	..	..
		Mining	30,936	1	30,937	754	6,408	60	21,906	1,684	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Primary Producers....	5,224	3	5,227	399	1,237	46	3,451	89	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

Class III, or Class Commercial, comprised 86,629 persons engaged in the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials, and in the transport of persons and goods, or in effecting communication. Of these, 81,291 were males and 5,338 were females; of whom 59 males and 1 female neglected to state the grade of occupation followed by them, and 1,744 were males and 623 were females to whom classification according to grade was inapplicable. In the succeeding table are shown the proportions per cent. of the grades in the sub-classes (A) Property and Finance, Order 4; (B) Trade, Orders 5 to 11 inclusive; (C) Storage, Order 12; and (D) Transport and Communication, Order 13:—

Occupations: Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)				
	Sub-class A. Property and Finance.	Sub-class B. Trade.	Sub-class C. Storage.	Sub-class D. Transport and communication.	Class III. Commercial.
Employers	11·6	16·4	2·2	5·9	12·0
Engaged on own account ..	11·7	21·0	.....	11·4	16·5
Relatives assisting	0·2	1·1	.....	0·3	0·7
Wage-earners	51·2	57·1	93·3	78·0	64·5
Unemployed	1·3	4·4	4·5	4·4	4·1
Others: Grade not applicable	24·0	.....	.....	.....	2·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Occupations: Grades.	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)				
	Sub-class A. Property and Finance.	Sub-class B. Trade.	Sub-class C. Storage.	Sub-class D. Transport and communication.	Class III. Commercial.
Employers	0·3	7·6	.....	5·8	6·5
Engaged on own account ..	1·1	35·5	.....	.....	28·0
Relatives assisting	0·1	9·2	.....	.....	7·3
Wage-earners	2·9	45·7	100·0	93·6	44·9
Unemployed .....	.....	2·0	.....	0·6	1·6
Others: Grade not applicable	95·6	.....	.....	.....	11·7
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the whole Class Commercial, 2·2 per cent. of the males and 11·7 per cent. of the females were incapable of classification according to grade. All such persons belonged to Order 4 and Sub-class A, viz., those dealing in finance and real property, and they numbered no less than 1,744 males and 623 females, and formed 24 per cent. of the males and 95·6 per cent. of the females tabulated under Order 4 and Sub-class A. They were returned on the schedules as follow:—Males—"capitalists," 153; "land proprietors," 741; "house proprietors" and "property owners," 850: Females—"capitalists," 37; "land proprietors," 190; "house proprietors," 306. The male employers tabulated under Sub-class A numbered 846, and were in the main auctioneers, stock and share brokers, and public accountants. The males of this sub-class engaged on their own account were principally auctioneers, stock and share brokers, stock jobbers, insurance and house agents, and rent collectors. The wage-earning males were preponderatingly bank clerks, albeit there was a considerable

proportion of insurance clerks and agents, auctioneers' clerks and assistants, and sharebrokers' and accountants' clerks. The females of Sub-class A numbered 652, and of these, as already pointed out, 623 were incapable of classification according to grade. The males numbered 7,267, of whom 5,523 were classifiable according to grade.

Sub-class B (Trade) comprised 47,543 persons, of whom 43,358 were males and 4,185 were females. This sub-class comprised seven orders of dealers, which were as follow:—

Order.	Sub-class B.—Trade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5	Dealing in—			
6	Art and mechanic productions	3,304	247	3,551
7	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4,905	857	5,822
8	Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	12,736	1,066	13,802
9	Animals, animal and vegetable matters	2,692	59	2,751
10	Fuel and light	1,339	10	1,349
11	Minerals and metals	1,503	26	1,529
	General and undefined dealers and speculators on chance events	16,819	1,920	18,739
	Total	43,358	4,185	47,543

The following table exhibits the proportions per cent. of members of each of the orders falling under the various grades:—

Occupations: Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)						
	Order 5. Art and mechanic productions.	Order 6. Textile fabrics, dress, etc.	Order 7. Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants.	Order 8. Animals, animal and vegetable matters.	Order 9. Fuel and light.	Order 10. Minerals and metals.	Order 11. General and unde- fined dealers, etc.
Employers	22·2	12·5	17·3	25·2	16·0	13·3	14·5
Engaged own account	18·1	8·3	22·2	22·2	31·4	7·2	24·7
Relatives assisting	1·0	0·3	1·3	1·1	2·1	0·6	1·1
Wage-earners	56·1	73·1	55·4	48·2	47·9	74·2	54·5
Unemployed	2·6	5·8	3·8	3·3	2·0	4·7	5·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Occupations: Grades.	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)						
	Order 5. Art and mechanic productions.	Order 6. Textile fabrics, dress, etc.	Order 7. Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants.	Order 8. Animals, animal and vegetable matters.	Order 9. Fuel and light.	Order 10. Minerals and metals.	Order 11. General and unde- fined dealers, etc.
Employers	9·7	6·3	8·5	11·9	90·0	15·4	6·6
Engaged own account	28·3	8·8	61·5	15·3	10·0	19·2	35·0
Relatives assisting	6·1	7·7	11·0	10·1	.....	7·7	9·4
Wage-earners	54·7	73·2	18·6	62·7	.....	57·7	46·8
Unemployed	1·2	4·0	0·4	.....	.....	.....	2·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The total number of employers in the seven orders was 7,101 males and 317 females; engaged on their own account, 9,118 males and 1,487 females; the relatives assisting, 456 males and 386 females; while the wage-earners numbered 24,749 males and 1,910 females. The average number of hands for each employer was, therefore, 3·58, and including relatives assisting, 3·70.

Order 12 comprised also the whole of Sub-class C, and included all persons engaged in the storage of articles of transfer, traffic, and barter, and the custody of specie. The

the bulk of the persons so tabulated were permanently employed by the State. The most considerable proportion of unemployed of the males of Order 2 is to be found in the sub-order embracing surveyors, architects, civil engineers, and the allied professions; and of the females, among teachers. All the females of Order 1 were wage-earners, and the greater proportion were employed as matrons and warders of gaols. Six per cent. of the males of Order 1 were described as employers—these were all solicitors and others connected with law; and 4·7 per cent. were described as being engaged on their own account. These also were connected with the law, and included 126 barristers; and 0·8 per cent. were tabulated as persons to whom occupation according to grade was inapplicable, 53 out of 54 of whom were law students and articled clerks, while one person returned himself no more explicitly than as a “volunteer.” Of the males of Order 2, the greater proportion of employers was to be found in sub-orders 3 and 6, viz., dentists, chemists and druggists; and civil engineers, surveyors, and architects. The greatest proportion of Order 2 engaged on their own account, viz., medical practitioners, belonged also to sub-order 3. Of the 168 males classified under Order 2 to whom grade was inapplicable, 72 were described as medical students, 34 as theological students, and 54 as teachers. Only 1·2 per cent. of the females of Order 2 were classified as employers, and these were nearly all described as “school mistresses.” Twenty-eight per cent. of the females classified under Order 2 were returned as being engaged on their own account. Such persons numbered 2,889, and of these 1,696 were midwives and monthly nurses, 743 were musicians and teachers of music, and 322 were teachers of general educational and other accomplishments, exclusive of art and music. The great bulk of the female wage-earners tabulated under Order 2 belonged to sub-order 7 (education), which accounted for 4,082 out of a total of 5,696; while 773 belonged to sub-order 3 (health), 290 to sub-order 9 (music), and 118 to sub-order 8 (fine arts). Out of 306 females, belonging to Order 2, who were described as unemployed, 212 were classified under the sub-order devoted to education. To 1,276, or 12·4 per cent., of the females of Order 2, classification according to grade was not applicable. Of these there were, engaged in ministering to various branches of education, 1,007 nuns who, although not in receipt of remuneration for their services, were breadwinners in every essential meaning of the term; 200 nuns were also classified under sub-order 2 (charity, exclusive of hospitals), 31 under sub-order 3 (health), and 15 under sub-order 9 (music), to whom grade classification was likewise inapplicable.

Class II., or Class Domestic, comprised 55,867 persons ministering to board, lodging, and attendance. Of these, 17,659 were males and 38,208 were females, of whom only 1 male and 9 females neglected to state the grade of occupation followed by them, and to 1 female only was classification according to grade inapplicable, and this was a nun employed as cook at a convent. The following statement shows the proportions per cent. of the grades of Order 3 (Class Domestic):—

Occupations : Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)
Employers	16·9	1·3
Engaged on own account	6·8	12·8
Relatives assisting	1·5	1·9
Wage-earners	70·9	80·6
Unemployed	3·9	3·4
Total.....	100·0	100·0

Of 2,985 male employers tabulated under this class, 2,554 were hotel and inn keepers; and of 517 female employers, 301 came under a similar designation; while 145 female employers were board and lodging house keepers. Of 1,207 males engaged on their own account, 481 were also hotel and inn keepers, 373 were hairdressers and barbers, and 245 were board and lodging house keepers. The females engaged on their own account numbered 4,878; and of these 2,965 kept board and lodging houses, and 1,637 were washerwomen, laundresses, and manglers. The male relatives assisting were nearly all occupied in hotels and inns; and of 723 females also described as relatives assisting, 588 were occupied in a similar manner as the males. The male wage-earners numbered 12,512. Of these, 3,611 were employed as grooms, 3,136 in various capacities in hotels and inns, 2,649 as cooks, 637 as general servants, 530 as hairdressers and barbers, 468 as waiters, etc., in restaurants; 468 as coachmen, and 363 as watchmen; while of 30,786 female wage-earners, 19,438 were tabulated as house and kitchen maids and general servants, 4,537 as barmaids, attendants, and servants of various kinds in hotels and inns; 1,639 as housekeepers, 1,471 as cooks, 1,115 as domestic nurses, 832 as employés in board and lodging houses, 667 in laundries and wash-houses, 416 as ladies' maids, etc., 384 as employés in restaurants, etc., and 201 as charwomen and cleaners. The unemployed of this class and order formed nearly the same proportion of each sex. Of the 684 males so classed, 349 were cooks, 120 were grooms, and 107 had been engaged in various capacities as ministrants to board and lodging; while of the 1,294 females similarly classified, 1,050 were house and kitchen maids and general servants.

females, 13. The following table exhibits the percentages according to grade of those tabulated under this class :—

Occupations : Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)
Employers	9.2	4.2
Engaged on own account	6.0	23.2
Relatives assisting	0.4	0.5
Wage-earners	76.6	65.8
Unemployed	7.8	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0

The numbers of persons comprised in the seven orders constituting the Class Industrial were as follow :—

Orders.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Working in—			
14. Art and mechanic productions	18,496	621	19,117
15. Textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials	7,709	16,892	24,601
16. Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,683	240	7,923
17. Animal and vegetable substances	9,181	12	9,193
18. Minerals and metals	13,717	8	13,725
19. Construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks	38,507	4	38,511
20. Undefined industrial pursuits	27,357	24	27,381
Total	122,650	17,801	140,451

The following table exhibits the proportion per cent. of the grades of the seven orders comprised in Class IV :—

Occupations : Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)						
	Order 14. Art and mechanic productions.	Order 15. Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials.	Order 16. Food, drinks, and stimulants.	Order 17. Animal and vegetable substances.	Order 18. Minerals and metals.	Order 19. Construction of buildings, railways, etc.	Order 20. Undefined indus- trial pursuits.
Employers	10.6	13.8	14.8	8.8	10.7	9.9	4.0
Engaged own account	7.6	14.7	5.2	5.6	0.3	5.8	3.3
Relatives assisting	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Wage-earners	75.7	67.4	74.9	81.7	78.0	77.2	76.8
Unemployed	5.7	4.7	4.4	3.2	4.4	6.8	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)						
	Order 14.	Order 15.	Order 16.	Order 17.	Order 18.	Order 19.	Order 20.
Employers	3.1	4.0	17.9	41.7	50.0	75.0	8.3
Engaged own account	3.2	24.3	2.5	...	...	...	...
Relatives assisting	1.3	0.3	7.9	...	12.5	...	...
Wage-earners	88.5	64.9	70.0	53.3	37.5	25.0	87.5
Unemployed	3.9	6.5	1.7	...	...	...	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The five orders, 14 to 18, comprise the whole of the persons usually classed under the head of manufacturers. The total classed under these orders was 74,513, distributed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Employers	6,357	741
Engaged on own account ...	4,310	4,133
Relatives assisting	288	82
Wage-earners	43,151	11,682
Unemployed	2,647	1,122

The average number of hands to each employer was 7.72, indicating a large proportion of persons engaged in a small way. The females of Order 15 were more than double the number of the males similarly classified; but of the 16,892 females tabulated, 11,866 were engaged in dress-making, 2,337 in tailoring, and 899 as sempstresses, sewing machinists, mantle-makers, and in other occupations connected with the making of articles of clothing; the total number of females so employed being 15,102, exclusive of shirtmakers, and milliners and staymakers so described. The female employers classified under this order numbered 670, of whom the chief were 606 dressmakers, etc., and 54 milliners and staymakers. The females engaged on their own account numbered 4,107, and included 3,961 dress-makers, tailoresses, machinists, etc.; and 119 milliners. The wage-earning females numbered 10,954, and the principal of these were 9,491 dressmakers, tailoresses, sempstresses, machinists, etc.; 938 milliners, and 364 employed in the boot and shoe industry; and the unemployed females numbered 1,094, of which number 989 were dressmakers, tailoresses, etc.; and 85 were milliners. Nearly all the females of the entire Class Industrial are to be found under Order 15, and under no other order comprising bread-winners, save under Order 3 (Class II—Domestic), were so many females grouped; but while the females classed as domestic numbered 38,208, those working in textile fabrics, dress, etc., numbered considerably less than half, viz., 16,892.

Order 19 embraced the skilled and unskilled workers engaged in the construction of buildings, railways, and works of a like character. The employers in this order numbered 3,823, those engaged on their own account 2,237, the relatives assisting 117, and the wage-earners 29,721; while the unemployed reached the somewhat large percentage of 6.8, their total being 2,602. In this order, it would be useless to state the proportion of wage-earners to employers, as in many instances the wage-earners were not employed by the person who would be classified under Order 19. Under Order 20 a somewhat miscellaneous array of persons were grouped, the presence of a large number being due rather to imperfect description of themselves than to propriety of classification. In this order, were included 27,357 male, and 24 female, industrial workers. Of these, the male employers numbered 1,100, of whom the chief were 980 contractors, managers, and foremen. The males engaged on their own account numbered 894, including 474 carters and teamsters, and 417 contractors. Of 77 male relatives assisting, 45 were engaged as teamsters, etc., and 31 as managers and foremen in the service of

male employers falling under this designation numbered 7, and included proprietors and managers of free and bonded stores. The wage-earners numbered 291. Of these, 223 were storemen, workers on wharves, packers, etc., in free, bonded, and Government stores; 35 were clerks, book-keepers, accountants, stationers, storekeepers, and superintendents; and 33 were hulk and magazine caretakers, keepers, and warders, and safe deposit attendants, etc. The 14 unemployed males ordinarily engaged in storage were all storemen, packers, etc. The one wage-earning female described as being engaged in storage was returned as a clerk in a bonded store. In this class and order no male was returned as being engaged on his own account, or as a relative assisting, and the only female tabulated was a wage-earner. Considering the nature of the service rendered the reason for this is sufficiently obvious.

Order 13 also comprised the whole of a sub-class, viz., D, which included all persons tabulated under Class Commercial who were engaged in the transport of passengers and goods, and in effecting communication. This order and sub-class was divided into six sub-orders, and embraced 30,853 persons. The male employers numbered 1,778, of whom the principal were 767 draymen and carriers, 312 shipmasters, 308 coach, omnibus, and cab proprietors; 109 mail contractors, and 100 shipowners, etc. The males engaged on their own account numbered 3,467; and the chief of these were 2,359 draymen, carriers, and carters (not elsewhere classed); 806 coach, omnibus, and cab proprietors; 121 mail contractors, and 92 boat proprietors, boatmen, and watermen. Of 91 male relatives assisting, 72 were engaged in connection with drays and the carrying business. The male wage-earners numbered 23,650, and of these the principal employments were as follow:—Officers and seamen engaged in the merchant service, 3,631; guards, porters, and railway servants, 2,147; railway-engine drivers and firemen, 1,827; draymen, carriers, and carters (not elsewhere defined), 1,823; engineers, stokers, and coal-trimmers, engaged on steamers employed in the merchant service, 1,645; lumpers and wharf-labourers, 1,616; railway gangers and fettlers, 1,566; railway-station-masters and clerks, and other railway and tramway officers, 1,288; coach, cab, and omnibus drivers, and omnibus conductors, 1,152; telegraph station-masters, operators, and clerks, and other officers employed in the telegraph service, 947; clerks and other officers in the postal service, and letter-sorters, 912; railway employes and labourers, 905; ships' stewards and other ships' servants, 838; messengers and porters, 568; telegraph messengers, 466; letter-carriers, 386; shipping agents, shipping clerks, etc., 371; mailmen and mail-guards, 335; errand boys and

errand girls, 285; the Harbours and Rivers Department, the Marine Board, and officers of the ferry services, 212; boatmen and watermen, 156; and electricians and linemen on telegraph and telephone service, 131. The services in connection with transport and communication engage almost as numerous a body of male wage-earners as do all the seven orders grouped under the sub-class devoted to trade. Of course, the entire departments engaged in the carriage of goods, passengers, messages, and in otherwise effecting communication, administered by Government, such as the Railways and Tramways, the Harbours and Rivers, and the Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Departments, were composed exclusively of wage-earners in the employment of the State, the two male employers recorded under telegraph and telephone service being the one a superintendent of the submarine cable service, and the other a telegraphic agent; and the 109 male and 2 female employers, and the 121 males engaged on their own account, recorded under postal service, being all mail contractors. The total number of male wage-earners engaged in the various services of transport and communication on seas and rivers was 8,748; on railways and tramways, 7,733; on roads, 3,076; on postal service, 1,633; on telegraph and telephone service, 1,585; and in the delivery of documents, parcels, and messages, 875. The unemployed males of Order 13 numbered 1,340; and of such, the principal were 648 officers and seamen of the merchant service, 202 lumpers and wharf-labourers, 120 stokers, coal-trimmers, etc. of steamers employed in the merchant service; 116 draymen, carters, and carriers; and 74 ships' stewards and other ships' servants. The entire number of females classified as being engaged in the transport of goods and passengers, and in effecting communication, was 500. Of these, 29 were described as employers, 468 as wage-earners, and 3 as being unemployed. The employers comprised 8 cab proprietors, 6 carriers, 5 dray proprietors, 3 coach proprietors, 2 omnibus proprietors, 2 mail contractors, 2 ferry lessees, and a steamboat proprietor. The female wage-earners comprised 213 post-mistresses, 139 railway gate-keepers, 51 stewardesses, 38 post assistants (so described), 14 telegraph and 8 telephone operators, 2 attendants in railway waiting-rooms, 2 railway employes in the linen department, and one errand-girl; while the 3 unemployed females were all stewardesses. Of the females tabulated under Order 13, not one was recorded as being engaged on her own account, or as a relative assisting.

The Industrial Class (Class IV), included 140,451 persons, of whom 122,650 were males, and 17,801 were females. The males who neglected to state the grade of occupation followed by them numbered 144, and the

of farmers, just as the male relatives were mainly their sons. The wage-earning females tabulated under "Agriculture" numbered 2,415, and of these 2,411 were returned as farm servants.

The subdivision devoted to "Pastoral Pursuits" accounted for 36,264 persons, of whom 31,172 were males, and 5,092 were females. The male employers numbered 7,771, and the principal of these were 4,309 graziers, pastoralists, and stock-breeders; 1,807 managers and overseers of sheep and cattle stations, 1,289 dairy farmers, and 207 drovers, teamsters, etc. Of the 3,733 males engaged on their own account, 2,136 were recorded as pastoralists, graziers, and stock-breeders; 1,199 as dairy farmers, 187 as poultry farmers, and 162 as drovers, teamsters, etc. The male relatives assisting numbered 1,281, of which total 638 were occupied in dairy farming, and 604 in grazing and stock-breeding pursuits. The male wage-earners comprised 16,713 persons, by far the greatest number of whom, viz., 14,192, were engaged as stock-riders, drovers, shearers, shepherds, and other pastoral workers. Of the remainder, the principal were 1,527 milkers and dairy assistants, 594 males who were returned as bushmen, including a few who described their occupations as "colonial experience;" and 274 overseers and clerks of sheep and cattle stations. The unemployed males classified under "Pastoral Pursuits" numbered 1,662, nearly all of whom, viz., 1,542, were classed as stock-riders, drovers, shearers, shepherds, and other pastoral labourers. Of the 5,092 females grouped under "Pastoral Pursuits," 359 were employers, and comprised 239 graziers and pastoralists, 115 dairy farmers, and 5 poultry farmers. The females engaged on their own account numbered 332, and of these 185 were dairy farmers, 93 were graziers and pastoralists, and 54 were poultry farmers. The 2,654 female relatives assisting were all engaged in dairy farming, and included a very considerable proportion of the wives and daughters of males engaged in the same industry. The female wage-earners numbered 1,747. Of these, one was a hut keeper on a station, and one a shepherdess; and all the rest were milkers and dairy assistants. Under agricultural and pastoral pursuits, females were tabulated as employers, as being engaged on their own account, as relatives assisting, and as wage-earners, but not one was recorded as being unemployed.

Under subdivision "Mining," 30,936 males and 1 female were recorded as being engaged in mines and quarries, or in the acquisition of natural mineral products. The male employers numbered 754, and the one female classed under this subdivision was also an employer—the proprietor of an alluvial tin-mine. Of the other employers, the principal were 338 engaged in gold-mining, 120 in silver-mining,

90 in quarrying, 88 in coal-mining, and 65 in tin-mining. Of 6,408 males engaged in mining on their own account, 3,996 were occupied in winning gold from alluvial workings, and 1,445 in tin-mining; 704 were gold-miners in quartz reefs, and 116 were occupied in winning silver. The relatives assisting numbered 60, and comprised 33 engaged in mining for gold, 14 for tin, and 7 for silver; and 6 engaged in quarrying. Of the 21,996 wage-earners, 9,067 were engaged in the output of coal, 5,343 in silver-workings, 3,205 in quartz-reefing, 1,651 in quarrying, 1,243 in alluvial gold-workings, 583 in tin workings, 460 in winning copper, 203 in acquiring shale, and 106 in mining for antimony, platinum, cinnabar, etc., in smelting, and in other occupations connected with the acquisition of minerals and metals; while 96 were officers of the Mines Department. The unemployed numbered 1,684, and included 769 males formerly connected with various forms of gold-mining, 357 with coal-mining, 211 with silver-mining, 157 with mining for antimony, cinnabar, platinum, and other metals, and engaged in smelting and in other occupations connected with winning metals; 103 formerly connected with tin-mining, 53 quarrymen, and 6 shale exploiters. Those belonging to this subdivision who neglected to state their occupations numbered only 34, and comprised 30 undefined managers and workers, and 4 who had been occupied as coal-miners.

"Other Primary Producers" included those occupied in fisheries; in the capture, preservation, and destruction of wild animals, or in the acquisition of products yielded by wild animals; in forestry, or the acquisition of raw products yielded by natural vegetation; and in the conservation of water, and in obtaining water supplies from natural sources; and embraced 5,224 males and 3 females. The males classed as employers under this subdivision numbered 399, and included, among others, 207 engaged in water supply, 96 in timber-getting, and 67 in the capture of fish. The males engaged on their own account numbered 1,237; and of these the principal were 450 axemen, woodmen, splitters, and timber-getters; 340 rabbits, kangaroo-hunters, and bee-keepers; 324 occupied with the capture of fish, etc.; and 85 engaged in the supply of water—well-sinkers, etc. The 46 relatives assisting comprised 16 fishermen, 16 axemen, splitters, etc.; 6 engaged in kangaroo-hunting, rabbiting, etc.; 5 well-sinkers; and 3 engaged in the oyster fishery. The wage-earners numbered 3,451, of which total the principal were 1,104 persons engaged in water supply; 946 in timber-getting, axework, etc.; 490 in rabbiting, kangaroo-hunting, etc.; 347 in the conservation and storage of water; and 295 in the capture of fish; while 132 were officers of the Water

contractors. The male wage-earners numbered 20,924, and included, among others, 16,158 labourers not otherwise defined; 3,071 carters, teamsters, and horse-drivers; 1,313 engineers, engine-drivers, and stokers; and 154 machinists and machine-hands. This grade included also 69 contractors' managers and foremen, 65 factory-workers, etc., 63 mechanics, and 31 timekeepers, etc. The unemployed males numbered 4,262, and formed no less than 15·6 per cent. of the entire order. This is accounted for by the great number of labourers not otherwise defined, viz., 3,797, herein included. There were, besides, among others, 209 formerly employed as teamsters, carters, etc.; 171 engineers, engine-drivers, and stokers; and 69 contractors' managers and foremen. Of the 24 females falling under this order, 21 were wage-earners described as factory-workers, and one unemployed female was also classed as a factory-hand; while of the two female employers one was a manufacturer (undefined), and one a contractor (undefined).

Class V, Order 21, comprehended 6 sub-orders, and recorded the occupations of 147,026 persons, of whom 134,908 were males, and 12,118 were females. Of these, 62 males and 2 females neglected to state the grade of occupation followed by them, and to 25 males it was recorded that classification according to grade was inapplicable. This class embraces the three great subdivisions of primary producers severally engaged in agriculture, pastoral pursuits (including dairy-farming), and mining; and also a less important subdivision comprehending all others engaged in the acquisition of raw products from natural sources. The numbers of persons comprised within these four groups were as follow:—

Order.	Primary Producers.	Males.	Females.	Total.
21	Engaged in—			
	Agriculture	67,576	7,022	74,598
	Pastoral pursuits.....	31,172	5,092	36,264
	Mining	30,936	1	30,937
	Other pursuits peculiar to primary producers ..	5,224	3	5,227
	Total.....	134,908	12,118	147,026

Of subdivision "Agriculture," 14 males and 2 females neglected to state the grade of occupation followed by them; of subdivision "Pastoral Pursuits," 12 males; of subdivision "Mining," 34 males; and of subdivision "Other Primary Producers", 2 males. The 25 males of Class V and Order 21 to whom classification, according to grade, was not applicable, all belonged to the subdivision devoted to agriculture; but as the number so described is insignificant, no notice has been taken of it in the subjoined table, which

exhibits the proportions per cent. of the grades of the four subdivisions, together with those of the class and order.

Occupations : Grades.	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)				
	Subdi- vision 1. Agriculture.	Subdi- vision 2. Pastoral pursuits.	Subdi- vision 3. Mining.	Subdi- vision 4. Other primary producers.	Class V and Order 21. Primary producers.
Employers	28·0	25·0	2·4	7·6	20·7
Engaged on own account ..	19·7	12·0	20·7	23·7	18·3
Relatives assisting	9·2	4·1	0·2	0·9	5·6
Wage-earners	41·5	53·6	71·2	66·1	52·1
Unemployed	1·6	5·3	5·5	1·7	3·3
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)				
	Subdi- vision 1. Agriculture.	Subdi- vision 2. Pastoral pursuits.	Subdi- vision 3. Mining.	Subdi- vision 4. Other primary producers.	Class V and Order 21. Primary producers.
Employers	7·7	7·1	100·0	25·0	7·4
Engaged on own account ..	5·6	0·5	.....	75·0	6·0
Relatives assisting	52·3	52·1	.....	.....	52·2
Wage-earners	34·4	34·3	.....	.....	34·4
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the 67,576 males and 7,022 females engaged in agriculture, 19,475 were employers. The male employers numbered 18,936, and included, among others, 17,329 farmers (of whom 120 were managers of farms), 817 market-gardeners, 399 fruit-growers and orchardists, 120 horticulturalists and gardeners, 117 vigneron, and 103 contractors for ring-barking and scrub-cutting. The males engaged on their own account numbered 13,288; and of these, 10,537 were farmers, 1,488 market-gardeners, 518 fruit-growers, 319 horticulturalists and gardeners, and 293 tobacco-growers. Of 6,230 male relatives assisting, 6,015 were engaged in farming pursuits. The male wage-earners in this subdivision numbered 28,053. Of these, by far the greatest number, viz., 20,934, were classified as farm servants and agricultural labourers. There were, besides, 2,635 horticulturalists and gardeners, 2,632 engaged in market-gardening, 971 in ring-barking and scrub-cutting, 398 in fruit-growing, 259 in wine-growing, and 152 in sugar-planting. The total of unemployed males was 1,030, and comprised, among others, 680 farm servants and agricultural labourers, 179 horticulturalists and gardeners, and 117 males formerly employed in market-gardening. Of the 7,022 females engaged in agriculture, 539 were recorded as employers, and of these 504 were engaged in farming; the females engaged on their own account numbered 395, and of these 351 were farmers; and the female relatives assisting numbered 3,671, all of whom, with the exception of one female recorded as being occupied with fruit-growing, were engaged in farming. These female relatives were mainly the wives and daughters

FEMALE CHINESE.

Age-groups.	Bread-winners.	Dependents.	Total.	Dependents per 100 persons in each age-group.
Under 15 years	6	400	406	98.5
15 years and under 20..	22	46	68	67.6
20 years and under 25..	16	39	55	70.9
25 years and under 45..	14	55	69	79.7
45 years and under 65..	.....	2	2	.....
Not stated	1	.....	1	.....
Total..	59	542	601	90.2

Of the foregoing, 22 boys and 6 girls, probably all half-castes, were recorded as being bread-winners, although under the age of 15 years. Of the boys, 5 were described as market gardeners, 2 as servants, 2 as farm labourers, 2 as dairy assistants, and 2 as tin-miners; 1 was described as a groom, 1 as a bottle dealer, 1 as a storkeeper's assistant, 1 as a worker in a biscuit factory, 1 as a cordial maker, 1 as a farmer, 1 as a tobacco grower, 1 as a station (stock) labourer, and 1 as a bush labourer. Of the girls, 3 were described as general servants, and 2 as domestic nurses, and 1 was described as a dressmaker.

It will be seen that, besides being nearly all males, the Chinese resident in the Colony were also mainly of the supporting ages, being chiefly men in the prime of life; hence, among the males of this race, the dependents stand in relation to the bread-winners in proportions very different from those given for the whole population on page 282. This fact, however, is true only of the male Chinese, the proportion of female dependents in most age-groups being somewhat higher than in age-groups of the total population.

The numbers of male Chinese of each class of workers, arranged according to grade, were as shown in the following table:—

Classes.	Employers.	Engaged on own account.	Relatives assisting.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Others—Grade not applicable.	Total.
Professional	4	33	..	30	2	1	70
Domestic	20	64	..	1,077	120	..	1,290
Commercial	235	1,265	3	647	13	1	2,164
Industrial	57	51	1	803	160	..	1,072
Primary Producers..	767	2,985	9	4,398	207	..	8,366
Indefinite .....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	14	14
Total	1,083	4,398	13	6,955	511	16	12,976

In the foregoing table, persons who had occupations, but who neglected to state whether they were wage-earners or not, have been assumed to belong to that grade.

The 2,164 male Chinese engaged in commercial pursuits were distributed as follow in sub-classes—Property and Finance, Trade, and Transport and Communication:—

Grades.	Sub-classes.		
	(A.) Property and Finance.	(B.) Trade.	(C.) Transport and Communication.
Employers	...	234	1
Engaged on own account	...	1,260	5
Relatives assisting	...	3	...
Wage-earners	1	564	82
Unemployed	...	13	...
Others—Grade not applicable ..	1	.....	...
Total	2	2,074	88

The 8,366 male Chinese described as being engaged in various primary pursuits were distributed as follow:—

Grades.	Agriculture.	Pastoral Pursuits.	Mining.	Other Primary Producers.
Employers	732	7	25	3
Engaged own account	1,334	8	1,638	5
Relatives assisting ..	9	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earners	3,465	527	283	123
Unemployed	118	15	73	1
Total	5,658	557	2,019	132

Of the 601 Chinese females recorded, 59 only were classed as bread-winners. Tabulated according to grades, these were as follow:—

Classes.	Employers.	Engaged on own account.	Wage-earners.	Unemployed.	Others—Grade not applicable.	Total.
Professional ..	...	2	1	...	1	4
Domestic ..	...	5	33	2	...	40
Commercial ..	1	2	...	..	...	3
Industrial ..	...	2	10	...	...	12
Total ..	1	11	44	2	1	59

The occupations of the Chinese were not only fairly representative, but those who followed them were better distributed over the Colony than the general population, the proportion of Chinese resident in the metropolis being somewhat above one-fourth of their entire number. The actual figures representing those following specified occupations, inclusive of the Class Dependent, were 13,504 males, and 601 females. Of these, 3,480 males and 148 females lived, at the time of the enumeration, within the boundaries of the city and suburbs of Sydney; 9,895 males and 452 females were distributed over the remainder of the Colony; and 129 males and 1 female were classified with shipping.

Conservation and Irrigation Department. The unemployed numbered 89, and comprised 26 timber-getters and axemen, 18 fishermen, 18 rabbiters and kangaroo-hunters, 18 well-sinkers, 4 males engaged in the capture of oysters and other shell-fish, 3 pearl-divers, etc., and 2 bark-strippers. Of the 3 females classed as "Other Primary Producers," 1 was an employer engaged in the supply of water, and 2 were engaged on their own account as bee-keepers.

The Class Indefinite (Class VI), comprised Order 22, and included 4,788 males and 5,635 females. Of these, 4,606 males and 5,617 females were incapable of classification according to grade, as they were described as pensioners, annuitants, "independent means," "gentlemen," "ladies," etc. There were, however, 182 males and 18 females who were returned as employers, managers, foremen, etc.; hence, classification according to grade was in these cases possible. The following table shows the percentage of each grade of this class and order:—

Occupations : Grades.	Class Indefinite (Order 22).	
	Males. (Percentage in each grade.)	Females. (Percentage in each grade.)
Employers	1·0	0·1
Wage-earners	2·8	0·2
Others : Grade not applicable	96·2	99·7
Total	100·0	100·0

Of the foregoing, 48 males and 6 females described themselves as employers, etc., without definitely indicating the occupation in which they were engaged; 132 males and 12 females were returned as wage-earners, and included apprentices, foremen and forewomen, overseers, inspectors, managers, and superintendents (in all cases undefined); and 2 males were recorded as unemployed managers.

The Class Dependent (Class VII), accounted for 649,203 persons, of whom 223,285 were males, and 425,918 were females. All such were grouped together as being incapable of classification according to grade of calling, for a sufficiently obvious reason.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese in all the Colonies are looked upon as a class apart from the general community; and in obedience to this sentiment, the occupations peculiar to the race have been classified distinct from those of the rest of the population. In New South Wales, at the time of the Census,

the Chinese numbered 14,156 persons, comprising 13,555 males and 601 females. Of these, 3,494 males, and 148 females, resided within metropolitan boundaries; 9,932 males, and 452 females, were distributed throughout the remainder of the Colony; and 129 males and 1 female were classified with the shipping.

Of the 14,156 persons, 13,157 were subjects of the Emperor of China, and these included 13,048 males and 109 females; and 999, composed of 507 males and 492 females, were British subjects, including, perhaps, a few former subjects of the Chinese Empire, who had become British subjects by taking out papers of naturalization. Of the 999 persons just referred to, 867 were half-castes, and comprised 422 males and 445 females, who were thus distributed:—Resident within the boundaries of the metropolis, 139 persons, viz., 70 males and 69 females; and in the remainder of the Colony, 728 persons, viz., 352 males and 376 females. All the Chinese classified with shipping were returned as "full-blood." Those coming under this designation within the boundaries of the Colony numbered 13,159, of whom only 155 were females. The full-blooded Chinese were distributed as follow:—Resident within the city and suburbs of Sydney, 3,424 males and 79 females, or a total of 3,503 persons; and, in the remainder of the Colony, 9,580 males and 76 females, or a total of 9,656 persons.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that among Chinese residents males largely predominated, and that they formed an important element in the composition of the people, contributing, as they did, 1·3 per cent. to the total population of the Colony, and 2·2 per cent. to the adult male population.

The following tables exhibit the ages of 13,504 males and 601 females of specified occupations, classified as bread-winners and dependents, 51 males who neglected to state their occupations being excluded:—

MALE CHINESE.				
Age-groups.	Bread-winners.	Dependents.	Total.	Dependents per 100 persons in each age-group.
Under 15 years	22	364	386	94·3
15 years and under 20..	185	8	193	4·1
20 years and under 25..	1,025	3	1,028	0·3
25 years and under 45..	7,295	43	7,338	0·6
45 years and under 65..	3,919	70	3,989	1·8
65 years and upwards..	356	40	396	10·1
Not stated	174	.....	174	.....
Total...	12,976	528	13,504	3·9

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

The number of female Chinese of each class, order, and sub-order, classified as resident in the metropolis, and in the remainder of the Colony, was as follows:—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations—all grades.	Metropolis, including shipping.	Remainder of Colony.
I	2	7 9	Teachers (convent); visiting governesses .....	....	2
			Music teachers .....	....	2
			Total, Order 2, and Class I.—Professional .....	....	4
I	3	1	Hotel housemaids; hotel servants; boarding-house keepers	1	5
		2	Housekeepers; cooks; housemaids; general servants; domestic nurses; laundresses	8	26
			Total, Order 3, and Class II.—Domestic	9	31
III	11	1	Storekeepers; shopkeepers	1	2
			Total, Order 11 (Sub-class B—Trade), and Class III—Commercial	1	2
IV	14	4	Fancy box-makers	1	....
			Total, Order 14	1	....
	15	2	Dressmakers; milliners	1	8
		3	Tent-makers	2	....
			Total, Order 15	3	8
			Total, Class IV.—Industrial	4	8
VII	23	1	Dependent wives, widows, daughters, relatives, and visitors, engaged in domestic duties	43	104
		2	Dependent scholars, viz., daughters, relatives, lodgers, and visitors	33	144
		3	Dependent daughters and relatives	58	157
			Total, Order 23	134	405
	24	1	Inmates of lunatic asylums; scholars (orphan asylums); scholars (State children)	1	2
			Total, Order 24	1	2
			Total, Class VII.—Dependents	135	407
			Total, Chinese Females, New South Wales	149	452
Total No. Chinese Males				3,623	9,932
" " Females				149	452
" " Males and Females ..				3,772	10,384
				14,156	

Among the residents within metropolitan boundaries, given in the foregoing tables, are included persons on shipboard, viz., 129 males and 1 female. Of the males, 3 were children of tender years; 78 were sailors, firemen, or followed other seafaring pursuits; while 28 miners, 18 market-gardeners, a cook, and a carpenter, were returning from a visit to China. Five of the sailors were on vessels in the river Darling, one was at Newcastle, and the remainder were at Port Jackson.

In some occupations a considerable number of Chinese were to be found. The most important of these are shown below, together with the total number of persons engaged in such callings, and the percentage of Chinese employed therein:—

Occupations—Males.	No. Chinese workers.	Total No. workers.	Percentage of Chinese of total workers.
Market gardeners	3,841	5,101	75.3
Miners, tin, alluvial	1,177	2,052	57.4
Domestic cooks	792	2,998	26.4
Miners, gold, alluvial	770	5,274	14.6
Station (sheep and cattle) labourers	435	8,470	5.1
Gardeners (including domestic)	405	3,131	12.9
Vegetable hawkers	403	542	74.4
Labourers (undefined)	394	20,054	2.0
Ring-barkers	380	751	50.6
Tobacco growers	379	388	97.7
Storekeepers (undefined)	364	5,021	7.2
Cabinet makers	347	954	36.4
Farm labourers	325	20,503	1.6
Hotel cooks	279	577	48.4
Scrub-cutters	215	239	90.0
Storekeepers' assistants (undefined)	215	519	41.4
Hawkers (undefined)	200	977	20.5
Fruiterers	173	829	20.9
Greengrocers	144	309	46.6
Carpenters	100	10,303	1.0

In several occupations not numerically strong the Chinese contributed a high, and in others a fair, proportion. Of 127 drapery hawkers, 72, or 56.7 per cent., belonged to this race; of 304 French polishers, 74, or 24.3 per cent.; of 510 rabbiters, 61, or 12 per cent.; of 655 male domestics, 56, or 8.5 per cent.; of 674 bush labourers, 37, or 5.5 per cent.; of 63 fancy goods hawkers, 28, or 44.4 per cent.; of 422 wool-washers, 26, or 6.2 per cent.; of 224 fruit hawkers, 24, or 10.7 per cent.; of 109 fancy goods dealers, 16, or 14.7 per cent.; of 159 wood turners, 11, or 6.9 per cent.; of 140 axemen, 11, or 7.9 per cent.; and of 61 wood-carvers, 6, or 9.8 per cent.

Some occupations are peculiar to the Chinese, and all the males recorded as following certain callings belong exclusively to this race. This holds good with respect to 51 lottery agents and 9 keepers of gaming houses, 6 opium dealers, 5 fly-cage makers, and 2 artificial flower makers. But this ubiquitous people explore every avenue of commerce and industry, and essay every method of obtaining a livelihood.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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The following statement shows the number of male Chinese of each class, order, and sub-order, classified as resident in the metropolis, and in the remainder of the Colony:—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations—all grades.	Metropolis, including ship-ping.	Re-mainder of Colony.
I	1	4	Interpreters; law students.....	8	3
			Total, Order 1.....	8	3
	2	1	Clergymen—Church of England and Wesleyan Church; missionaries; caretakers of joss-houses; Buddhist priests.....	4	11
		3	Doctors, chemists, oculists.....	15	24
		7	Teachers (undefined); tutors.....	2	2
		8	Artists.....	2	1
		10	Billiard-room proprietors.....	1	1
			Total, Order 2.....	21	38
			Total, Class I.—Professional.....	29	41
II	3	1	Hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house keepers, and their employes; waiters (undefined); club servants.....	105	315
		2	Cooks, groomers, and other domestic servants; hair-dressers, laundry-proprietors and laundrymen.....	231	639
			Total, Order 3, Class II.—Domestic ..	336	954
III	4	2	Auctioneer's assistants.....	1	1
		3	House proprietors.....	1	1
			Total, Order 4, and Sub-class A.—Property and Finance.....	2	2
	5	4	Fancy goods merchants, dealers, clerks, salesmen, storemen, and hawkers.....	28	25
		7	Jewellery dealers and hawkers.....	8	2
		15	Furniture dealers, and their book-keepers.....	4	2
		16	Drug-dealers (not chemists), and their clerks.....	1	2
		17	Rag-dealers; rag-pickers.....	4	2
			Total, Order 5.....	45	29
	6	1	Drapers; hawkers.....	93	7
		2	Boot salesmen.....	1	2
			Total, Order 6.....	94	7
	7	1	Butchers; pork butchers; provision dealers or merchants, their clerks, and storemen; poultryers; fishmongers; fish-hawkers.....	41	16
		2	Fruiters; fruit-hawkers; greengrocers; green-grocery hawkers.....	622	122
		3	Grocers, their book-keepers and carters; tea merchants, their book-keepers, and storemen; tobacconists; opium dealers.....	55	28
			Total, Order 7.....	718	166
	8	5	Produce dealers.....	9	4
			Total, Order 8.....	9	4
	9	1	Bottle dealers.....	3	1
		3	Ironmongers.....	1	1
			Total, Order 10.....	4	2
	11	1	Undefined importers, merchants, shopkeepers; storekeepers; their employes; dealers, hawkers, agents (undefined); commission agents.....	247	642
		2	Lottery agents; lottery keepers.....	59	1
		3	Undefined accountants; book-keepers; clerks; commercial travellers; mercantile buyers; packers; storemen.....	35	14
			Total, Order 11.....	341	657
			Total, Sub-class B.—Trade.....	1,211	863
	13	2	Carriers; furniture-van drivers.....	1	7
		3	Shipping clerks; sailors; coal trimmers; cooks, and other ships' servants.....	79	1
		6	Porters.....	1	1
			Total, Order 13, and Sub-class D.—Transport and Communication.....	80	8
			Total, Class III.—Commercial.....	1,291	873
IV	14	1	Printers.....	1	1
		3	Ticket-writers.....	1	1
		4	Wood carvers; artificial-flower makers; fly-cage makers.....	12	1
		7	Watchmakers.....	1	1
		11	Coachsmiths.....	1	1
		14	Cabinet-makers; french polishers; bedstead-makers; mattress-makers, etc.....	406	18
			Total, Order 14.....	418	23
	15	2	Tailors; hat-makers; boot-makers.....	11	11
			Total, Order 15.....	11	11
	16	1	Slaughtermen; cheese-makers.....	2	2
		2	Bakers; biscuit-factory workers.....	13	13
		3	Cordial-makers.....	1	1
			Total, Order 16.....	1	15
	17	1	Wool-washers.....	26	26
		2	Firewood cutters; fencers; saw-mill workers.....	31	31
			Total, Order 17.....	57	57
	18	2	Brick-carters.....	1	2
		4	Blacksmiths.....	2	2
			Total, Order 18.....	1	2
	19	1	Stonemasons; carpenters; wood-turners; painters.....	86	29
		2	Railway and road labourers.....	4	4
			Total, Order 19.....	86	33
	20	1	Undefined contractors, carters, and labourers.....	17	408
			Total, Order 20.....	17	408
			Total, Class IV.—Industrial.....	523	549
V	21	1	Farmers, and their employes; market gardeners; fruit-growers; tobacco-growers; wine-growers; sugar-growers; nurserymen, etc.....	1,236	4,422
		2	Labourers, shearers, shepherds, and others engaged in pastoral pursuits; dairy farmers; poultry farmers; station contractors, etc.....	5	552
		3	Fishermen; oyster-gatherers; rabbits.....	66	66
		4	Axenmen; timber-getters.....	65	65
		5	Tank-sinkers.....	1	1
		6	Gold-miners (quartz and alluvial); tin-miners; silver-smelters; miners (undefined).....	33	1,986
			Total, Order 21, and Class V.—Primary producers.....	1,274	7,092
VI	22	1	"Independent means".....	3	11
			Total, Order 22, and Class VI.—Indefinite.....	3	11
VII	23	1	Dependent relatives (domestic duties).....	1	1
		2	Dependent scholars, viz., sons, relatives, boarders, and visitors.....	41	131
		3	Dependent sons, relatives, visitors, and lodgers.....	56	143
			Total, Order 23.....	97	275
	24	1	Inmates of hospitals, and benevolent and lunatic asylums; paupers, and other dependents.....	44	79
		2	Prisoners (gaols); scholars (training-ship "Vernon").....	12	21
			Total, Order 24.....	56	100
			Total, Class VII.—Dependents.....	153	375
			Occupation not stated.....	14	37
			Total, Chinese Males, New South Wales.....	3,623	9,932
				13,555	

compositor or the bricklayer, is a matter of the lightest moment to his foreman or his employer. Beneath are given the actual figures representing every form of sickness or infirmity tabulated, and a certain amount of latitude must be given in estimating the extent of incapacity to follow one's pursuit therein involved, varying as it does with the nature of the occupation followed by the person recorded as being more or less afflicted:—

MALES.

Occupation, or former occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary Producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.	Total.
Total number of each class	21,080	17,650	81,201	122,050	134,908	4,788	223,285	2,333	608,003
Total number of sick or infirm of each class	431	406	1,950	4,890	3,115	360	1,852	802	13,920
"Sick"	195	194	854	2,046	1,256	165	791	231	5,732
Insane	57	51	230	908	333	3	6	329	1,926
Accident	39	46	203	469	343	14	105	29	1,248
Crippled	26	46	161	280	239	38	327	65	1,182
Lost the sight of an eye	21	48	135	326	306	18	80	11	945
Deaf only	12	26	98	260	287	29	52	16	780
Lost a limb	33	33	120	158	140	20	46	16	506
Paralytic	19	21	71	138	82	36	122	41	530
Blind	24	11	38	106	39	30	101	67	416
Deaf and dumb	2	6	4	58	25	..	67	48	210
Epileptic	2	9	23	58	35	6	61	15	209
Idiotic	..	5	4	17	23	1	90	24	164
Leprous	1	..	..	6	7	..	1	..	15
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

FEMALES.

Occupation, or former Occupation—Classes.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Primary producers.	Indefinite.	Dependents.	Not stated or ill-defined.	Total.
Total number of each class	10,402	38,208	5,338	17,801	12,118	5,635	425,018	531	515,951
Total number of sick or infirm of each class	148	842	80	305	57	246	6,215	423	8,325
"Sick"	85	336	44	151	31	120	3,511	107	4,385
Insane	18	337	9	35	7	11	540	246	1,203
Crippled	14	25	6	29	1	10	490	9	593
Deaf only	8	56	11	30	7	29	426	1	568
Blind	1	2	6	14	3	19	255	25	325
Paralytic	3	10	3	7	2	21	263	12	321
Lost the sight of an eye	5	31	5	6	3	4	165	..	219
Accident	7	20	3	7	2	14	155	3	211
Deaf and Dumb	4	13	1	11	..	2	139	3	173
Epileptic	1	4	1	4	..	1	116	3	130
Idiotic	..	6	..	2	..	5	98	11	122
Lost a Limb	2	2	..	9	1	1	51	3	60
Dumb only	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Leprous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The unemployed compulsorily prevented by sickness from following their ordinary vocations may be estimated at about a third of their total number; but the proportion was doubtless somewhat higher among males than females, on account of the liability to accident peculiar to those following many distinctly masculine callings,

PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

As would naturally be expected, persons who were untrained to any handicraft, but who followed different occupations as opportunity served, show the largest proportion of unemployed to their total numbers; thus, out of 27,381 persons comprised in this group, 4,263—or nearly one-sixth—were unemployed. Persons following commercial pursuits, who were unemployed, numbered 3,437, out of a total of 86,629; building trades showed 2,692 unemployed out of 38,511, or 1 in 15; the unemployed among sailors, engineers, and others connected with shipping pursuits, numbered 1,071 out of a total of 10,555—or more than one-tenth. There were 577 men servants unemployed out of 9,882; and in the printing trade 229 persons out of 4,359 were unemployed; 453 metal workers out of 9,132; and 1,457 textile clothing workers unemployed out of 24,601.

The following table exhibits the number of unemployed males of the various principal callings arranged numerically, together with the total number of males following similarly designated occupations, and the proportion of such who were unemployed; those occupations are, however, excluded in which less than 5 per cent. were unemployed, or in which the total unemployed numbered not more than ten.

Occupations.	Number unemployed.	Total number similarly designated occupations.	Proportion per cent. unemployed.
Labourers (undefined)	3,797	20,054	18.9
Carpenters	1,907	10,303	9.8
Gold-miners	758	9,365	8.1
Shearers (sheep station)	733	1,375	53.3
Seamen (mercantile marine)	517	3,060	16.9
Cooks (domestic)	349	2,998	11.6
Clerks (undefined)	337	2,223	15.2
Drovers (sheep and cattle stations)	277	1,837	15.1
Painters	265	3,053	8.7
Plasterers	222	1,330	16.7
Bricklayers	214	2,222	9.6
Drapers	201	3,220	6.2
Stonemasons and stone-cutters	182	1,950	9.3
Wharf labourers	167	1,494	11.2
Gardeners (not market gardeners)	165	3,131	5.3
Grocers	150	2,887	5.2
Compositors	149	2,584	5.8
Miners (undefined)	148	252	58.7
Bakers	145	2,311	6.3
Mechanical engineers	142	1,987	7.1
Plumbers	120	1,904	6.3
Carters (undefined)	120	1,333	9.0
Master mariners	112	763	14.7
Engine-drivers (undefined)	106	736	14.4
Shipwrights	104	719	14.5
Commercial travellers (undefined)	66	727	9.1
Firemen, stokers (steamers)	63	855	7.4
Mercantile clerks	62	992	6.9
Stewards (ships)	59	502	11.8
Cabinet-makers	59	954	6.2
Bush labourers	56	674	8.3
Ironmongers	54	1,015	5.3
Book-keepers (undefined)	53	430	12.3
Tanners, curriers	52	753	6.9
Tinsmiths	48	727	6.6
Ironmoulders (foundry)	48	573	8.4
Boilermakers	46	818	5.6
Storemen, store assistants, packers (undefined)	43	792	5.4
Wheelwrights	43	784	5.5

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The census of 1891 was the first occasion on which the number of persons who were unemployed was definitely ascertained. The total so tabulated was 22,328; and of these, 19,464 were males and 2,864 were females. The number of unemployed of stated occupations fell, however, somewhat short of this, as 952 males and 54 females, in all 1,006 persons, described as unemployed, neglected to record their former employments. For the purposes of this section, therefore, those considered as unemployed comprise 21,322 persons, of whom 18,512 were males, and 2,810 were females. The ages of these classified unemployed persons were as follow:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	100	56	156
15 and under 20	1,617	898	2,515
20 „ 25	2,833	809	3,642
25 „ 45	8,332	803	9,135
45 „ 65	4,303	214	4,517
65 years and upwards	1,297	30	1,327
Not stated	30	.....	30
Total	18,512	2,810	21,322

The constitution of the unemployed in age-groups is exhibited in the following table, which shows the percentage at each period of life:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	5	2.0	0.7
15 and under 20	8.7	31.9	11.8
20 „ 25	15.3	28.8	17.1
25 „ 45	45.0	28.6	42.8
45 „ 65	23.3	7.6	21.2
65 years and upwards	7.0	1.1	6.2
Not stated	0.2	.....	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the greatest proportion of unemployed males was to be found at the period of life extending from the 25th to the 45th year; and of unemployed females, at the period of life extending from the 15th to the 20th year. The greatest proportion of unemployed of the total population was to be found at the life-period 25 to 45 years.

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THE COMPULSORILY UNEMPLOYED.

On pages 226 and 227 it is pointed out that of the 13,926 males, and 8,325 females, recorded as suffering from some form or other of sickness or infirmity, about 9,615 males, and 6,242 females, were incapacitated from following their ordinary occupations. This assumption is based upon the consideration that epilepsy, although a distressing affliction, is not necessarily persistent in its attacks; that the blind, the deaf, and the dumb are capable of working at light and easily-learned trades; that the crippled have at least some opportunities of bread-winning; and that those who have lost the sight of an eye or the use of a limb, albeit severely handicapped, are by no means irretrievably disabled. Far otherwise, however, is it with the sufferers from such infirmities as paralysis, leprosy, insanity, and idiocy. These, by the very nature of their afflictions, are precluded from active participation in the battle of life. They are compulsorily unemployed, in most cases permanently, and have to be cared for by others. To such must be added all those who described themselves as being “sick,” and who may therefore be taken as being incapacitated from earning a living at the time the entry was made in the schedule; and also all those describing themselves as suffering from some form of accident, on the reasonable assumption that persons so characterising their infirmity must have been recent sufferers at the date of the Census.

The following statement summarises for the total population such ailments as are referred to in the foregoing sentences:—

Sickness or Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
“Sickness”	5,732	4,385	10,117
Insanity	1,926	1,203	3,129
Accident	1,248	211	1,459
Paralysis	530	321	851
Idiocy	164	122	286
Leprosy	15	.....	15
Total	9,615	6,242	15,857

These figures, however, include not only breadwinners suffering from the infirmities specified, but also numerous dependents, inmates of hospitals for the sick or insane, asylums for the aged, and other institutions; besides persons dependent upon their friends and relations. On the other hand, as previously insisted upon, the term “incapacitated by infirmity” is peculiarly misleading; and the sore thumb, already instanced, which disables the

The building trades contributed high proportions of their number to the ranks of the unemployed, as the following figures will show :—

Occupations.	Total number of each occupation.	Percentage of unemployed.
Carpenters	10,303	9·8
Painters	3,053	8·7
Bricklayers	2,222	9·6
Stonemasons and stonecutters	1,950	9·3
Plumbers	1,904	6·3
Plasterers	1,330	16·7
Joiners	420	8·8
Bricklayers' labourers	393	8·1
Stonemasons' labourers	230	5·9
House decorators and paperhangers	171	9·9
Wood turners	159	6·9
Carpenters' labourers	139	8·6
Slaters	73	13·7
Wood machinists	49	12·2
Bridge carpenters and bridge builders	48	18·8
Modellers (plasterers')	47	21·3

The callings contributing 100 males and upwards to the unemployed, but of which the unemployed formed less than 5 per cent., were as follow (the actual proportion of unemployed males of stated occupations of total male breadwinners was 4·84 per cent) :—

Occupations.	Number unemployed.	Total number similarly designated occupations.	Proportion per cent. unemployed.
Farm labourers, and farm assistants	670	20,503	3·3
Labourers (sheep and cattle station)	394	8,470	4·7
Colliery miners	344	8,905	3·9
Butchers	253	5,220	4·8
Blacksmiths	242	5,235	4·6
Road labourers	199	4,890	4·1
Bootmakers (all branches)	196	4,332	4·5
Silver miners	190	4,799	4·0
Railway navvies, railway labourers	140	5,602	2·5
Groomis (domestic)	120	3,731	3·2
Tailors	119	2,637	4·5
Market gardeners	117	5,101	2·3

In the table showing the number of unemployed of each occupation given on page 306, under such leading designations as Labourers Undefined, Carpenters, Shearers, Miners, Cooks, Drovers, Painters, Bricklayers, Drapers, Grocers, etc., the first column exhibits the number of unemployed of each specified calling, the second column the total number recorded as following such specified calling, and the third column the proportion of the former to the latter. It has in every case been sought to enumerate, in the column devoted to the total number of the designated occupations, only those whose definition corresponds exactly with the definition of those recorded as being unemployed. The table is, however, by no means perfect, and the reason is sufficiently obvious. Under the classification of unemployed it is reasonable to assume that few indeed have been recorded who were not formerly wage-earners, and an exact

comparison would, therefore, exclude from the corresponding column, showing the total number of designated occupations, the great proportion of persons who were employers or engaged on their own account. This has not, in every case, been practicable. Many occupations by their simple designation convey the definition of grade; but others again, such as drapers or grocers, include not only wholesale and retail traders in such businesses, but also salesmen, packers, and others, whom it is hopeless individually to attempt distinguishing. As far as it goes, however, the table is sufficiently approximate, taking into consideration the foregoing qualification, to exhibit the number of unemployed of each trade as compared with the total number of persons similarly designated.

The following table, which exhibits the number of unemployed females of principal occupations, like that relating to unemployed males, can be considered as approximate only, for similar reasons. From the figures given below are excluded all callings contributing to the unemployed less than 3 per cent. of their total number, that being about the average proportion of the unemployed of female breadwinners :—

Occupations.	Number unemployed.	Total number similarly designated occupations.	Proportion per cent. unemployed.
General or undefined servants	1,029	19,499	5·3
Dressmakers	830	11,866	7·0
Governesses	166	1,443	11·5
Tailoresses	119	2,337	5·1
Milliners	84	1,187	7·1
Cooks (domestic)	51	1,523	3·3
Sempstresses and sewing machinists	38	838	4·5
Drapery saleswomen	35	564	6·2
Sick nurses (including 7 nuns)	30	225	13·3
Saleswomen (undefined)	27	409	6·6
Barnmaids	24	402	6·0
Restaurant waitresses	23	313	7·3
Teachers undefined	22	135	16·3
Hospital nurses (including 20 nuns)	13	298	4·4
Actresses	13	150	8·7
Ladies' helps	9	164	5·5
Bookbinders	9	266	3·4
Vocalists	8	32	25·0
Upholsterers	5	107	4·7

Of the females contributing over 100 to the ranks of the unemployed, the governesses come first, with a proportion of 11·5 per cent. out of 1,443 persons. The female teachers undefined numbered only 135, but of these no less than 16·3 per cent. were unemployed. The other females classed as professional in the foregoing table likewise had of their numbers high proportions of unemployed; for instance, 225 sick nurses (including 7 nuns), 13·3 per cent.; 150 actresses, 8·7 per cent.; and 32 vocalists, 25 per cent.; while 298 hospital nurses had 4·4 per cent.

After governesses, the highest proportion per cent. of unemployed, in any female occupation of which over a hundred in number were so classed, was to be found

Occupations.	Number unemployed.	Total number similarly designated occupations.	Proportion per cent. unemployed.
Engine-drivers (steamers)	42	584	7.2
Fellmongers' wool-washers	40	422	9.5
Millers	37	401	9.2
Joiners	37	420	8.8
Jockeys	36	574	6.3
Coachmen (not coach-drivers)	36	504	7.1
Horse-trainers	36	578	6.2
Engine-fitters	36	600	6.0
Employés, &c., in the wholesale drapery business	35	425	8.2
Persons engaged in printing (branch undefined)	35	415	8.4
Shepherds	35	556	6.3
Wool-sorters (sheep station)	34	164	20.7
Coal-lumpers	32	275	11.6
Bricklayers' labourers	32	393	8.1
Engineers (undefined)	31	375	8.3
Firemen, stokers (undefined)	31	303	10.2
Journalists	26	455	5.7
Upholsterers	26	393	6.6
Architects	23	406	5.7
Actors	22	159	13.8
Coachpainters	22	435	5.1
Brewers (all branches)	22	357	6.7
Sugar-planters (all branches)	22	207	10.6
Teachers (undefined)	21	82	25.6
Coopers	21	264	8.0
Copper-miners	21	294	7.1
Musicians (so described)	20	286	7.0
Jewellers (dealers)	20	328	6.1
Draftsmen	18	119	15.1
Horsebreakers	18	152	11.8
Vandriers	18	303	5.9
Fellmongers	18	194	9.3
Civil engineers	17	317	5.4
House decorators and paperhangers	17	171	9.9
Barnen	16	275	5.8
Hatters	16	102	15.7
Waiters (restaurant)	15	71	21.1
Coal-trimmers (steamers)	15	278	5.4
Salesmen (undefined)	14	251	5.6
Storemen and workers in bonded stores	14	226	6.2
Ships' carpenters	14	174	8.0
Dock labourers	14	110	12.7
Stonemasons' labourers	14	239	5.9
Billiard-markers	13	233	5.6
Waiters (undefined)	13	243	5.3
Pastry cooks	13	179	7.3
Commercial travellers (wholesale drapery)	12	185	6.5
Lithographers	12	154	7.8
Sailmakers	12	147	8.2
Carpenters' labourers	12	130	8.6
Pattern-makers (foundry)	12	123	9.8
Soap and candle makers (all branches)	11	162	6.8
Turners (wood)	11	159	6.9
Machinists (undefined)	11	165	6.7
Engineers, mining	10	147	6.8
Architects' draftsmen (including Government)	10	45	22.2
Slaughtermen	10	197	5.1
Slaters	10	73	13.7
Plasterers' modellers	10	47	21.2

The foregoing table reveals several anomalies, which were discovered too late to be rectified. The Census was taken in April, yet 642 shearers were returned as employed compared with 733 unemployed. The shearing season begins in July, and is practically over by September, so that the shearers reputed to have been employed must have been engaged at occupations other than that of shearing. It might also be mentioned that at least 18,000 men find employment in shearing during the season, so that the 1,375 accounted for in the Census form but a fraction of the total. Many persons usually following rural callings, as the tables published in the "Results of a Census" show, were found domiciled in the cities, and figured as unemployed. These consisted to some extent of persons who, having failed to find work in the country, had sought

it in the population centres at other than their accustomed callings; but they were composed to a greater extent of persons who, having abandoned their occupations in the rural districts, had come to town for the purpose of change, and who, when funds were exhausted, would drift back again to their former employments.

The labourers undefined were recorded as numbering 20,054. Of these, no less than 18.9 per cent. were returned as being out of employment. Of the other leading callings, 16.9 per cent. of the 3,060 seamen of the mercantile marine were unemployed; of 1,330 plasterers, 16.7 per cent.; of 2,223 clerks undefined, 15.2 per cent.; of 1,837 drovers, 15.1 per cent.; of 763 master mariners, 14.7 per cent.; of 719 shipwrights, 14.5 per cent.; of 736 engine-drivers undefined, 14.4 per cent.; of 502 ships' stewards, 11.8 per cent.; of 2,998 cooks (domestic), 11.6 per cent.; of 1,494 wharf labourers, 11.2 per cent.; of 10,303 carpenters, 9.8 per cent.; of 2,222 bricklayers, 9.6 per cent.; of 1,950 stonemasons and stonecutters, 9.3 per cent.; of 727 commercial travellers (undefined), 9.1 per cent.; of 1,333 carters undefined, 9 per cent.; of 3,053 painters, 8.7 per cent.; of 573 ironmoulders (foundry employés), 8.4 per cent.; of 674 bush labourers, 8.3 per cent.; of 9,365 gold-miners (quartz and alluvial), 8.1 per cent.; of 855 firemen and stokers employed on board steamers, 7.4 per cent.; of 584 engine-drivers (steamers), 7.2 per cent.; of 504 coachmen (not coach-drivers), 7.1 per cent.; of 1,987 mechanical engineers, 7.1 per cent.; of 753 tanners and curriers, 6.9 per cent.; of 902 mercantile clerks, 6.9 per cent.; of 727 tinsmiths, 6.6 per cent.; of 2,311 bakers, 6.3 per cent.; of 1,904 plumbers, 6.3 per cent.; of 556 shepherds, 6.3 per cent.; of 574 jockeys, 6.3 per cent.; of 578 horse trainers, 6.2 per cent.; of 954 cabinet-makers, 6.2 per cent.; of 3,220 drapers, 6.2 per cent.; of 600 engine-fitters, 6 per cent.; of 2,534 compositors, 5.8 per cent.; of 818 boiler-makers, 5.6 per cent.; of 784 wheelwrights, 5.5 per cent.; of 792 storemen, store assistants, and packers (undefined), 5.4 per cent.; of 1,015 ironmongers, 5.3 per cent.; of 3,131 gardeners, 5.3 per cent.; and of 2,887 grocers, 5.2 per cent. One entry in the foregoing table needs a little explanation, viz., that relating to 197 slaughtermen, of whom 10, or 5.1 per cent., were unemployed. The total of slaughtermen recorded is below the true number; but it is necessary to remember that there were 5,220 males recorded under the designation of "butchers," and it is no uncommon thing, especially in the country districts, for persons engaged in the supply of animal food to buy, fatten, and kill their own live stock. Nearly one half of the slaughtermen (so described) were employed within the boundaries of the metropolis.

hands to attend to their maintenance and repair. Railway construction, again, which in 1885 afforded employment to not far short of 10,000 men, provided work for only about one-fifth of that number in the Census year, the decrease, as shown by the following statement, being very rapid between the years 1885 and 1889:—

Year.	Average number of men employed.
1883	7,278
1884	9,163
1885	9,810
1886	7,470
1887	3,671
1888	1,606
1889	504
1890	900
1891	1,725

It is possible that the number of men employed by contractors was less by 12,000 at the middle of the year 1889 than in 1885. The greater part of this large body of labourers was suddenly thrown out of employment on the completion of the works, and, as might reasonably have been expected, the labour market, particularly during the years 1886 and 1887, was considerably disturbed. To mitigate the distress consequent upon the inability of the community to absorb with sufficient rapidity so much labour, relief works were undertaken by the State, and an expenditure of £387,000 was incurred thereon. These works, prior to the Census, had been either abandoned or completed, and although some railway extensions were in course of construction, and others were approaching completion, at the date of the enumeration nearly 13,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, were recorded as being unable to employ their labour.

With reference to the building trades, it is easy to understand how it is that men, following occupations connected therewith, were unemployed, when the fact is taken into consideration that in 1881 there were 2,398 buildings in course of construction, as compared with 1,255 in 1891; while a high estimate would place the number of hands available for employment in 1881 at 15,000, as compared with 24,378 in 1891.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Of the 19,464 unemployed males, and 2,864 unemployed females, recorded, 8,697 males, and 1,742 females, were resident within metropolitan boundaries; 10,700 males, and 1,120 females, were distributed over the remainder of the Colony; and 67 males, and 2 females, were classified with the shipping. From these must be deducted 952 unemployed males, and 54 unemployed females, who neglected to state their occupations; of whom 343 males, and 25 females,

were resident within metropolitan boundaries; and 609 males, and 29 females, were distributed over the remainder of the Colony. Of these unemployed of "occupations not stated," 32 were described as "swagmen" and tramps, of whom 2 only were returned as being within metropolitan boundaries, and 30 as being distributed over the remainder of the Colony. Of 18,512 unemployed males, and 2,810 unemployed females, of specified occupations, 8,354 males, and 1,717 females, were resident within metropolitan boundaries; 10,091 males, and 1,091 females, were distributed over the remainder of the Colony; and 67 males, and 2 females, were classified with the shipping. For the sake of convenience, the few unemployed classified as shipping are, in the subjoined summary, included with those resident within metropolitan boundaries.

Comparing those persons resident in the metropolis with those distributed over the remainder of the Colony, class by class, it will be seen that the unemployed, of both professional males and professional females, resident in the city and suburbs of Sydney, were about twice as numerous as those distributed over the extra-metropolitan area. The unemployed males of Class Domestic were not far from equal in number in each classification, although those males tabulated as formerly ministering to board and lodging were four times as numerous in the metropolis as in the remainder of the Colony; and the females similarly grouped were about twice as many in the metropolis as in the remainder of the Colony. The unemployed males of Class III (Class Commercial), recorded as resident in the metropolis, were nearly three times as many as those distributed over the remainder of the Colony. In this class, unemployed drapers, clothiers, etc. (Order 6), numbered 220 in the city and suburbs, and 66 outside; various undefined mercantile persons (Order 11), numbered respectively 630 and 235; and the unemployed males of the sub-class "Trade," 1,330 and 573; while unemployed males formerly engaged in traffic on seas and rivers were respectively 896 and 175. The unemployed females of the Class Commercial were over six times as numerous in the city and suburbs of Sydney as in the remainder of the Colony.

The unemployed males of the Class Industrial (Class IV), were nearly 400 in excess in the remainder of the Colony of those resident in the metropolis, Sydney and suburbs containing 4,570, as against 4,041 outside; but the distribution was somewhat unequal in the different orders. The unemployed males formerly engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are

among the dressmakers, of whom 11,866 were recorded, including 7 per cent. of unemployed. Of other callings connected with the making of dress, the unemployed of 2,337 tailoresses amounted to 5·1 per cent.; of 1,187 milliners, to 7·1 per cent.; and of 838 sempstresses and sewing machinists, to 4·5 per cent.

General and undefined female domestic servants were recorded as 19,499. Of these, 1,029, or 5·3 per cent., were unemployed. The other female domestic servants shown in the foregoing table are 1,523 cooks, including 3·3 per cent. of unemployed, and 164 ladies' helps, including 5·5 per cent. of unemployed. The tailoresses, already mentioned, were the only others, besides general or undefined servants, dressmakers, and governesses, contributing more than 100 to the unemployed females of the Colony.

The proportions of unemployed females to the total number of specific occupations, as shown above, of which less than a hundred unemployed were recorded, were as follow:—Of 32 vocalists, 25 per cent.; of 135 teachers undefined, 16·3 per cent.; of 225 sick nurses (including 7 nuns), 13·3 per cent.; of 150 actresses, 8·7 per cent.; of 313 restaurant waitresses, 7·3 per cent.; of 1,187 milliners, 7·1 per cent.; of 409 saleswomen undefined, 6·6 per cent.; of 564 drapery saleswomen, 6·2 per cent.; of 402 barmaids, 6 per cent.; of 164 ladies' helps, 5·5 per cent.; of 107 upholsterers, 4·7 per cent.; of 838 sempstresses and sewing machinists, 4·5 per cent.; of 298 hospital nurses (including 20 nuns), 4·4 per cent.; of 266 bookbinders, 3·4 per cent.; and of 1,523 domestic cooks, 3·3 per cent.

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of unemployed females of the principal occupations of which less than 3 per cent. (the average proportion), were unemployed:—

Housekeepers	39
Laundresses	37
Domestic nurses	33
Housemaids	21
Public school teachers.....	18
Teachers of music.....	13
Sewing machinists (boots).....	10
Charwomen	7
Private school teachers	6
Hotelkeepers.....	5
Assistants of shopkeepers and storekeepers undefined	5
Ladies' companions	5

The number of unemployed in New South Wales at the date of the Census was, as already stated, 21,322 persons, or 18,512 males and 2,810 females; besides whom there were 952 males and 54 females, also described as

unemployed, who neglected to record their former occupations; thus making a total of 19,464 males and 2,864 females, or 22,328 persons, who were unemployed when the tale of the people was taken.

The number of male breadwinners in the Colony was 382,385, and of female breadwinners, 89,502; so that somewhat over 4·8 per cent. of the males, and 3·1 per cent. of the females (dealing only with those of specified occupations), were desirous of obtaining employment, but unable to do so. This, if compared with most other countries, is by no means a high proportion; for, even in specially prosperous seasons, the European average rarely falls below 5 per cent.; and in the United States the proportion of unemployed, which in flourishing times is at least equal to 2·5 per cent., rises in a period of depression as high as 7·5 per cent. However, the problem of the unemployed is not solved by comparison with older countries, neither are its evils abated; for the states of the Old World suffer from a congestion of population not to be found in New South Wales, or, indeed, in any of the Australasian Colonies. The money lost during a year by reason of the want of employment of 21,322 persons may be set down at over £1,750,000.

The principal cause of the existence in the community of so considerable a proportion of persons for whom no employment was to be found, is to be sought in the sudden stoppage of Government expenditure on public works, succeeding the attractions, held out during the eighties, of high wages and constant employment, which drew numerous workers to these shores from Great Britain and some of the adjoining colonies. The various causes which brought about a cessation of Government expenditure on public works, operated also in inducing a general languishment in private enterprise. At the time the Census was taken, only 1,255 houses were in course of erection throughout the Colony, a condition of inactivity among the building trades which would—allowing four months as the period required for construction—represent an increase of 1·5 per cent. during the year for the habitations already erected. This increase is considerably less than the increase in population, which, during the previous ten years, was at the rate of 4·08 per cent. per annum.

The manner in which the completion and stoppage of public works affected the labour market, prior to the taking of the Census, can be readily appreciated from the fact that the construction of the Sydney Water Supply works alone afforded employment for somewhat close upon 2,000 men for a period of about five years; while upon the completion of these works it was necessary to retain only a few

Some of the persons whose occupations were not stated were described on the schedules as boarders, lodgers, passengers, swagmen, tourists, and widows (not otherwise defined). The following table summarises all those who neglected to state their occupations:—

Designation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupation not stated, including 920 males and 54 females, returned as being unemployed	2,074	308	2,382
Boarders, lodgers	7	42	49
Passengers	207	74	281
Swagmen, including 32 males returned as being unemployed	40	.....	40
Tourists	5	5	10
Widows (undefined) .....	.....	102	102
Total	2,333	531	2,864

All the persons described as passengers in the above statement were classified with shipping. The remainder were distributed as follow:—

Designation.	Males.		Females.	
	Metro-polis.	Remainder of Colony.	Metro-polis.	Remainder of Colony.
Occupation not stated	551	1,523	120	188
Boarders, lodgers, so described	4	3	12	30
Swagmen	2	38	.....	.....
Tourists	3	2	5	.....
Widows (undefined) .....	.....	.....	12	90
Total	560	1,566	149	398

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ON SHIPBOARD.

Of 5,619 persons, including 5,309 males and 340 females, classified as shipping population, 4,439 were recorded as officers and crews of vessels in the various ports of the Colony at the date of the enumeration, and 1,210 were described as passengers. The crews included 73 male Chinese; and the passengers, 51 male Chinese, and 1 female of the same race. The following statement exhibits the numbers of the officers, crews, and passengers, classified as shipping population, according to sex:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Officers	1,184	35	1,219
Crews	3,220	.....	3,220
Passengers	905	305	1,210
Total	5,309	340	5,649

The passengers included, among others, the Governor of Fiji, a consul, a district court judge, 4 officers of the French army, and 202 French soldiers *en voyage* to their native country after a term of service in New Caledonia. The officers and crews included the commanders, lieutenants, engineers, surgeons, paymasters, warrant and petty officers, and able-bodied seamen of the ships of the Royal Navy present on the Australian station, besides the

captains and crews of the port and river craft in the waters of the Colony. The shipping does not, however, greatly affect the constitution of the population; and if the British and foreign merchantmen, and the warships, officered and manned from sources other than New South Wales, were deducted, it would be found that the local representatives of shipping interests formed but an insignificant proportion of the total number of the people. Hence, the mere accident of ships being anchored, or moored, in an Australian port on the date of the Census is, of itself, not important enough to warrant a detailed examination of the persons described in the schedules as constituting the "Shipping"; for this reason, the tables published in "Results of a Census" are considered as being sufficient, and as needing no further comment.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE ABORIGINES.

The occupations of 1,468 full-blood and half-caste Aborigines were ascertained at the Census. Of these, 18 were recorded as employers, 89 as being engaged on their own account, 8 as relatives assisting, 1,138 as wage-earners, 133 as unemployed, 30 as not having made a statement of the grade of employment followed by them, and 52 as being persons to whom classification according to grade was inapplicable. The following table exhibits the number of Aborigines and half-castes of each grade:—

Occupations: Grades.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Employers	6	12	18
Engaged on own account	57	32	89
Relatives assisting	2	6	8
Wage-earners	660	478	1,138
Unemployed	68	65	133
Not stated	18	12	30
Grade not applicable	40	12	52
Total	851	617	1,468

Of the 18 employers, the six full-blood Aborigines comprised a butcher, a saddler, a fisherman, 2 timber-getters, and a contractor for tank-sinking; and the 12 half-castes, a builder, a contractor (undefined), 2 farmers, 5 graziers, a dairy-farmer, a kangaroo-hunter, and a contractor for tank-sinking. According to classes, the Aboriginal employers were as follow:—

Occupations: Classes.	Aboriginal employers.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Commercial	1	...	1
Industrial	1	2	3
Primary producers—			
Agricultural	...	2	2
Pastoral	...	6	6
Other primary producers	4	2	6
Total	6	12	18

used in combination, were about twice as numerous in the metropolis as those in the remainder of the Colony. The same fact is true of the unemployed males formerly engaged in connection with the manufacture of, or in repairs to, in cleansing, or in other processes relating to, textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials. Unemployed males formerly occupied in connection with the manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants, in the city and suburbs of Sydney, numbered 208, and 130 outside; those engaged in connection with manufactures, or other processes, connected with animal and vegetable substances, 108 and 184 respectively; and those engaged in the alteration, modification, or manufacture of, or in other processes relating to, metals or mineral matters, 338 and 263 respectively. The whole number of unemployed males formerly engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, roads, railways, canals, docks, earthworks, etc., in the disposal of silt, dead matter, or refuse, or in operations the nature of which was undefined, was 2,602. Of these, 1,586 were resident in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and 1,016 were distributed throughout the remainder of the Colony. Among the unemployed of the principal occupations forming this order, the distribution was as follows:—Carpenters, 537 in the metropolis, and 468 outside; painters, 195 and 70 respectively; plasterers, 182 and 40; bricklayers, 117 and 97; stonemasons and stonecutters, 128 and 54; plumbers, 93 and 27; road labourers, 88 and 111; and railway navvies, 56 and 84. Under Order 20—comprising industrial workers imperfectly defined—were grouped 4,262 unemployed males. Of these, 1,388 were in the metropolis, and 2,879, or over twice as many, distributed over the rest of the Colony. The greater number of these were persons describing themselves simply as labourers. Of such there were 3,797, and of these 1,142 were resident in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and 2,651 outside; the engine-drivers (undefined) numbered 53 in each division, metropolitan and extra-metropolitan; and the carters undefined, 92 and 28 respectively. The females of the Industrial Class were about equally distributed, the actual figures being 599 for the city and suburbs of Sydney, and 524 for the remainder of the Colony.

The unemployed primary producers, who were all males, numbered 4,465, and were nearly five and a half times as numerous outside the metropolitan area as within its boundaries; the figures being 692 for the city and suburbs of Sydney, as against 3,773 for the remainder of the Colony. The males formerly employed in agriculture, and cognate pursuits, were in the extra-metropolitan area as about 3 to 1 of those resident in the metropolis; the males formerly employed in pastoral pursuits and dairy farming as about

11½ to 1; and those formerly employed in mining as 5 to 1. The other primary producers numbered only 89, of whom 14 were recorded as living in the metropolis, and 75 outside. Among the principal occupations contributing unemployed males to Order 21 were the following:—Farm labourers, 72 in the metropolis, and 482 in the remainder of the Colony; farm assistants, 25 and 89 respectively; market gardeners, 38 and 61; gardeners, 89 and 76; drovers, 22 and 255; labourers on sheep and cattle stations, 7 and 387; shearers, 43 and 690; gold miners (quartz), 32 and 344; gold miners (alluvial), 6 and 269; gold miners undefined, 52 and 55; tin miners, 2 and 96; silver miners, 190, who were all in the extra-metropolitan areas; coal miners, 19 and 325; and miners undefined, 99 and 20, respectively.

Included in the 8,421 unemployed males, and 1,719 unemployed females, of stated occupations, described as resident in the metropolis, were 67 males and 2 females classified with the shipping. These were as follow:—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Former occupations of unemployed classified with shipping.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	Sick nurses.....	2	1
II	3	2	Cooks.....	2	1
III	11	3	Clerks (undefined).....	1	.....
	13	3	Master mariners.....	1	.....
			Seamen.....	1	.....
			Stewards (ships).....	1	.....
IV	19	1	Carpenters.....	2	.....
V	20	4	Labourers (undefined).....	4	.....
	21	1	Farm labourers.....	2	.....
			Market gardeners.....	18	.....
		6	Miners (undefined).....	29	.....
Total.....				67	2

The 18 market gardeners included with shipping were all Chinese; one of the carpenters, one of the cooks, and 28 of the miners (undefined), recorded above, belonged also to the same race; and these persons were evidently *in transitu* either to or from Sydney, as they were all recorded as being on board ships in Port Jackson.

PERSONS WHOSE OCCUPATIONS WERE NOT STATED.

Besides the 1,121,090 persons whose occupations were specified, there were 2,864 persons of whom no definite information regarding their callings was obtained. Of these, 952 males and 54 females were recorded as being unemployed; and the males in question included 32 swagmen or tramps. Of the 952 males, 343 (including 2 swagmen or tramps), were returned as being resident within the boundaries of the metropolis; and 609 (including 30 swagmen or tramps), as being distributed over the remainder of the Colony. Of the 54 females of "not stated occupations," but recorded as unemployed, 25 were returned as being resident within the boundaries of the metropolis, and 29 as being distributed over the remainder of the Colony.

2 pastoral labourers, 2 shearers, a shepherd, 5 stockmen, a fisherman, 17 rabbiters, and 2 timber-getters. The unemployed half-castes comprised a horse-trainer, a saw-mill hand, a carpenter, 40 labourers (undefined), 4 farm labourers, a boundary-rider, 6 drovers, 5 pastoral labourers, 3 shearers, a shepherd, a stockman, and a bush labourer. According to classes, the unemployed Aborigines were as follow:—

Occupations: Classes.	Unemployed Aborigines.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Professional	1	...	1
Commercial.....	...	1	1
Industrial	30	42	72
Primary Producers—			
Agricultural	1	4	5
Pastoral	16	18	34
Other primary producers.....	20	...	20
Total	68	65	133

Thirty Aborigines, viz., 18 of full-blood, and 12 half-castes, neglected to state whether employed, unemployed, etc. Of the former, there were 2 domestic servants (undefined), a teamster (undefined), 2 labourers (undefined), 2 farm labourers, 3 boundary-riders, 2 shearers, 4 stockmen, and 2 kangaroo-hunters; and of the half-castes, 3 domestic servants (undefined), a teamster (undefined), 3 farm labourers (undefined), 4 stockmen, and a kangaroo-hunter. According to classes, they were as follow:—

Occupations: Classes.	Aborigines: Grade not stated.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Domestic.....	2	3	5
Industrial	3	4	7
Primary Producers—			
Agricultural	2	...	2
Pastoral	9	4	13
Other primary producers.....	2	1	3
Total	18	12	30

Those to whom classification according to grade was inapplicable numbered 52. Of these, 40 were of full-blood, and 12 were half-castes; and they were all classed as dependents. The 40 dependents of full-blood comprised 21 inmates of the Aboriginal Mission, 18 prisoners in gaols, and 1 inmate of a hospital. The 12 half-castes comprised 7 prisoners in gaols, an inmate of a hospital, an inmate of a benevolent asylum, an inmate of a hospital for the insane, a blind beggar, and a prisoner in a lock-up. The occupations

of the aboriginal prisoners in gaols, excepting one of whom the calling was not stated, were as follow:—

Police trackers	7	Fencers	2
Labourers (undefined)	6	Stockmen	2
Ring-barkers	3	Drovers	1
Farm labourers	2	Jockeys	1

The following table exhibits all the occupations of full-blood and half-caste Aborigines, arranged according to the numerical importance of the vocation followed:—

Occupations.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.	Occupations.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Labourers (undefined).....	138	135	271	Grooms (hotel)	1	1	2
„ (pastoral).....	127	57	184	Caretakers (undefined) ..	1	1	2
Stockmen	72	49	121	Butchers	1	1	2
Farm labourers	55	47	102	Railway (maintenance) ..	...	...	...
Servants (undefined)	66	26	92	labourers	...	2	2
Rabbiters	58	21	79	Contractors (undefined) ..	...	2	2
Boundary-riders	33	33	71	Carters (undefined)	...	2	2
Police trackers	43	8	51	Teamsters (stock station) ..	1	1	2
Grooms (undefined)	20	18	38	Bark-strippers	2	...	...
Farmers	13	16	34	Contractors (tank-sinking) ..	1	1	2
Kangaroo-hunters	12	15	27	Quarrymen	...	2	2
Drovers	14	11	25	Inmates of hospitals	1	1	2
Timber-getters	10	15	25	Missionaries	1	1	2
Prisoners in gaols	18	7	25	Waiters	1	...	1
Fishermen	22	2	24	Servants, boarding-house ..	1	...	1
Fencers	5	17	22	Stable-men	1	...	1
Inmates of Aboriginal	21	...	21	Cooks (undefined)	1	1	2
Mission	17	3	20	Hairdressers	1	1	2
Gold-miners (alluvial)	8	7	15	Rag-dealers	1	1	2
Shepherds	5	8	13	Horse-dealers	1	1	2
Shearers	7	6	13	Storekeepers (undefined) ..	1	1	2
Labourers (tank-sinking) ..	5	6	11	Hawkers' assistants	1	1	2
Bullock-drivers (undefined) ..	4	7	11	Cab-drivers	1	1	2
Horse-drivers (undefined) ..	4	10	14	Boatmen	1	1	2
Carpenters	6	4	10	Ferry-men	1	1	2
Ring-barkers	1	9	10	Mail contractors	1	1	2
Bush labourers	5	3	8	Mailmen	1	1	2
Milkmen (vendors)	5	3	8	Saddlers	1	1	2
Horse-breakers	1	7	8	Builders	1	1	2
Teamsters (undefined)	4	3	7	Builders' labourers	1	1	2
Servants (hotel)	4	2	6	Stone-breakers	1	1	2
Sawmill workers	1	5	6	Market gardeners	1	1	2
Gold (quartz) miners	2	3	5	Gardeners (not market ..	1	...	1
Road labourers	5	...	5	gardeners)	1	...	1
Graziers, pastoralists	1	3	4	Graziers' overseers	1	1	2
Blacksmiths	3	1	4	Bullock-drivers (stock ..	1	1	2
Herdsmen	3	1	4	station)	1	1	2
Honey gatherers	3	...	3	Dairy-farmers	1	1	2
Labourers (hotel)	3	...	3	Bullock-drivers (tank- ..	1	1	2
Horse-trainers	1	2	3	sinking)	1	1	2
Carriers	3	...	3	Tin-miners	1	1	2
Labourers on sugar estate ..	3	...	3	Copper-miners	1	1	2
Burr-cutters	3	...	3	Inmates of benevolent ..	1	1	2
Dairy-farmers' assistants ..	3	...	3	asylums	1	1	2
Timber squarers	3	...	3	Inmates of lunatic asylums ..	1	1	2
Jockeys	2	...	2	Beggars (blind)	1	1	2
Pedestrians	2	...	2	Prisoners in lock-up	1	1	2

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The persons resident in the various public institutions of the Colony, exclusive of officers, warders, and attendants, numbered 11,780, and comprised 8,107 males and 3,673 females. To these must be added 660 State children boarded out, including 400 males and 260 females; and the total number of dependents upon public support—in hospitals, asylums for the insane, the destitute, the deaf and dumb, and the blind; homes and refuges; orphanages and reformatories; gaols, prisons, and lock-ups—will be seen to amount to 12,440 persons, of whom 8,507 were males, and 3,933 were females.

The 89 Aborigines engaged on their own account comprised 57 of full-blood, viz., 2 pedestrians, a rag-dealer, a horse-dealer, a fencer, 17 farmers, 3 fishermen, 8 kangaroo-hunters, 4 rabbiters, a timber-getter, 18 gold-miners, and one tin-miner; and 32 half-castes, of whom one was a storekeeper (undefined), one a ferryman, one a mail contractor, one a contractor (undefined), one a fisherman, and one a rabbit; 11 were farmers, 8 kangaroo-hunters, 4 timber-getters, and 3 alluvial gold miners. According to classes, the Aborigines engaged on their own account were as follow:—

Occupations : Classes.	Aborigines engaged on their own account.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Professional	2	...	2
Commercial	2	3	5
Industrial	1	1	2
Primary producers—			
Agricultural	17	11	28
Mining	19	3	22
Other primary producers.....	16	14	30
Total	57	32	89

The relatives assisting numbered only 8, viz., 2 of full-blood, and 6 half-castes. Of the former, one was engaged in fencing, and one in farming; of the latter, one was recorded as a groom (undefined), one as a carpenter, and one as a rabbit, while 3 were recorded as helping farmers. In classes, relatives assisting were as follow:—

Occupations : Classes.	Aboriginal relatives assisting.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Domestic	...	1	1
Industrial	1	1	2
Primary producers—			
Agricultural	1	3	4
Other primary producers.....	...	1	1
Total.....	2	6	8

Of 1,138 Aboriginal wage-earners, 660 were of full-blood, and 478 were half-castes. Of the former, the occupations, together with the number of those following them, were as follow:—125 pastoral labourers, 105 labourers (undefined), 64 domestic servants, 63 stockmen (station), 42 police trackers, 52 farm labourers, 37 rabbiters, 30 boundary-riders (station), 20 grooms (undefined), 17 fishermen, 13 drovers (sheep and cattle), 7 shepherds, 7 labourers employed in tank-sinking, 6 ring-barkers, 5 milkmen (vendors),

5 horse-breakers, 5 bullock-drivers, 5 timber-getters, 4 hotel servants, 4 horse-drivers (undefined), 4 herdsmen, 3 hotel labourers, 3 fencers, 3 saw-mill hands, 3 labourers on a sugar-growing estate, 3 honey-gatherers, 3 timber-squarers, 2 road labourers, 2 kangaroo-hunters, 2 bark-strippers, a groom employed at a hotel, a waiter, a boarding-house servant, a stableman, a caretaker (undefined), a horse-trainer, a hawker's assistant, a carrier, a blacksmith, a builder's labourer, a gardener, a bullock-driver (employed on a station), a shearer, a teamster (employed on a station), a bush labourer, and a bullock-driver (engaged in tank-sinking). Of the 478 wage-earning half-castes, 92 were labourers (undefined), 52 pastoral labourers, 44 stockmen (station), 43 farm labourers, 32 boundary-riders (station), 23 domestic servants, 19 rabbiters, 17 grooms (undefined), 17 fencers, 11 timber-getters, 8 police trackers, 8 carpenters, 8 bush labourers, 7 horse-drivers (undefined), 6 bullock-drivers (undefined), 6 teamsters (undefined), 6 shepherds, 6 labourers (engaged in tank-sinking), 5 drovers (sheep and cattle station), 5 shearers (sheep station), 5 kangaroo-hunters, 5 gold (quartz) miners, 4 ring-barkers, 3 servants, 3 milkmen, 3 horse-breakers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 road labourers, 3 burr-cutters, 3 dairy-farmers' assistants, 2 jockeys, 2 railway (maintenance) labourers, 2 carriers, 2 carters, and 2 quarrymen; 1 was a missionary, 1 a hotel groom, 1 a cook (undefined), 1 a caretaker (undefined), 1 a hairdresser, 1 a butcher, 1 a storekeeper (undefined), 1 a cabdriver, 1 a boatman, 1 a mailman, 1 a saw-mill hand, 1 a stone-breaker, 1 a market gardener, 1 a pastoralist's overseer, 1 a teamster on a station, 1 a fisherman, 1 a honey-gatherer, and 1 a copper-miner. According to classes, the Aboriginal wage-earners were as follow:—

Occupations : Classes.	Aboriginal wage-earners.		
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Professional	42	11	53
Domestic	96	47	143
Commercial	13	15	28
Industrial	124	146	270
Primary producers—			
Agricultural	62	51	113
Pastoral	246	157	403
Mining	...	8	8
Other primary producers	77	43	120
Total.....	660	478	1,138

Of 133 unemployed male Aborigines, 68 were of full-blood, and 65 were half-castes. Those of full-blood comprised a police tracker, a saw-mill hand, 29 labourers (undefined), a farm labourer, 5 boundary-riders, a drover,

Railway navvies	2	Billiard markers	2
Engine-drivers (undefined)	2	Estate agents	2
Machinists (undefined)	2	Wholesale drapers	2
Contractors (undefined)	2	Greengrocers	2
Articled clerks	2	Accountants (undefined)	2
Gaol warders	2	Railway porters	2
Clergymen (Church of England)	2	Messengers (undefined)	2
Clergymen (Roman Catholic)	2	Porters (undefined)	2
Theological students	2	Confectionery makers	2
Draftsmen	2	Free selectors	2

One male representative of each of the subjoined occupations was also recorded as an inmate of an asylum for the insane, viz. :—

Solicitors.	Dealers in hides.	Hatters.
Jockeys.	Wood merchants.	Millers.
Customs officers.	Merchants (undefined).	Ginger-beer bottlers.
Bailiffs.	Shopkeepers (undefined).	Soap manufacturers.
Medical Students.	Agents (undefined).	Cork-cutters.
Dentists.	Salesmen (undefined).	Fencers.
Hospital wardmen.	Storemen (undefined).	Skewer-makers.
Shorthand writers.	Book-keepers (undefined).	Potters.
Naturalists.	Railway foremen.	Manufacturing jewellers.
Graphiologists.	" station-masters.	Coppersmiths.
Civil engineers.	" engine-drivers.	Farriers.
Dancing masters.	" guards.	Brass finishers.
Restaurant keepers.	" shunters.	Stonemasons' labourers.
Waiters (undefined).	Cab proprietors.	Builders.
Boarding-house keepers.	Livery-stable proprietors.	Bricklayers' labourers.
Caretakers.	Ships' carpenters.	Joiners.
Bank managers.	Boatmen.	Plumbers.
Financial agents.	Letter-carriers.	Turners.
Auctioneers.	Post-boys.	Locksmiths.
Bill posters.	Bookbinders.	Stone-breakers.
Jewellers.	Lithographers.	Chimney sweeps.
Stationers.	Seal engravers.	Boundary-riders.
Silk merchants.	Gunsmiths.	Shearers.
Men's mercers.	Boiler-makers.	Sugar-planters.
Poulterers.	Cutlery makers.	Wool pressers.
Fishmongers.	Leather-dressers.	Dairy proprietors.
Confectioners (dealers).	Coach painters.	Oyster culturers.
Cellarmen (wines and spirits).	Shipbuilders.	Rabbiters.
Tea merchants.	" caulkers.	" Independent means."
	Sailmakers.	

FEMALES.

Wives (domestic duties)	353	Storekeepers (undefined)	2
General servants	265	Shopkeepers (undefined)	2
Daughters, relatives (domestic duties)	101	Sisters of mercy	1
Widows (domestic duties)	80	Vocalists	1
Dependent children (daughters, relatives)	46	Barmaids	1
Laundresses	23	Waitresses	1
Housemaids	17	Boarding-house keepers	1
Dressmakers	13	Nurses (domestic)	1
Housekeepers	12	Hawkers (undefined)	1
Sempstresses	12	Clerks (undefined)	1
"Independent means"	12	Stewardesses (steamers)	1
Public school teachers	8	Lace-makers	1
Governesses	7	Bonnet-makers	1
Domestic cooks	7	Corset-makers	1
Milners	4	Factory workers (undefined)	1
Shepherdesses (station)	4	Farm assistants	1
Tailoresses	3	Hut-keepers (stock station)	1
Charwomen	2	Dairy workers	1
		Prostitutes	1

Of the males who were insane, tabulated according to classes, the highest proportion was to be found in the Industrial Class; and in the Indefinite Class, the lowest. After the Industrial Class came in order the Commercial, Domestic, and Professional Classes, and the Class Primary Producers. The males of the Dependent Class had, of their entire number, only 50 recorded as suffering from insanity. Of the females who were insane, the highest proportion was to be found in the Class Domestic, and the lowest in the Class Primary Producers. Next in order to the Class Domestic came the Industrial, the Indefinite, the Professional, the Commercial, and the Dependent Classes. These proportions include the entire number of the insane in the Colony, as those not treated in institutions, of either a public or a private nature, were insignificant in number, and incapable of altering the total results.

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.

The inmates of the benevolent asylums of the Colony numbered 2,850 persons, of whom 2,203 were males and 647 were females. Of these, however, 113, including 18 males and 95 females, neglected to state their occupations; hence, those enumerated below comprise 2,737 persons, of whom 2,185 were males and 552 were females :—

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	1619	Shipwrights	5
Seamen	99	Millers	5
Miners (undefined)	82	Tinsmiths	5
Dependent children (sons, relatives)	75	Road labourers	5
Bootmakers (all branches)	57	Market gardeners	5
Carpenters	52	Coal-miners	5
Gardeners	44	Watchmakers	4
Clerks (undefined)	42	Mechanical engineers	4
Butchers	34	Wheelwrights	4
Painters	32	Cabinetmakers	4
Cooks	31	Coopers	4
Bakers	30	Wool-classers (sheep station)	4
Tailors	29	Jewellers (dealers)	3
Blacksmiths	29	Wholesale drapers	3
Grooms	25	Horse-breakers	3
Dependent scholars (sons, relatives, etc.)	22	Hawkers (undefined)	3
Sawyers	19	Commercial Travellers (undefined)	3
Farmers	19	Messengers (undefined)	3
Farm labourers	19	Engine-fitters	3
Stonemasons	17	Boiler-makers	3
Bricklayers	14	Chair-caners	3
Engineers (undefined)	12	Confectionery makers	3
Shepherds	11	Manufacturing jewellers	3
Teachers (undefined)	10	Brass-founders	3
Drapers	10	Plumbers	3
Saddlers and harness makers	10	Boundary-riders	3
Coachmen	8	Medical students	2
Hairdressers	8	Jockeys	2
Compositors	8	Waiters (undefined)	2
Upholsterers	8	Butlers	2
Plasterers	8	Bank clerks	2
Gold, quartz, miners	8	Book-keepers (undefined)	2
Grocers	7	Firmen (steamers)	2
Accountants (undefined)	7	Boatmen	2
Brickmakers	7	Gunsmiths	2
Drovers (sheep and cattle stations)	7	Printers	2
Army soldiers	6	Coach painters	2
Surveyors	6	French-polishers	2
Sail-makers	6	Pastrycooks	2
Engine-drivers (undefined)	6	Nail-makers	2
Firmen (undefined)	6	Whitesmiths	2
Bush labourers	6	Gasfitters	2
Chemists	5	Carters (undefined)	2
Storekeepers (undefined)	5	Sugar-planters	2
Dealers (undefined)	5	Stockmen	2
Stewards (ships)	5	Gold, alluvial, miners	2
Coachbuilders	5	Quarrymen	2
Tanners, curriers	5		

The following callings had each only one representative in benevolent asylums at the date of the enumeration :—

Army officers.	Tea-tasters.	Sugar-bollers.
Bailiffs.	Tallow chandlers.	Maltsters.
Solicitors.	Wood-carters.	Cordial-makers.
Police constables.	Ironmongers.	Soap-manufacturers.
Clergymen (R.C.).	Pedlars (undefined).	Marble-masons.
Dentists.	Storemen (undefined).	Lime-burners.
Veterinary surgeons.	Railway station-masters.	Goldsmiths.
Mineralogists.	Messengers.	Silver-polishers.
Civil engineers.	Cab-drivers.	Lapidaries.
Draftsmen.	Coach-drivers.	Coppersmiths.
Artists.	Pilots.	Iron-dressers (foundry).
Tragodians.	Telegraph operators.	Galvanised-bucket makers.
Billiard-markers.	Paper-rulers.	Railway navvies.
Hotel-keepers.	Paper-stainers.	Machinists (undefined).
Barnmen.	Piano-tuners.	Contractors (undefined).
Ostlers (hotels).	Basket-makers.	Graziers.
Pantrymen (hotels).	Opticians.	Herdsman.
Valets.	Railway-carriage builders.	Fishermen.
Estate agents.	Coach-smiths.	Rabbiters.
News agents.	Boat-builders.	Smelters.
Woolen drapers.	Venetian-blind makers.	Pensioners.
Fishmongers.	Weavers.	
Confectioners (dealers).	Tailors' cutters.	
Tea merchants.	Hatters.	

THE OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS IN HOSPITALS.

The former occupations of 37 males and 42 females who were inmates of hospitals were not recorded. Of the 982 males and 398 females who supplied particulars of their former vocations the following is a statement:—

Inmates of Hospitals.

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	204	Railway labourers (not navvies) ..	4
Dependent scholars	58	Wheelwrights	4
Seamen	48	Brickmakers	4
Dependent children (sons, relatives) ..	34	Plasterers	4
Miners (undefined)	20	Army soldiers	3
Cooks (domestic)	29	Sailors, Royal Navy	3
Carpenters	27	Journalists	3
Farm labourers	27	Surveyors	3
Farmers	26	Jockeys	3
Silver-miners	18	Hotelkeepers	3
Road labourers	17	Hairdressers	3
Gold-miners	17	Horse-trainers	3
Clerks (undefined)	16	Ironmongers	3
Bakers	13	Storekeepers, general dealers (un-	3
Market gardeners	12	defined)	3
Painters	11	Book-keepers (undefined)	3
Coal-miners	11	Commercial travellers (undefined) ..	3
Labourers (sheep and cattle sta-		Stewards (ships)	3
tions)	9	Watchmakers	3
Tailors	8	Saddlers and harness makers	3
Railway navvies	8	Fencers	3
Gardeners (including domestic)	8	Builders	3
Grooms	7	Plumbers	3
Grocers	7	Fruit-growers	3
Shipwrights	7	Shepherds	3
Bootmakers (all branches)	7	Chemists	2
Blacksmiths	7	Barnen	2
Engine drivers (undefined)	7	Land proprietors	2
Carters (undefined)	7	Commercial travellers for wholesale	2
Drovers	7	drapers	2
Shearers	7	Confectioners (commercial)	2
Dealers (undefined)	6	Railway fitters	2
Compositors	6	Engine-drivers (steamers)	2
Stonemasons	6	Coal-lumpers	2
Bricklayers	6	Persons engaged in printing (branch	2
Firemen (undefined)	6	undefined)	2
Police constables	5	Mechanical engineers	2
Coachmen	5	Coach-painters	2
Drapers	5	Brewers	2
Butchers	5	Woolwashers	2
Cab-drivers	5	Papermakers	2
Wharf labourers	5	Tinsmiths	2
Teamsters (undefined)	5	Engineers (undefined)	2
Boundary-riders	5	Bullock drivers (undefined)	2
Tin-miners	5	Stockmen (cattle stations)	2
Teachers (undefined)	4	Bushmen	2
Waiters (undefined)	4	Silver-smelters	2
Hawkers (undefined)	4	Quarrymen	2

Besides the foregoing there was one male representative only of each of the following callings returned as an inmate of a hospital:—

Solicitors.	Porters (storekeepers).	Tobacco factory workers.
Surveyors' assistants.	Match sellers.	Commercial travellers
Artists.	Commission agents.	(tobacco factory).
Photographers.	Collectors (undefined).	Fellmongers.
Circus managers.	Storemen (undefined).	Sawyers.
Boots (hotel).	Railway clerks.	Marble polishers.
Domestic servants (unde-	Railway firemen.	Monumental masons.
fed).	Railway shunters.	Wood machinists.
Caretakers.	Omni-bus drivers.	Road contractors.
Shoeblocks.	Carriers.	Railway platelayers.
Night-watchmen.	Furniture-van drivers.	Excavators (undefined).
Bank managers.	Transit officers.	Crane-drivers.
Mining agents.	Ship's carpenters.	Factory workers (unde-
"Speculators."	Firemen (steamers).	fined).
Insurance canvassers.	Boatmen.	Engine-cleaners (unde-
House agents.	Post-boys.	fined).
News agents.	Telegraph operators.	Machinists (undefined).
Newspaper vendors.	Printers.	Contractors (undefined).
Sewing-machine agents.	Engine-fitters.	Park rangers.
Bicycle agents.	File-cutters.	Graziers.
Wholesale drapers.	Coach-builders.	Station overseers.
Clerks (wholesale	Tanners, curriers.	Wool-classers.
drapers).	Sailmakers.	Fishermen.
Fish-hawkers.	French polishers.	Firemen (waterworks).
Tobacconists.	Upholsterers.	Copper-smelters.
Horse-dealers.	Weavers.	Shale-miners.
Horse-breakers.	Tailors' cutters.	Bismuth-miners.
Seedsman.	Millers.	Smelters (undefined).
Produce dealers.	Brewers' cellarmen.	Annuitants.
	Cordial makers.	

FEMALES.

General servants	90	Governesses	2
Wives (domestic duties)	89	Barnmaids	2
Daughters, relatives (domestic		Ladies' companions	2
duties)	68	Boot saleswomen	2
Dependent scholars: daughters,		Shopkeepers (undefined)	2
relatives, etc.	36	Tailoresses	2
Children (relatives dependent)	22	Public School teacher	1
Widows (domestic duties)	14	Sewing mistresses	1
Cooks (domestic)	13	Teachers (undefined)	1
Dressmakers	9	Boarding-house keepers	1
Laundresses	8	Parlour-maids	1
Housekeepers	7	Lady-helps	1
Nurse (domestic)	5	Clerks (undefined)	1
Seamstresses	5	Stewardesses (steamers)	1
Housemaids	4	Fancy needlewomen	1
Waitresses	3	Sewing-machinists	1
Midwives, monthly nurses	2	"Independent means"	1

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Of 1,926 insane males and 1,203 insane females, in all 3,129 persons thus afflicted, only 37 of the former and 52 of the latter, or 89 persons, were treated in places other than the public and private asylums of the Colony. The total number of persons treated in private hospitals for the insane was 82; of these, 7 were males, and 75 were females. A table showing the occupations of inmates of hospitals for the insane must, therefore, be of particular value, as it would comprise almost the entire number of such patients in the Colony. In the following statement is exhibited the former occupations of 1,889 males, and 1,151 females—exclusive of 275 males, and 156 females, whose former occupations were not recorded—classified as inmates of the public and private asylums established for their treatment:—

Inmates of Hospitals for the Insane.

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	614	Cabinet-makers	6
Miners (undefined)	94	Police-constables	5
Farmers	81	Stockmen (cattle station)	5
Dependent children (sons, relatives) ..	50	Master-mariners	5
Seamen	70	Domestic servants (undefined)	4
Carpenters	38	Hairdressers	4
Clerks (undefined)	37	Hawkers (undefined)	4
Gardeners (including domestic)	35	Commercial travellers (undefined) ..	4
Shepherds	31	Compositors	4
Blacksmiths	23	Wheelwrights	4
Tailors	20	Shipwrights	4
Bootmakers (all branches)	18	Upholsterers	4
Butchers	17	Drovers (stock)	4
Drapers	17	Station (sheep and cattle) labourers ..	4
Cooks (domestic)	15	Fishermen	4
Stonemasons	14	Chemists	3
Painters	14	Carriers	3
Bakers	13	Coach-builders	3
Farm labourers	13	Tanners, curriers	3
Market gardeners	13	Brickmakers	3
Hotelkeepers	12	Wool classers	3
Firemen (undefined)	11	Coal-miners	3
Bricklayers	10	Quarrymen	3
Engineers (undefined)	9	Medical practitioners	3
Teachers (undefined)	8	Coopers	3
Gold-miners, alluvial	8	Iron-moulders (foundry)	3
Grooms	7	Journalists	2
Grocers	7	Surveyors	2
Storekeepers, general dealers (unde-		Artists	2
fined)	7	Coachmen	2
Saddlers and harness-makers	7	Omnibus drivers	2
Bushmen	7	Stewards (ships)	2
Army soldiers	6	Printers	2
Dealers (undefined)	6	Watchmakers	2
Cabdrivers	6	French-polishers	2
Tinsmiths	6	Weavers	2
Carters (undefined)	6	Tobacco factory workers	2
Graziers	6	Sawyers	2
Bank clerks	6	Plasterers	2

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE VAGRANTS SLEEPING IN THE PUBLIC RESERVES OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Of the 153 males recorded below, 21 were returned as wage-earners; and these comprised 6 labourers, 2 bakers, 2 blacksmiths, a chemist's assistant, a hawker of vegetables, an ironmonger's clerk, a railway labourer, a seaman, a wharf labourer, a compositor, a boot-maker, a plumber, a railway navvy, and a farm assistant. The occupations of the male vagrants, inclusive of the foregoing 21, who slept in the public reserves of the city of Sydney on the night of the Census, were as follow:—

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	53	Stock agents	1
Seamen	12	Ironmongers' clerks	1
Domestic cooks	6	Agents (undefined)	1
Mercantile clerks	5	Book-keepers (undefined)	1
Carpenters	4	Railway labourers	1
Firemen (steamers)	3	Wharf labourers	1
Bootmakers	3	Bookbinders	1
Blacksmiths	3	Toy-makers	1
Plumbers	3	Engravers	1
Railway navvies	3	Gunsmiths	1
Law clerks	2	Mechanical engineers	1
Restaurant waiters	2	Coach painters	1
Drapers	2	Shipwrights	1
Butchers	2	Sailmakers	1
Stewards (ships)	2	Cabinet makers	1
Compositors	2	Upholsterers	1
Bakers	2	Tailors	1
Bricklayers	2	Brickmakers	1
Road labourers	2	Coppersmiths	1
Farm assistants	2	Tinsmiths	1
Miners, gold, quartz	2	Iron-plate workers	1
Chemists' assistants	1	Turners	1
Reporters	1	Painters	1
Grooms	1	Machinists (undefined)	1
Servants (undefined)	1	Carters (undefined)	1
Bank clerks	1	Market gardeners	1
Warehousemen	1	Bush labourers	1
Vegetable hawkers	1	Quarrymen	1
Grocers	1		

The single female vagrant recorded was returned as an unemployed dressmaker.

The foregoing 154 persons were included in previous tables, according to their occupations, with the general population.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF FEMALE REFUGES.

The inmates of female refuges numbered 152, the occupations of two of whom were not stated. The laundresses in the table given below were so occupied in the institutions to which reference is made.

One male, a dependent child, was included among the inmates of female refuges.

General servants	60	Dependents, (domestic duties ; daughters, relatives)	3
Laundresses	23	Domestic nurses	2
Dependent children, including one male (daughters, relatives)	16	Dressmakers	2
Sempstresses	14	Parlourmaids	1
Housemaids	7	Saleswomen (undefined)	1
Cooks	6	Messengers (undefined)	1
Dependent scholars (daughters, relatives, etc.)	5	Upholsterers	1
Sewing-machinists	4	Sewing machinists (boots)	1

THE OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

The inmates of the gaols numbered 2,505; and of these, 2,170 were males and 335 were females. It is a matter of common knowledge that every civilised community contains a criminal class which lives by preying upon the legitimate breadwinner; nevertheless, not even in the gaols was a single person returned as a thief. The cities are supposed to swarm with ladies of easy virtue, but the results of the Census disclose the satisfactory information that all such are in prison, and the thoroughness of the reform would appear to be emphasised by the fact that one so designated had attained the ripe age of 87 years.

Many of the occupations followed by prisoners in gaols have been learnt since their incarceration; hence any particular, easily-acquired, trade, which appears as presenting a high proportion of criminals, must be considered as discounted somewhat on this account. The following table exhibits in numerical order the number of prisoners following the callings ascribed to them in the schedules, exclusive of 7 males and 14 females, of whom the occupations followed by them were not recorded:—

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	569	Market gardeners	7
Farm labourers	96	Gold, quartz, miners	7
Seamen	91	Solicitors' clerks	6
Cooks (domestic)	78	Journalists	6
Clerks (undefined)	76	Compositors	6
Bootmakers	61	Watchmakers	6
Carpenters	49	Engine-drivers (undefined)	6
Dealers (undefined)	45	Fishermen	6
Tailors	44	Quarrymen	6
Butchers	37	Merchants (undefined)	5
Blacksmiths	34	Commission agents	5
Farmers	33	Firemen (steamers)	5
Painters	31	Cabinet-makers	5
Grooms	29	Signwriters	5
Hairdressers	25	Railway navvies	5
Bakers	24	Gold, alluvial, miners	5
Carters (undefined)	24	Private school teachers	4
Labourers (sheep and cattle stations)	21	Musicians	4
Road labourers	20	Storemen (undefined)	4
Shearers	20	Persons engaged in printing (branch undefined)	4
Wharf labourers	18	Ironworkers	4
Coal miners	18	Shepherds	4
Firemen (undefined)	17	Medical practitioners	3
Drovers (stock station)	17	Hotel-keepers	3
Drapers	16	Coachmen (not mail or stage coach drivers)	3
Stonemasons	16	Auctioneers	3
Gardeners (not market gardeners)	16	Horse breakers	3
Gold-miners (undefined)	15	Ironmongers	3
Silver-miners	16	Canvassers (undefined)	3
Brickmakers	15	Draymen	3
Bricklayers	15	Piano tuners	3
Plumbers	15	Brewers' carters	3
Boiler-makers	14	Iron-moulders (foundry)	3
Engineers (undefined)	13	Gasfitters	3
Miners (undefined)	13	Contractors (undefined)	3
Saddlers and harness-makers	12	Bullock-drivers (undefined)	3
Hawkers (undefined)	11	"Independent means"	3
Tinsmiths	11	Law writers	2
Plasterers	11	Dentists	2
Cab drivers	10	Civil engineers	2
Bookbinders	10	Architects	2
Jockeys	9	Tutors	2
Bank clerks	9	Photographers	2
Commercial travellers (undefined)	9	Acrobats	2
Ships' stewards	9	Waiters (undefined)	2
Engine-fitters	9	Bank managers	2
Dependent scholars (sons, relatives, etc.)	9	Jewellers	2
Chemists	8	Sewing machine canvassers	2
Accountants (undefined)	8	Tea-tasters	2
Sailmakers	8	Horse dealers	2
Grocers	7	Horse trainers	2
Storekeepers; general dealers	7	Mercantile clerks	2
Wheelwrights	7	Porters (railway)	2
Bricklayers	7		

FEMALES.

Widows (domestic duties)	194	Domestic cooks	13
General servants	119	Sewing machinists	13
Wives (domestic duties)	66	Midwives (monthly nurses)	9
Dependent children (daughters, relatives)	52	Dressmakers	7
Laundresses	29	Tailoresses	2
Dependents (domestic duties; daughters, relatives, etc.)	21	Milliners	2
Dependent scholars (daughters, relatives, etc.)	21	Public school teachers	1
		Domestic nurses	1
		Storekeepers	1
		Office keepers	1

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND FOR THE BLIND.

The inmates of institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, numbered 96; and of these, 51 were males and 45 were females. To the latter might, perhaps, be added 16 inmates of the Industrial Home for Blind Women; albeit these have been tabulated with the inmates of those institutions which are specifically denominated as "homes." The 51 males and 45 females referred to above were all classed as dependent scholars.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF "HOMES."

The inmates of infants' homes numbered 94; of homes for the aged, 81; of cottage homes, 68; of the Roman Catholic Retreat, 59; of other church homes, 34; of the Industrial Home, 21; of St. Joseph's Providence, 18; of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, 16; of the Home for Friendless Women, 11; and of the Jewish Home, 9. The males resident in these different institutions were recorded as 116, and the females as 295, making together 411 persons. Of the males, the occupations of 68 were not stated, and this is true also of 54 females. The following table exhibits the former callings of 48 males and 241 females, inmates of institutions specifically designated as homes:—

MALES.

Dependent scholars	30	Sawyers	1
Bootmakers (all branches)	3	Brickmakers	1
Teachers (undefined)	1	Brass founders	1
Fish-hawkers	1	Carpenters	1
Clerks (undefined)	1	Excavators (undefined)	1
Draymen	1	Farmers	1
Firemen (steamers)	1	Bush labourers	1
Bleachers	1	Silver smelters	1
Weavers	1		

FEMALES.

Laundresses	79	Dressmakers	3
Dependent children (daughters, relatives)	37	Chair-caners	2
Dependent scholars	36	Sewing-machinists	2
Wives (domestic duties)	21	Mat makers	2
Dependents (domestic duties; daughters, relatives, etc.)	18	Governesses	1
General servants	13	Waitresses	1
Sempstresses	9	Matrons	1
Widows (domestic duties)	6	Fancy needlewomen	1
Domestic cooks	3	Tailoresses	1
Halter-makers	3	Knitters	1
		"Independent means"	1

The 79 laundresses recorded above represent, not the former occupation of those so returned, but the direction in which the energies of some of the inmates have been availed of since their reception in the "home."

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The inmates of orphan asylums were set down as amounting to 598, of which number 190 were males, and 408 were females. All the males were described as dependent scholars; and of the females, 387 were similarly classified, and 3 were returned as dependent daughters and relatives, while of 18 no statement with regard to occupation (so-called) was made. Besides these actual inmates of orphanages, there were 660 State children boarded out. Of these, 400 were males, and 260 were females. The males comprised 354 dependent scholars, and 46 other dependent children; while the females comprised 219 dependent scholars, 37 other dependent children, and 4 performing domestic duties in the families into which they had been received.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF THE SYDNEY NIGHT REFUGE.

The males sleeping in the Night Refuge on the date of the enumeration numbered 104; and the females, 28. The occupations of all the males, and of 27 of the females, were stated, as recorded below. In this connection, it is interesting to note the callings of 153 male vagrants and one female vagrant sleeping in the public reserves of the city of Sydney on the night of the Census; and these are given in the next section.

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	41	Grocers	1
Drapers	5	Ironmongers	1
Seamen	5	Dealers (undefined)	1
Domestic cooks	3	Bookkeepers (undefined)	1
Compositors	3	Storemen (undefined)	1
Carpenters	3	Artists' colourmen	1
Painters	3	Engine-fitters	1
Gardeners	3	Saddlers and harness-makers	1
Grooms	2	Leather-cutters	1
Accountants (undefined)	2	Shipwrights	1
Clerks (undefined)	2	Boot-makers	1
Boiler-makers	2	Bakers	1
Wheelwrights	2	Stoker (gas-works)	1
Tailors	2	Blacksmiths	1
Surveyors	1	Stonemasons	1
Draftsmen	1	Plumbers	1
Jewellers (dealers)	1	Carters (undefined)	1
Wholesale drapers	1	Sugar plantation overseers	1
Boot salesmen	1	Gold, alluvial, miners	1
Butchers	1	Dependent children	1

FEMALES.

General servants	20
Dependent children (daughters, relatives)	4
"Social reformers"	1
Music teachers	1
Dependent scholars (daughters, relatives, etc.)	1

The one Chinese male returned as being on board the training-ship "Vernon" was recorded as a "scholar," and was included among the 226 males, referred to in the preceding section, classified under "Reformatories." All the Chinese separately detailed have been included in the classification of inmates of the different public institutions of the Colony, under their proper headings.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONS.

Of 1,123,954 persons, comprising 608,003 males and 515,951 females, 383,283 were resident within the boundaries of the metropolitan area, 735,022 were distributed over the remainder of the Colony, and 5,649 were classified as shipping. Those resident within the limits of the city of Sydney and its suburbs comprised 193,732 males and 189,551 females; and those distributed over the remainder of the Colony, 408,962 males and 326,060 females. The males classified as shipping population, as pointed out in a preceding section, numbered 5,309; and the females, 340.

The total population included 2,333 males and 531 females, in all 2,864 persons, who neglected to state their occupations. Of the remaining number of persons of specified occupations, viz., 1,121,090, comprising 605,670 males and 515,420 females, there were resident within the boundaries of the metropolitan area 382,574 persons, viz., 193,172 males, and 189,402 females; distributed over the remainder of the Colony, 733,148 persons, viz., 407,396 males, and 325,752 females; and classified as shipping, 5,368 persons, viz., 5,102 males, and 266 females.

The following table exhibits the number of males of each class resident in the metropolis, distributed over the remainder of the Colony, and classified as shipping:—

MALES.

Occupations—Classes.	Metropolis.	Remainder of Colony.	Shipping.	Total.
Professional	10,398	10,122	569	21,089
Domestic	6,533	11,109	17	17,659
Commercial	41,922	35,152	4,217	81,291
Industrial	52,177	70,349	124	122,650
Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers	8,187	126,588	133	134,908
Indefinite	2,591	2,185	12	4,788
Dependents	71,364	151,891	30	223,285
Total.....	193,172	407,396	5,102	605,670

In the foregoing statement 4,217 males are shown, in the column headed "Shipping," as belonging to Class Commercial. Of these, 4,098 were recorded as mariners,

officers, engineers, coal-trimmers, firemen, engine-drivers, carpenters, porters, stewards, ships' servants, ships' apprentices, supercargoes, and others engaged in the working and navigating of sea and river craft; and, exclusive of the officers and crews of the ships of the Royal Navy, may be taken as representing, approximately, those engaged in the transit of passengers, goods, mails, and munitions of war at the date of the Census.

The females similarly distributed were as follow:—

FEMALES.

Occupations—Classes.	Metropolis.	Remainder of the Colony.	Shipping.	Total.
Professional	4,719	5,680	3	10,402
Domestic.....	18,386	19,810	12	38,208
Commercial	3,004	2,300	34	5,338
Industrial	9,825	7,968	8	17,801
Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers.	179	11,936	3	12,118
Indefinite	3,303	2,311	19	5,635
Dependents	149,984	275,747	187	425,918
Total	189,402	325,752	266	515,420

Combining the two tables just given, the following is the number and distribution of both males and females, according to classes:—

PERSONS.

Occupations—Classes.	Metropolis.	Remainder of the Colony.	Shipping.	Total.
Professional	15,117	15,802	572	31,491
Domestic.....	24,919	30,919	29	55,867
Commercial	44,926	37,452	4,251	86,629
Industrial	62,002	78,317	132	140,451
Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers.	8,366	138,524	136	147,026
Indefinite	5,896	4,496	31	10,423
Dependents	221,348	427,638	217	649,203
Total	382,574	733,148	5,368	1,121,090

The males of Class Professional were about equal in the two divisions of the Colony selected for comparison; the females, owing to the preponderance of public and denominational school teachers in the country districts—the teaching profession absorbing the greater number of the females of Class I—were considerably in excess, outside metropolitan boundaries, of those within them. Of the 569 professional males classified with "Shipping," 505 were officers and soldiers of the French Army, and officers and sailors of the British Navy,

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Omnibus drivers	2	Glass-blowers	2
Carriers	2	Builders	2
Lithographers	2	Stonemasons' labourers	2
Boatbuilders	2	Machinists (undefined)	2
French-polishers	2	Vine-dressers	2
Upholsterers	2	Graziers	2
Workers (tobacco factory)	2	Stockmen (stations)	2
Fellmongers	2	Wool classers (stations)	2
Wool-washers	2	Bush labourers	2
Potters	2	Tin miners	2

One representative of each of the callings given in the subjoined list was in gaol at the date of the enumeration :—

Crown Lands agents.	Tobacconists.	Pastry-cooks.
Lands Department clerks.	Cattle dealers.	Confectionery-makers
Customs officers.	Bird fanciers.	(manufacturing).
Army soldiers.	Poultry dealers.	Labourers (sugar-mills).
Police constables.	Cutlers.	Brewers.
Subordinate officers—	Shopkeepers (undefined).	Brewers' bottlers.
gaols.	Shanty-keepers.	Cordial makers.
Gaol warders.	Agents (undefined).	Commercial travellers
Irregular medical practi-	Book-keepers "	(tobacco).
titioners.	Railway clerks.	Soap manufacturers.
Veterinary surgeons.	" station-masters.	Soap manufacturers'
Reporters.	Traffic managers (rail-	commercial travellers.
Phrenologists.	way).	Coopers.
Surveyors.	Engine-cleaners (rail-	Clerks (gasworks).
Draftsmen.	way).	Lime-burners.
Public School teachers.	Fettlers (railway).	Brickmakers' carters.
Teachers (undefined).	Gangers "	Jewellers (manufactur-
Artists.	Gangers "	ing).
Vocalists.	Omnibus proprietors.	Goldsmiths.
Actors.	Coach-drivers.	Iron-turners (foundry).
Servants (hotel).	Shipping clerks.	Farrers.
" (undefined).	Master mariners.	Whitesmiths.
Valets.	Ships' carpenters.	Erass finishers.
Mining brokers.	Engine-drivers (steamers)	Wire-workers.
Insurance canvassers.	Coal-trimmers "	Railway nipplers.
" clerks.	Postmasters.	Excavators (undefined).
Landwriters.	Letter-carriers.	Crane-drivers.
House proprietors.	Mail contractors.	Chimney sweeps.
House "	Telegraph operators.	Nightmen.
Book canvassers.	Printers.	Engine-cleaners (unde-
Newspaper vendors.	Basket makers.	fined).
Timbermerchants' clerks.	Opticians.	Horse-drivers (undefined).
Wholesale drapers.	Mechanical engineers.	Free selectors.
" clerks.	Engine-smiths.	Station (stock) overseers.
Wholesale drapers' com-	Railway-carriage	Wool pressers (sheep
mercial travellers.	builders.	station).
Drapers' clerks.	Coach builders.	Timber-getters.
Men's mercers.	Coach smiths.	Well sinkers.
Fishmongers.	Shipwrights.	Engine-drivers, gold,
Confectioners (traders).	Dyers.	quartz.
Greengrocers.	Hatters.	Silver smelters.
Commercial travellers—	Mat makers.	Mining experts.
wines and spirits.	Slaughtermen.	Inspectors (undefined).
Grocers' clerks.	Millers.	

FEMALES.

General servants	102	Sempstresses	3
Wives (domestic duties)	74	Tailoresses	2
Prostitutes	71	Public school teachers	1
Widows (domestic duties)	17	Barmmaids	1
Dependents (domestic duties ;		Waitresses	1
daughters, relatives, etc.)	12	Mantlemakers	1
Domestic cooks	11	Sewing-machinists	1
Housekeepers	6	Milliners	1
Laundresses	6	Sewing-machinists (boots)	1
Dressmakers	5	Shepherdesses (station)	1
Domestic nurses	3	"Independent means"	1

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF WATCH-HOUSES, Etc.

The inmates of lock-ups and watch-houses numbered on the night of the Census 149 persons, of whom 138 were males, and 11 were females. Of these, the occupations of 7 males and 1 female were not ascertained; hence, the following statement deals with the callings of 131 males and 10 females, in all 141 persons :—

MALES.

Labourers (undefined)	53	Grocers	3
Seamen	7	Engineers (undefined)	3
Domestic cooks	6	Carters (undefined)	3
Stonemasons	4	Farm labourers	3
Painters	4	Grooms	2
Railway navvies	4	Bookmakers	2
Dependent scholars—(sons, rela-		Drovers (stock station)	2
tives, etc.)	4	Labourers (stock station)	2
Hairdressers	3	Coal miners	2

Of each of the following 24 vocations one male representative was locked up on the night of the Census :—

Billiard-markers.	Ships' cooks.	Firemen (undefined).
Insurance canvassers.	Wharf labourers.	Contractors (undefined).
Cheesemongers.	Shipwrights.	Gardeners.
Fish hawkers.	Dyers.	Shearers (sheep station).
Hawkers (undefined).	Bakers.	Fishermen.
Clerks (undefined).	Coopers.	Managers of copper
Railway labourers.	Carpenters.	mines.
Carriers.	Sewerage labourers.	Pensioners.
Draymen.		

FEMALES.

General servants	5	Vagrants	2
Wives, domestic duties	2	Tailoresses	1

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF REFORMATORIES.

There were in reformatories, including the training-ship "Vernon" for boys, and the Industrial School and "Shaftesbury" Reformatory for girls, 388 inmates, of whom the boys numbered 226, and the girls 162. They were all classed as dependent scholars, viz., sons, daughters, boarders, lodgers, and visitors.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE CHINESE IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Chinese in the public institutions of the Colony at the date of the Census numbered 152, all males. Of these, 71 were in hospitals for the insane, 32 in gaols, 29 in benevolent asylums, and 19 in hospitals for the sick, and one was on board the training-ship "Vernon." Of 16 the occupations were not recorded.

The former occupations of 18 male Chinese in hospitals were as follow :—

Market gardeners	7	Labourers (undefined)	2
Miners (undefined)	3	Storemen (undefined)	1
Domestic cooks	2	Gardeners (not market gardeners) ..	1
Carpenters	2		

The occupations of 56 male Chinese in hospitals for the insauue were :—

Labourers (undefined)	15	Miners, gold, alluvial	2
Market gardeners	13	Storekeepers (undefined)	1
Miners (undefined)	11	Cabinet-makers	1
Gardeners (not market gardeners) ..	10	Shepherds	1
Domestic cooks	2		

In the benevolent asylums of the Colony were 29 male Chinese, of whom the former callings were as follow :—

Labourers (undefined)	11	Gardeners (not market gardeners) ..	3
Domestic cooks	6	Storekeepers (undefined)	3
Market gardeners	5	Pilots	1

In the gaols there were 32 Chinese representatives of the following vocations :—

Domestic cooks	9	Hawkers (undefined)	1
Market gardeners	7	Bootmakers	1
Gardeners (not market gardeners) ..	5	Carpenters	1
Dealers (undefined)	2	Carters (undefined)	1
Dentists	1	Labourers (undefined)	1
Poultry dealers	1	Miners (undefined)	1
Storekeepers (undefined)	1		

as pastoral. The country immediately bordering the southern part of this boundary is, however, gold-bearing, and the fields of the counties of Bathurst, Forbes, and Bland are highly auriferous. In the far west, again, in the region of Broken Hill, mining reasserts itself, and argentiferous country is to be found over a broad area west of the Darling River. The diagram map is, however, so complete in the character of its information that detailed comment is superfluous; and it is only necessary to refer the reader to this source for further particulars regarding the distribution of the occupations of the people, in connection with the distribution of superficial area devoted to the industries themselves.

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS— 1861, 1871, 1881, AND 1891.

A comparison of the conditions of employment in 1891 with those of previous years, according to the classification adopted in the present volume, would be most interesting reading in a report of this kind; but unfortunately such a comparison can be made only on very general lines. Grouped in the two great divisions of Breadwinners and Dependents, exclusive of those of whom the occupations followed by them were not recorded, the figures are as follow:—

Census Years.	Breadwinners.			Dependents.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861 ...	132,408	28,806	161,214	63,509	122,245	185,754
1871 ...	171,320	36,373	207,693	99,820	190,854	290,674
1881 ...	262,691	54,963	317,654	145,410	282,510	427,920
1891 ..	382,385	89,502	471,887	223,285	425,918	649,203

The significance of the foregoing figures may be more readily appreciated by presentation in their corresponding proportions per cent., as follows:—

Census Years.	Breadwinners.			Dependents.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861 ...	67·58	19·07	46·46	32·42	80·93	53·54
1871 ...	63·19	16·01	41·67	36·81	83·99	58·33
1881 ...	64·37	16·29	42·61	35·63	83·71	57·39
1891 ...	63·13	17·36	42·09	36·87	82·64	57·91

The proportions of actual breadwinners and dependents, given herewith, do not correspond with those given on pages 140 and 141, in the chapter on "The Ages of the People." The reason of this is that, in the chapter referred to, breadwinners were tabulated according to age-groups, all under 15 and all over 65 years being classed as dependents. Moreover, in the tables given on the pages named, shipping was excluded from the general population.

The following statement exhibits the numerical and centesimal increase of breadwinners and dependents, male and female, at each census under review:—

NUMERICAL INCREASE.

Census Years.	Breadwinners.			Dependents.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-71	38,912	7,567	46,479	36,311	68,609	104,920
1871-81	91,371	18,590	109,961	45,590	91,656	137,246
1881-91	119,694	34,539	154,233	77,875	143,408	221,283

CENTESIMAL INCREASE.

1861-71	29·39	26·27	28·83	57·17	56·12	56·48
1871-81	53·33	51·11	52·94	45·67	48·02	47·22
1881-91	45·56	62·84	48·55	53·56	50·76	51·71

These figures show very little change in the division of the population, the greater proportion of dependents being due to the larger number of young persons in the community than at former times, and to the fact that the ranks of the dependents were recruited also to a considerable extent by the aged. The people of a young country, attracted thither by the sudden discovery of gold, consist mainly of persons in the prime of life; but as the country passes out of the adolescent period, by the ordinary process of more commonplace and less sporadic settlement, those early attracted to its shores age with it, and the pioneers of twenty and thirty years ago become the dependents and pensioners of to-day upon the exertions of a new generation of breadwinners.

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The Domestic Class was represented in the country by exactly 6,000 more than in the metropolis; but while the males were as 13 to 22, the females were as 18 to 19. The persons constituting the Class Commercial were, in the metropolis, nearly a sixth of their number in excess of those distributed over the remainder of the Colony; but while the males were as 6 to 5, the females were as 4 to 3. Of the Class Industrial there were 39 persons in the country to every 31 in the metropolis, the males being as 35 to 26, and the females as 7 to 9. Of the total number of primary producers in the Colony, somewhat over a seventeenth were recorded as resident in Sydney and its suburbs. Those classed with the metropolitan population numbered altogether 8,366 persons; and of these only 179 were females. The Class Indefinite seems to have preferred, by a proportion of 23 to 22, to reside within the boundaries of the metropolis; the males by a proportion of 25 to 21, and the females by a proportion of 3 to 2. This class comprised persons of "independent means," pensioners, annuitants, etc., whose movements were not hampered by the necessity of earning their living in any particular locality. The Class Dependent was greatly preponderant in the country districts, in the case of the males more than half being tabulated as distributed over the "Remainder of the Colony." The total number of dependents in the country was nearly as 43 to 22 in the metropolis.

The subjoined tables exhibit the number of males and females of each order resident in the metropolis, distributed over the remainder of the Colony, and classified with shipping:—

MALES.

Orders.	Occupations : Orders.	Metropolis.	Remainder of Colony.	Shipping.
1	Ministering to—			
2	Government, defence, law, etc.	3,952	2,798	513
3	Religion, charity, health, education, etc.	6,446	7,324	56
3	Board, lodging, and attendance	6,533	11,109	17
4	Dealing in—			
4	Finance and real property	4,149	3,106	12
5	Art and mechanic productions	2,466	836	2
6	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	3,312	1,641	12
7	Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,042	5,677	17
8	Animals, animal and vegetable matters	1,469	1,219	4
9	Fuel and light	557	782	1
10	Minerals and metals	1,134	368	1
11	General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events	8,544	8,214	61
12	Engaged in—			
12	Storage	256	57	
13	Railway, road, and marine traffic, etc.	12,993	13,252	4,108
14	Working in—			
14	Art and mechanic productions	11,228	7,241	27
15	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4,716	2,991	2
16	Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	4,266	3,456	21
17	Animal and vegetable substances	2,320	6,858	3
18	Minerals and metals	6,811	6,858	8
19	Construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks	16,150	22,341	16
20	Undefined industrial pursuits	6,746	20,564	47
21	Engaged in cultivation of land, rearing of animals, mining, etc.	8,187	126,588	133
22	Persons of independent means, and deriving incomes from indefinite sources	2,591	2,185	12
23	Dependent relatives and others, including scholars ..	68,346	146,316	39
24	Dependents on charity and public support	3,618	5,575	..

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FEMALES.

Orders.	Occupations : Orders.	Metropolis.	Remainder of Colony.	Shipping.
1	Ministering to—			
2	Government, defence, law, etc.	36	63	..
3	Religion, charity, health, education, etc.	4,683	5,617	3
3	Board, lodging, and attendance	18,386	19,810	12
4	Dealing in—			
4	Finance and real property	357	295	..
5	Art and mechanic productions	175	72	..
6	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	638	227	..
7	Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	770	296	..
8	Animals, animal and vegetable matters	43	16	..
9	Fuel and light	7	3	..
10	Minerals and metals	21	5	..
11	General and undefined dealers and speculators on chance events	902	1,018	..
12	Engaged in—			
12	Storage	1	..	..
13	Railway, road, and marine traffic, etc.	98	368	34
14	Working in—			
14	Art and mechanic productions	579	42	..
15	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	9,073	7,811	8
16	Food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	138	102	..
17	Animal and vegetable substances	4	8	..
18	Minerals and metals	5	3	..
19	Construction of buildings, railways, roads, bridges, and earthworks	3	1	..
20	Undefined industrial pursuits	23	1	..
21	Engaged in cultivation of land, rearing of animals, mining, etc.	179	11,936	3
22	Persons of independent means, and deriving incomes from indefinite sources	3,365	2,311	19
23	Dependent relatives and others, including scholars ..	147,833	273,940	187
24	Dependents on charity and public support	2,151	1,807	..

Better than by any detailed description, the distribution of the callings of the people over the surface of the Colony will be shown by a glance at the diagram map of New South Wales, exhibiting the proportions of persons engaged in pastoral, agricultural, mining, and miscellaneous occupations; together with the proportionate area devoted to such industries, and the number of inhabitants to the square mile for each county.

The entire area of New South Wales may broadly be stated as devoted to pastoral pursuits, with interpolations of mining and agriculture. The occupations of those living in the metropolitan county of Cumberland are mainly trading and manufacturing; but in the adjoining county of Camden, more than half the area appears to be devoted to agriculture. The northern, central, and southern divisions of the coast have a mingling of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and miscellaneous, the last mentioned predominating, and representing, to some extent, the timber-getting industry. The southern division of the coast is more agricultural in character than is the northern, but the mining industry appears as fairly continuous from north to south. If the railway line from Tenterfield be followed south as far as Murrumbidgee; then the western boundaries of the counties of Brisbane, Phillip, and Wellington (along the Liverpool Range, and the Krui, Goulburn, and Cudgong Rivers), to the town of Wellington; and the railway line from the last-named locality to the Murray River at Albury, via Blayney, Murrumburrah, and Junee Junction; the whole of the Colony west of such a boundary may be considered

CHAPTER XXXI.

INCIDENTS OF THE CENSUS.

A RECORD of amusing blunders, and other incidents of an interesting character, which occurred in connection with the Census of 1891, may reasonably be regarded as coming within the scope of a work dealing with its results. The blunders were made chiefly by the persons who filled in the schedules, and by the officers through whose hands the papers were passed; but, in two cases at least, gentlemen occupying public positions were unconsciously the source of amusement. A large number of letters were, of course, received from applicants for employment in connection with the work to be done, and others from gentlemen recommending some of these persons to the favourable notice of the Statistician. From among the latter, two communications stand out prominently. The first, written by a candidate for Parliament, was chiefly remarkable for the originality shown in the spelling of words in common use. In the course of his brief memorandum this gentleman wrote "under Stand," "clericle," "plesure," "consiteration," "sadsatisfaction," "beleve," "hopeing," "sucksessful," and "aplycation." The second letter, which came from the mayor of a suburban municipality, was concluded in these terms:—"If you can put him on I feel shure *you* will be able to perform his duties well." The suggestion was doubtless true, although the Statistician did not feel disposed to act upon it.

Dealing with the schedules, it was found that, by a strange coincidence, the names borne by some poor people suffering under affliction related to the nature of their disease. Thus, two persons confined in an asylum for the insane were named Rave and Looney. Peculiar combinations of names were shown in some families. In one case, a brother and sister were called Romeo and Juliet; and twin girls in another family were named Holly and Ivy. Three persons possessed the very uncommon Christian names of Port Jackson, Vesuvius, and Guardafui. In another case, in which the name of the father was George, and his first four children happened to be girls, three of them were named Georgetta, Georgethell, and Georgie.

Two rather remarkable names were those of Albert Messiah and William Angel. An aunt, living with a young married couple, rejoiced in the presumably inappropriate name of Grumble; and a male servant, evidently a jewel, if names count for anything, recorded the appellation of Matthew Treasure. Interesting triplets, who had reached the age of 19 years, were respectively termed Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Two other cases of triplets were also discovered; one of three girls of 16, and the other of one girl and two boys, aged 4 years. Four girls in one family were named Ruby, Coral, Pearl, and Emerald; and a man was found to bear the satisfying Christian name of "Enough." There were of course, numerous blunders in spelling. Alice puzzled many people, three renderings of this name being "Hallus," "Allis," and "Alis." One man had a "nevew" whose Christian name was "Alicksander." The word census, too, was an obstacle in the path of many, two of the popular forms of spelling it being "cencis" and "sences"; but "sencus" was not without its adopters.

In the matter of birthplaces, an Irishman, who was apparently smarting under a sense of the wrongs endured by the country of his birth, wrote:—"Ireland, but belong to the State of New York. Am a citizen thereof—a Republican, *Dei Gratia*." Among other novel forms of spelling presented were: "Bermanging" for Birmingham, "Lankshear" for Lancashire, "Marichus" for Mauritius, "Glass Co" for Glasgow, "Kennedy" for Canada, "Santilena" for St. Helena, "hailer White" for Isle of Wight, and "Georgy Hannah" for county Georgiana. In another case in which Mauritius was wrongly spelt, the enumerator of the district capped the original blunder of "Maritius" by altering it to the words "at sea." The cause of his error is apparent. Among other curious disclosures of the Census was the rather uncommon fact that there were living in the Colony a Jew and a Jewess born in Jerusalem.

The results of the inquiry respecting the ages of the people furnished some interesting information, especially with regard to marriage. One girl was a wife at the age

CHAPTER XXX.

THE COST OF THE CENSUS.

THE cost of taking the Eleventh Census of New South Wales was, from first to last, £34,289 12s. 2d., or 7·27d. per each person enumerated; but this amount excludes the cost of printing. The Census of 1881 was estimated to have cost £21,318, or 6·8d. per each person enumerated, albeit the tabulation of the results of this census was far from complete when the records were destroyed in the fire which consumed the Garden Palace at Sydney, in September, 1882. The Census of 1871 was estimated to have cost £15,930, or 7·5d. per each inhabitant; and this amount was also exclusive of the cost of printing. The following is a statement of the principal items of expenditure, and the rate per each person enumerated:—

	£	Per Inhabitant. d.
Enumerators	3,605	0·76
Collectors	16,179	3·43
Compilation	12,371	2·62
Sundry office expenses	968	0·21
Type, stationery, maps, and diagrams	533	0·11
Rent, and furniture	634	0·14
Total.....	£34,290	7·27

The enumeration cannot be said to have been made cheaply, if former censuses be taken as a standard of comparison. It cost within 0·23d. per inhabitant of the Census of 1871, and about 1½d. per head more than the last census of Victoria. The reason of this increase of cost is not far to seek. At the time the preparatory work was begun, there existed not a single document, relating to any previous enumeration, which could in any way be made of use; nor was there any officer, experienced in work of a similar character, whose services were available; and to these drawbacks may be added the inconvenience caused by the passage of the Census Act at a period too late in the Parliamentary Session to allow of full care being exercised in the selection of enumerators, prior to the actual taking of the Census. The item "Enumeration" is, moreover, one in which a large reduction may be made at the next numbering of the people. The most considerable

item of all was that of "Collection," but it is doubtful if any appreciable saving could have been effected in the cost of this particular work, unless official collectors had been employed. The cost of compilation was £12,370, or 2·62d. per person enumerated. The work of tabulation has been carefully and faithfully performed, being checked and rechecked at each successive stage; and the results of the enumeration have been presented in a more detailed and comprehensive form than ever before attempted; while this report, covering, as it does, an exceptionally wide field of inquiry, involved much independent research, and was not compiled without adding to the cost of the Census an item not included in the cost of former enumerations. The item of "Printing" is one which must not be passed over. This report comprises 334 pages, while the tables run to 762 pages, and for this work the Government Printer estimates the cost to his department at £2,385.

The number of schedules issued by the enumerators to the collectors was 336,594. Of these, 93,408 were returned blank, lost at houses, lost by removals, or destroyed or mislaid in other ways; and 243,186 were filled up and returned to the office of the Government Statistician. The enumerators employed in superintending the work of the collectors numbered 100, and the collectors numbered 1,203. There were employed in the city and suburbs of Sydney 19 enumerators, and 214 collectors; and the latter, with the exception of 21 horsemen for the more rural and distant suburbs, gathered the results of the Census on foot. Five collectors, and a steam-launch, were occupied for the space of a fortnight in collecting the particulars regarding the shipping population of Port Jackson; and harbour-masters, pilots, and lighthouse-keepers, to the number of 18, performed similar duties in connection with the shipping census of the various ports of the Colony. Most of the work of collection outside the metropolitan area was performed on horseback, collectors on foot being employed only in such towns as Newcastle, Grafton, and the like.

faith, stated that his children were "to be reared in the religion of God, *i.e.*, right and wrong to the best of my ability." In yet another case the parents, freethinkers, allowed their infant son to do "as he liked" in this all important matter. A number of people, again, showed how strongly they hold to the tenets of their church; one exclaiming "Roman Catholic, thank God!" Others represented themselves generally as Christians, one being a "Christian objecting to any other name," and another a "Christian in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Of an exceedingly suspicious nature surely was the man who professed "to love God and watch his fellow-man"; an expression which was used also in connection with a child 3 years old. One person was a member of the "Church of Roam," and another a "Prodeston." Other two persons were "Prespaterings," and a third was a "Prispeturon," all three probably holding the same doctrine, although having different ways of spelling it. Some novel denominations were those of "sight Seer," "Thumpatharian," "Single Taxer," "Calathumpian," and "Thumberine."

To the question of sickness and infirmity, some amusing answers were received. A young woman was stated to be "in love"; another that she was afflicted with a "voracious appetite"; a man had "one eye vacant"; and a female visitor, aged 36, was "deaf in one ear," and suffered from "toothache." Several people, devoutly thankful for the enjoyment of good health, did not fail to express their feelings; "all sound mentally and physically, thank God," being the fervent exclamation in one case. Another person, cheerfully grateful for the inquiry, replied "All O.K., thanks." Some poor people, suffering from serious infirmities, were thankful that their condition was no worse; the head of one family, for instance, being "blind only." Domestic secrets were not withheld, a husband confiding the fact that although the condition of his wife was "healthy," she was "bad-tempered." A remarkable fact brought to light was the presence of a eunuch in the Colony.

Dwellings were, in a number of cases, curiously described. "Two rooms, and an apology for a kitchen," sheltered one family; while another, through stress of circumstances, had to be content with an abode constructed of "Sardeen tins, Jam tins, Boxes, an other Mixteres, 2 rooms." One of the schedules returned for the purpose of recording the number of empty houses, bore the words, "Husband in the lock-up; wife living with a friend." As an example of overcrowding in Sydney, it may be mentioned that eighteen Chinese lived in a three-roomed house. A woman, who described herself as a grass widow, in answer to the inquiry as to the number of

rooms in the house which she occupied, wrote—"One room, it has no number." Besides the inhabitant of the hollow log, already referred to, one poor fellow, who had seen better days, nursed his reflections on the mutability of fortune in the recesses of a cave.

One person, the only one in the schedule, described himself as the "head and tail of the family"; and another, in a similar position, the "head and foot of the family." In a third instance, the husband and wife clearly entered into a compromise on this question, for "two heads of family" were the words that appeared in the schedule.

Some examples have already been given of the blunders made by the persons appointed to carry out the work of taking the Census, but a number of other errors may here be noticed. The enumerators of districts were instructed to devote a schedule to each house, occupied or otherwise. In the event of the house being vacant, the schedule was to contain information to that effect. One of the enumerators interpreted these instructions to mean that the collectors were to thrust a schedule under the door of each empty house; while a collector in the metropolitan district, on his own responsibility, devoted a schedule to a vacant piece of ground. The enumerator already referred to actually made his collectors obtain the name of the school at which every person was educated, so that every man, woman, and child in his district appeared from the schedules to be attending school. The conscientiousness of the collector was also occasionally a source of amusement. To each was given a book, in which he was expected to record his day's work. For every house an entry was required to be made, and a column was set apart for the insertion of such remarks as might be considered as elucidatory of other facts recorded in this register. Some collectors made use of the column to narrate the family history of the occupants of the houses in their particular districts, and others to record the fate of schedules carelessly left at certain tenements; hence, "destroyed by the dog," and "schedule torn up by magpie," figure among other amusing statements made therein. One schedule was received badly mutilated, the cause assigned for its condition being that it was partly eaten by a goat. In quite a number of cases, the enumerator accepted the word "Habitations," appearing in the instructions issued to him, as equivalent to "Inhabitants," and so used it in furnishing an estimate of the number of schedules likely to be required for his district. A peculiar knowledge of arithmetic was displayed by another man, who, after giving the area of his sub-districts, 20 miles by 25, 15 by 12, 6 by 8, added up the total area as 41 miles by 45. One enumerator was under the impression

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